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ADYAR—WORLD HEADQUARTERS

The Theosophical Society



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THE FAMOUS BANYAN TREE: SCENE OF MANY GREAT
GATHERINGS AND GREAT ORATIONS

(Letterpress p. 25)

**THE
INTERNATIONAL THEOSOPHICAL
YEAR BOOK
1937**

*Giving the History and Organization of
The Theosophical Society,
a Theosophical Who's Who, the President's
Policy, etc., etc.*

FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE

**THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE
ADYAR, MADRAS, INDIA**

CALENDAR FOR 1937

JANUARY

Sun...		3	10	17	24	31
M...		4	11	18	25	
Tu...		5	12	19	26	
W...		6	13	20	27	
Th...		7	14	21	28	
F...	1	8	15	22	29	
S...	2	9	16	23	30	

JULY

Sun...	1	4	11	18	25	
M...		5	12	19	26	
Tu...		6	13	20	27	
W...		7	14	21	28	
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	
F...	2	9	16	23	30	
S...	3	10	17	24	31	

FEBRUARY

Sun...		7	14	21	28	
M...	1	8	15	22		
Tu...	2	9	16	23		
W...	3	10	17	24		
Th...	4	11	18	25		
F...	5	12	19	26		
S...	6	13	20	27		

AUGUST

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	
M...	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	
W...	4	11	18	25		
Th...	5	12	19	26		
F...	6	13	20	27		
S...	7	14	21	28		

MARCH

Sun...		7	14	21	28	
M...	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	
W...	3	10	17	24	31	
Th...	4	11	18	25		
F...	5	12	19	26		
S...	6	13	20	27		

SEPTEMBER

Sun...		5	12	19	26	
M...		6	13	20	27	
Tu...		7	14	21	28	
W...	1	8	15	22	29	
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	
F...	3	10	17	24		
S...	4	11	18	25		

APRIL

Sun...		4	11	18	25	
M...		5	12	19	26	
Tu...		6	13	20	27	
W...		7	14	21	28	
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	
F...	2	9	16	23	30	
S...	3	10	17	24		

OCTOBER

Sun...		3	10	17	24	31
M...		4	11	18	25	
Tu...		5	12	19	26	
W...		6	13	20	27	
Th...		7	14	21	28	
F...	1	8	15	22	29	
S...	2	9	16	23	30	

MAY

Sun...		2	9	16	23	30
M...		3	10	17	24	31
Tu...		4	11	18	25	
W...		5	12	19	26	
Th...		6	13	20	27	
F...		7	14	21	28	
S...	1	8	15	22	29	

NOVEMBER

Sun...		7	14	21	28	
M...	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	
W...	3	10	17	24		
Th...	4	11	18	25		
F...	5	12	19	26		
S...	6	13	20	27		

JUNE

Sun...		6	13	20	27	
M...		7	14	21	28	
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	
W...	2	9	16	23	30	
Th...	3	10	17	24		
F...	4	11	18	25		
S...	5	12	19	26		

DECEMBER

Sun...		5	12	19	26	
M...		6	13	20	27	
Tu...		7	14	21	28	
W...	1	8	15	22	29	
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	
F...	3	10	17	24	31	
S...	4	11	18	25		

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EDITORIAL NOTE : This book is not an official publication of The Theosophical Society, nor is The Society responsible for any of the contents. But it has been compiled with the utmost care, with the intention to provide all available facts about The Society and its membership, and an appreciative survey of the races, nations and faiths of the world.

FROM THE EDITOR

THE International Theosophical Year Book will either meet a long-felt want, or will so create a want that members of The Theosophical Society all over the world will wonder how they could have done without it for so many years.

The Theosophical Society needs a Year Book, and here it is as best we could fashion it for a start. I hope it will be very welcome, and that we shall in due course be inundated with suggestions for its improvement.

Its first object is in handy form to acquaint the 30,000 members of The Society with what is the state of the Theosophical world in every country, so that they may become increasingly Theosophical-Society-conscious; for the more they become Theosophical-Society-conscious the more will they pull their weight as members of The Theosophical Society to their own growing happiness and to the helping of the world towards brotherhood, peace and prosperity.

Its second object is to become a link between member and member, Lodge and Lodge, Section and Section, so that The Theosophical Society may become even more of a family, with all the amenities of the family life, than

it already is. The Year Book is not only to be a guide as to what is going on in the Theosophical World, but also a means of communication between those who ordinarily feel undesirably out of touch with others who all over the world are working as they are working for Brotherhood and for Truth.

The third object is to keep the outer world acquainted with what The Theosophical Society is, with what it is doing year by year, and how it is organized in country after country. The Year Book is as much for the outer world as for the Theosophical world.

Every Lodge, whether English-speaking or not, should have a copy of this Year Book in its Library. Every Section should have several copies in its Library. And every member should have a copy in his home. Furthermore, every Lodge and every Section might well present copies to local libraries and reading rooms, to newspaper offices, and to individuals whose positions make it useful for them to have copies available.

I am very much obliged to Mrs. Ransom, late General Secretary of the English and of other

Sections, who began the work of compiling the Year Book with the aid of many helpers, and to the staff of the Press Department at Adyar, who completed it. I am also much obliged to those who have sent material for the Book. I hope that for the 1938 issue we shall have world-wide co-operation from our membership. We have only been able to include in this year's issue a comparatively small number of names in our Theosophical Who's Who. I hope the list will be much larger in subsequent issues. This first issue is more of a *ballon d'essai* than a model production; and will, I hope, as the

years pass, improve so radically that no member will feel he can afford to be without it. We have priced the Year Book as low as we possibly could. In fact, it will be impossible for us to give any discount off the published price, even to our own booksellers. I request our various Theosophical Publishing Houses to be good enough to handle the book without asking discount, as a piece of valuable propaganda. We shall make no profit, and we do not want to.

GEORGE S. ARUNDALE

Adyar,

October 1st., 1936.

THE WORLD'S CALENDARS

THE following notes throw light on the monthly calendars which follow:

Christian: Adjusted to a Solar Year, 12 uneven months. Some festivals occur on lunar phases. The Greek Church follows the old Russian calendar, about a fortnight earlier. Midnight to midnight is a day. Most Oriental calendars count dawn to dawn as a day.

Jewish: Luni-solar, in accordance with a system arranged in the 4th century A.D. The Jews now employ an Era of the Creation, whose epoch is taken as 7 October 3761 B.C. *Last new year*, 17 Sept. 1936 or 1 Tishri 5697; other months: Marcheshvan, Kislev, Tebeth, Shebat, Adar, Nisan, Iyar, Sivan, Tammuz, Ab, Ellul.

Mohammedan: Lunar, dating from the Hejira era, day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of 15 July 622 A.D. *Last new year*, 24 March 1936 or 1 Muharram 1355; other months: Saphar, Rabia I, Rabia II, Jomada I, Jomada

II, Rajab, Shaaban, Ramadan, Shawall, Dulkaada, Dulheggia.

Parsi: The solar year of 365 days is divided into six unequal fixed periods called Gahambars, festival times. The Persian era dates from 632 A.D., the accession of Yezdijird, the last of the Sassanian line of Kings. *Last new year*, 6 September 1936 or 1 Farvardin 1306. *Other months:* Ardibehest, Khordad, Tir, Amardad, Sheherevar, Meher, Avan, Adar, Deh, Behaman, and Asfendarmad. The 12 Parsi months have 30 equal days and at the end of the last month five extra sacred days are added to make up the solar year. The names of these days are Ahunavad, Ushtavad, Spentomad, Vohukshathra, and Vahishtoyashta. As yet the Parsi calendar does not allow for correction through a leap-year; consequently after every leap-year, the Parsi new year is one day behind the previous coincidence with the Christian calendar. Example, 1940, September 5th not 6th will be the Parsi New Year.

Hindu: Luni-solar. The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.C. Months are divided into the *sudi* or bright fortnight, and *badi* or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis. *Last new year* 14 April 1936, or 1343 Vaisakha 1; other months: Jyaistha, Ashada, Sravana, Bhadra, Asvina, Karttika, Marga, Pous, Maggha; Phalgun. Chaitra.

The *Fasli* year (N. W. India) Luni-Solar, was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar. *Last New Year*, 1 Oct. 1936, or 1 Asvina 1344; other months: Karttika, Marga, Pausa, Magha, Phalgun, Chaitra, Vaisakha,

Jyaistha, Ashada, Sravana, Bhadra I, Bhadra II.

The Bengali year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of it being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

Buddhist: Most festivals occur on full-moons of Samvat calendar.

Jain: Months and years correspond with Hindu dates; but intervening periods in months do not correspond, as a day is dropped or added according to the phase of the moon and only the decision of Jodphur Maharaj, an eminent Sadhu, is final. Jain Year "Vir Samvat" 2464 begins 4 November 1937.

TO CHANGE ADYAR TIME

TO STANDARD TIME IN

	Subtract	Add		Subtract	Add
	HOURS			HOURS	
AMERICA, NORTH					
Newfoundland	9h 1m		Copenhagen	4½	
Eastern (Olcott)	10½		Dublin	5½	
Central	11½		Edinburgh	5½	
Mountain	12½		Florence	4½	
Pacific (Krotona)	13½		Geneva	4½	
Amsterdam	5h 10m		Glasgow	5½	
Athens	3½		Huizen	5h 10m	
AUSTRALASIA			Istanbul	3½	
Adelaide		4	Japan, Korea		3½
Brisbane		4½	Jerusalem	3½	
Hobart		4½	Leningrad	2½	
Melbourne		4½	Lisbon	5½	
Perth, W.A.		2½	London	5½	
Sydney (The Manor)		4½	Madrid	5½	
Wellington, N. Z.		6	Moscow	2½	
Batavia		2	New York	10½	
Berlin	4½		Oslo	4½	
Berne	4½		Paris	5½	
Borneo		2½	Philippines		2½
Brussels	5½		Rio de Janeiro	8½	
Buenos Aires	9½		Rome	4½	
Burma		1	Stockholm	4½	
Cairo	3½		Singapore		1½
Cape Town	3½		Suez	3½	
China, East		2½	Vienna	4½	

PHASES OF THE MOON, ADYAR

1937

(Day counted midnight to midnight)

Last Qr.	...	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
New Moon	...	Jan. 4 7 52 p.m.	Apr. 4 9 23 a.m.	July 1 6 33 p.m.	Sep. 27 11 13 a.m.
First Qr.	...	12 10 17 p.m.	11 10 40 a.m.	8 9 43 a.m.	Oct. 4 5 28 p.m.
Full Moon	...	20 1 32 a.m.	18 2 04 a.m.	15 3 06 p.m.	12 9 17 p.m.
		26 10 45 p.m.	25 8 53 p.m.	23 6 16 p.m.	20 3 18 a.m.
Last Qr.	...	Feb. 3 5 34 p.m.	May 4 12 07 a.m.	31 12 17 a.m.	26 6 56 p.m.
New Moon	...	11 1 04 p.m.	10 6 48 p.m.	Aug. 6 6 07 p.m.	Nov. 3 9 46 a.m.
First Qr.	...	18 9 20 a.m.	17 12 19 p.m.	14 7 58 a.m.	11 3 03 p.m.
Full Moon	...	25 1 13 p.m.	25 1 08 p.m.	22 6 17 a.m.	18 1 40 p.m.
Last Qr.	...	Mar. 5 2 47 p.m.	June 2 10 54 a.m.	29 5 25 a.m.	25 5 34 a.m.
New Moon	...	13 1 02 a.m.	9 2 13 a.m.	Sep. 5 4 24 a.m.	Dec. 3 4 41 a.m.
First Qr.	...	19 5 16 p.m.	16 12 33 a.m.	13 2 27 a.m.	11 6 42 a.m.
Full Moon	...	27 4 42 a.m.	24 4 30 a.m.	20 5 02 p.m.	18 12 22 a.m.
Last Qr.	24 7 50 p.m.

JANUARY 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Fri.	New Year's Day (Christian). St. Basil (Greek Orthodox).
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Last Quarter Moon : 7.52 p.m. Poya Day in Ceylon, " Sil " is observed.
5	Tu.	
6	Wed.	Epiphany , Three Kings Day or Day of the Magi (Christian). Jeanne d'Arc born (Canonized May 16, 1920). St. John the Baptist (Greek Orthodox).
7	Th.	Union of Little Russia with Great Russia, 1654.
8	Fri.	Elena, Queen of Italy, born 1873. Alfred Russel Wallace born 1823. Queen Mary of Yugoslavia born 1899.
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tu.	New Moon : 10.17 p.m. Poya Day in Ceylon. Day of Tatiana : Foundation of Moscow University, 1755.
13	Wed.	Makar Sankrant (Pongal) : Hindu Day of rejoicing and goodwill enmities are forgotten. Sun enters Capricorn. St. Mungo, Scotland (Christian).
14	Th.	
15	Fri.	Baptism of Our Lord (Christian).
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	First Peace Conference, 1919. Foundation of the Reich Day (Germany). A. P. Sinnett, Vice-President, T.S., born 1840.
19	Tu.	—
20	Wed.	First Quarter Moon : 1.32 a.m. Poya Day in Ceylon. Accession of King Edward VIII, 1936. Hikkaduwe Sumangala, head of Southern Buddhist Church, born 1827.
21	Th.	
22	Fri.	1905 Revolution and passing of Lenin (Russia).
23	Sat.	Charlotte, reigning Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, born 1896.
24	Sun.	Septuagesima (Christian). Union of all Rumanians.
25	Mon.	
26	Tu.	Full Moon : 10.45 p.m. First visit of Buddha to Ceylon ; Poya Day. Australia Day, 1788.
27	Wed.	The Transfiguration (Liberal Catholic). Rosh Hashanah Leillanoth, New Year for Trees (Jewish). Marti's Birthday (Cuba).
28	Th.	Chinese New Year (Old Style, Year XXVI).
29	Fri.	Day of National Regeneration (Germany).
30	Sat.	Sts. Basil, Gregory and John, the three Hierarchs (Greek Orthodox). Boris III, Czar of Bulgaria, born 1894. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President, U.S.A., born 1882.
31	Sun.	Sexagesima (Christian).

FEBRUARY 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Mon.	Festival of Netzahualcoyotl, Aztec King and Poet (Mexico).
2	Tu.	Candlemas, Presentation of our Lord in the Temple. Scottish Quarter Day.
3	Wed.	Last Quarter Moon : 5.34 p.m. Poya Day in Ceylon.
4	Th.	
5	Fri.	Constitution Day, Mexico, 1857.
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	Quinquagesima (Christian). Yaroslav the Wise, Grand Duke and first Russian Lawgiver, 1054. The Carnival (Portugal) three days. Sir Thomas More, humanist, born 1478 (Canonized 1935).
8	Mon.	English half-quarter day. John Ruskin, English writer, born 1819.
9	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday (Christian).
10	Wed.	Ash Wednesday , First day of Lent (Christian).
11	Th.	New Moon : 1.04 p.m. Poya Day in Ceylon. Conciliation between State and Vatican (Italy). Faruk, King of Egypt, born 1920. Thomas A. Edison born 1847.
12	Fri.	Tsap-Go-Meh , 1912 China became a Republic. Abraham Lincoln born 1809. Charles Darwin, scientist, born 1809.
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	Quadragesima , First Sunday in Lent (Christian). Mothers' Day in Norway. St. Valentine's Day.
15	Mon.	
16	Tu.	
17	Wed.	Adyar Day , (inaugurated 1922 to celebrate C. W. Leadbeater, b. 1847; H.S. Olcott, d. 1907; the Martyrdom of Giordano Bruno, 1600).
18	Th.	First Quarter Moon : 9.20 a.m. Poya Day in Ceylon.
19	Fri.	Liberation of Russian peasants by Emperor Alexander II, 1861. Mahavacharya, Founder of Dwaita School.
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	(Bakrid) Idd-E-Zoha , culmination of Haj ceremonies (Moham.). George Washington born 1732. Lord Baden-Powell born 1857. Schopenhauer, philosopher, born 1788. G. F. Handel, composer, born 1685.
23	Tu.	Tsom Esther Ereb Purim , Fast of Esther, Adar 13, 5697 (Jewish).
24	Wed.	Full Moon : 1.13 p.m. Poya Day in Ceylon.
25	Th.	Purim , Feast of Lots; Adar 14, 567 (Jewish). Camille Flammarion, astronomer, born 1842.
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	Shrimati Rukmini Devi born 29th February 1904. Kalevala (Finland). Grito de Asensio (Uruguay).

MARCH 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Mon.	C. W. Leadbeater's passing 1934.
2	Tu.	Idde-E-Gadir , Installation of Allai, as Mohammed's successor.
3	Wed.	St. David, Archbishop, Wales (Christian).
4	Th.	Abdication of the Czar Nicolai II, 1917 (Russia).
5	Fri.	Liberation Day, Bulgaria.
6	Sat.	Last Quarter Moon : 2.47 p.m.
7	Sun.	Michelangelo, Italian sculptor, born 1745.
8	Mon.	Nagako, Empress of Japan, born 1903.
9	Tu.	Refreshment Sunday (Christian).
10	Wed.	Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, Liberator of Czechoslovakia, born 1850.
11	Th.	St. John's Day, Costa Rica.
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	Mahashivratri , Holy Night of Shiva, the Solar Logos (Hindu).
14	Sun.	New Moon : 1.02 a.m.
15	Mon.	Passion Sunday (Christian).
16	Tu.	Mohammedan New Year , First day of Muharram.
17	Wed.	Liberty Day, Hungary.
18	Th.	St. Patrick (Ireland).
19	Fri.	National Heroes Day (Germany).
20	Sat.	First Quarter Moon : 5.16 p.m.
21	Sun.	St. Joseph, patron saint of Costa Rica, Austria, Italy, etc.
22	Mon.	Vernal Equinox. Jamshedi-Navroz (Parsi Spring Festival).
23	Tu.	Palm Sunday (Christian).
24	Wed.	Ghazi, King of Iraq (Mesopotamia) born 1912.
25	Th.	Johann Sebastian Bach, composer, born 1685.
26	Fri.	Koeng Foe Tsjoeh , Passing of Confucius (Chinese).
27	Sat.	Foundation of the Fasci, Italy.
28	Sun.	Shiddhachal Pradaxina , Jain pilgrimage.
29	Mon.	Ashura , 10th day Muharram (Mohammedan).
30	Tu.	Annunciation of our Lady (Christian).
31	Wed.	Maundy Thursday (Christian). English Quarter Day.
		Fête National of Greece, Revolution 1821.
		Good Friday , Crucifixion of Lord Christ (Christian).
		Holika Purnima : Shiva burns the Kama Deva to ashes (Hindu).
		Buddhist Festival, Lord Buddha's Sermon to the Devas.
		Full Moon : 4.42 a.m.
		Holy Saturday (Christian).
		Pesah Yom Rishon , Passover, Nissan 15, 5697. (Jewish).
		Easter Day , Resurrection of Lord Christ (Christian).
		Pesah Yom Sheni, Passover, 2nd Day ; Nissan 16, 5697 (Jewish).
		Easter Monday .

THE THEOSOPHICAL YEAR BOOK, 1937

APRIL 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Th.	All Fools' Day.
2	Fri.	Shebini Shel Pesah , Passover, 7th day ; Nissan 21, 5697 (Jewish).
3	Sat.	Shemini Shel Pesah Passover, 8th day ; Nissan 22, 5697 (Jewish). Johannes Brahms, composer died 1897.
4	Sun.	Low Sunday (Christian). Last Quarter Moon : 9. '23 a.m.
5	Mon.	Tsing-Bing , Chinese.
6	Tu.	Raphael, painter, died 1520.
7	Wed.	Mothers' Day, Bulgaria. St. Francis Xavier, missionary, born 1506.
8	Th.	
9	Fri.	Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, died 1626.
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	New Moon : 10.40 a.m. Death of Juan Santa Maria, National Hero of Central America.
12	Mon.	
13	Tu.	Avan-Parabh : Offering to the Water Element (Parsi). Tamil New Year's Day.
14	Wed.	
15	Th.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	First Quarter Moon : 2.04 a.m. Summer Time begins (Nor. Hem).
19	Mon.	Ramanavmi , Birthday of Shri Ramachandra, India. Paul Veronese, painter, died 1588.
20	Tu.	Adolf Hitler's birthday, Germany, 1889.
21	Wed.	Fascist Labour (Promotion) Day, Italy Princess Elizabeth, 2nd in Succession to British throne, born 1926.
22	Th.	First Summer's Day and Children's Day in Iceland.
23	Fri.	Mahavir Jayanti , Birthday of Tirthankar Mahavir (Jain). St. George's Day (Christian). Prayer Day, Denmark (Christian).
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	Full Moon : 8.53 p.m. (Bak) Second visit of Lord Buddha to Ceylon : Founding of the Order of Bhikshunis (Nuns). Palm Sunday (Greek Orthodox). Pesah Shenì , 2nd Passover (Jewish). Hanuman Jayanti , Birthday of Hanuman, commander-in-chief of the army which helped the Divine King Ramachandra in his fight against Ravana, King of Lanka. Pilgrimage to Siddhachalji. Ayambal Oli, (worship of the nine holy things) is completed (Jain). Anzac Day (Australia, New Zealand).
26	Mon.	
27	Tu.	Rumania's National Day.
28	Wed.	
29	Th.	Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, born 1901.
30	Fri.	Yom Baryohai Lag La-Omer, Baryohai Day, 33rd day (Jewish). Coming of Spring Celebration, Sweden. Princesses Juliana born 1909 (Netherlands and colonies).

MAY 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Sat.	May Day. Tree Festival (Central America). Flower Day in Sweden. Labour Day in many countries. Constitution Day (Austria).
2	Sun.	Rogation Sunday (Christian). Easter Day, Greek Church. Crown Prince Faisal of Iraq born 1955.
3	Mon.	
4	Tu.	Last Quarter Moon : 12.07 a.m.
5	Wed.	
6	Th.	Ascension Day (Holy Thursday). Rabindranath Tagore, born 1861.
7	Fri.	Robert Browning, poet, born 1812.
8	Sat.	White Lotus Day (Helena Petrovna Blavatsky's passing 1891).
9	Sun.	Mother's Day (Second Sunday in May, U.S.A., Australia, Brazil. English half-quarter day.
10	Mon.	New Moon : 6.48 p.m. Commemoration of Rumanian Kingdom. Mothers' Day, Mexico, Cuba.
11	Tu.	J. Krishnamurti born, 1895, 12.30 a.m. Hindu reckoning (12th, 0.30 a.m. western reckoning).
12	Wed.	Coronation of King Edward VIII. Mothers' Day, Germany. Atash-Parabh ; Offering to the Fire Element (Parsi). Emancipation of Slaves, Brazil.
13	Th.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	Birth of Shri Shankaracharya and Shri Ramanuja.
16	Sun.	Whitsunday , Pentecost (Christian). Shabuoth Yom Rishon , Pentecost, Sivan 6, 5697 (Jewish). Scottish Quarter Day.
17	Mon.	Shabuoth Yom Sheni , Pentecost, 2nd day, Sivan 7, 5697 (Jewish). First Quarter Moon : 12.19 p.m. Constitution Day in Norway, 1814.
18	Tu.	Goodwill Day (Since 1921).
19	Wed.	
20	Th.	Independence Day, Cuba.
21	Fri.	Sts. Constantine and Helen. Children's Day, Rumania.
22	Sat.	Richard Wagner, composer, born 1813.
23	Sun.	Trinity Sunday (Christian). Barawafat , Birth and Death of Mohammed. Heroes Memorial Day, Germany.
24	Mon.	Empire Day. St. Cyril and St. Methodius Day, Bulgaria.
25	Tu.	Vaisakh (Wesak) Festival : Lord Buddha's Birthday, Enlightenment and Deathday. Full Moon : Greenwich, 7.37'36" a.m. ; India, 1.7'36" p.m. ; New York 2.37'36" a.m. Ralph Waldo Emerson, philosopher, born 1803.
26	Wed.	Queen Mary's Birthday, 1867 (British Empire).
27	Th.	Corpus Christi (Christian). Dante Alighieri, poet, born 1265.
28	Fri.	Dr. Edvard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, born 1884.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	Decoration Day, U.S.A. Mothers' Day, Uruguay.
31	Mon.	Union Day, South Africa, 1910. Walt Whitman, poet, born 1819.

THE THEOSOPHICAL YEAR BOOK, 1937

JUNE 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Tu.	
2	Wed.	Last Quarter Moon : 10.54 a.m.
3	Th.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	Constitution Day, Denmark.
6	Sun.	Statute Day, Italy. Heroes Day, Rumania. Ascension Day, Greek Orthodox.
7	Mon.	
8	Tu.	Restoration Day or Day of Youth, Rumania.
9	Wed.	New Moon : 2.13 a.m.
10	Th.	
11	Fri.	Roger Bacon, philosopher, died 1294.
12	Sat.	Go-Goe-Tseh (Chinese). Sir Oliver Lodge, born 1851.
1	Sun.	Zarhost-Diso : Death of Zoroaster. St. Anthony of Padua, b. Lisbon 1295 (Portugal).
14	Mon.	
15	Tu.	Magna Carta Day (1215).
16	Wed.	Home Rule Day—Order internment Annie Besant and others, 1917 ; unconditionally released 3 months later. First Quarter Moon : 12.33 a.m. Gustaf V of Sweden, born 1858.
17	Th.	Sir William Crookes, scientist, born 1837. Jon Sigurdsson's Birthday, Iceland.
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	Day of Jose G. Artigas, Founder of Uruguay.
20	Sun.	Trinity Sunday (Greek Orthodox).
21	Mon.	Dr. G. S. Arundale elected President of The Theosophical Society, 1934. St. Louis Gozago, Patron Saint of young Christians, Central America.
22	Tu.	St. Alban, Martyr. Giuseppe Mazzini, patriot, born 1805.
23	Wed.	King Edward VIII born 1894 (British Empire). Jaiastha Purnima, Mahinda Establishes Buddhism in Ceylon (Buddhist). Beltane, Midsummer Eve, border counties and Scotland.
24	Th.	Full Moon : 4.30 a.m. Midsummer—English Quarter Day. St. John Baptist (Christian). Finnish Flag Day.
25	Fri.	Sadako, Empress Dowager of Japan, born 1884.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	Tsom Tammuz, Jewish Fast, Tammuz 18, 5697.
28	Mon.	Peace Treaty signed 1919. Constitution Day, Jugoslavia and Battle of Kosovo, 1389.
29	Tu.	Sts. Peter and Paul and the Holy Apostles (Christian).
30	Wed.	Scotland's Day, 1314. Triumph of Liberal Revolution, Guatemala, 1871.

JULY 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3).

1	Th.	Dominion Day, Canada. El Salvador's day (Central America). Last Quarter Moon : 6.33 p.m.
2	Fri.	Crown Prince Olav of Norway, born 1903.
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	Independence Day (U.S.A.). Garibaldi, Italian liberator, born 1807.
5	Mon.	
6	Tu.	Constitution Day, Russia. John Huss Day (Czechoslovakia).
7	Wed.	Burmese New Moon.
8	Th.	New Moon : 9.43 a.m. St. Sunniva, Patron Saint of Bergen, Norway.
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	Louis II, Reigning Prince of Monaco, born 1870.
13	Tu.	
14	Wed.	Independence Day, Brazil. France's National Day (Taking of Bastille, 1789).
15	Th.	Prince (St.) Vladimir Day (Succeeded to Throne of Russia 980). First Quarter Moon : 3.06 p.m.
16	Fri.	Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Central America).
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	Tisha-Bè-Ab ; Taganith ; A Fast commemorating Destruction of Temple, Ab 10, 5697 (Jewish). Thousand Years Festival in Norway (Battle of Hafs-fjord, 872). Celebration of Benito Juarez, Reformer of Mexico. Constitution Day, Uruguay.
19	Mon.	Georges II, of Greece, born 1890.
20	Tu.	Chaumasi Chaudash, Introspection and atonement (Jain). St. Elias the Prophet's Day (Greek Orthodox).
21	Wed.	Independence Day (Belgium).
22	Th.	Burmese Full Moon Day.
23	Fri.	Ashadha (Asala) Purnima. Worship of World Teacher or Jagat-guru. Lord Buddha's First Sermon at Sarnath. Greenwich : 12.45'30" Noon ; India, Standard, 6.15'30" p.m. ; N.Y. 7.45'30" a.m. Tu-Be-Ab , 15th day of Ab (Jewish). Vas, beginning of Buddhist Lent, three months.
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	Freedom of Porto Rico. (Landing of American troops).
26	Mon.	George Bernard Shaw, born 1856. Johann Sebastian Bach, composer, died 1750.
27	Tu.	
28	Wed.	
29	Th.	St. Olav, Patron Saint of Norway. (King and Martyr 1030). Benito Mussolini, b. 1883.
30	Fri.	Henry Ford, industrial magnate, b. 1863.
31	Sat.	(For H.P.B.'s birthday, 1831, see August 12). Last Quarter Moon : 12.17 a.m.

AUGUST 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3).

1	Su n.	Beginning of Assumption Lent (Greek Orthodox). Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
2	Mon.	Henry Steel Olcott , President-Founder, The Theosophical Society, born 1832. Our Lady of the Angels (Central America). Bank Holiday, England.
3	Tu.	Bank Holiday, Iceland. The Transfiguration (Christian). Haakon VII, King of Denmark, born 1872.
4	Wed.	
5	Th.	
6	Fri.	New Moon : 6.07 p.m. Transfiguration Day (Greek Orthodox). Alfred Lord Tennyson, poet, born 1809.
7	Sat.	Prince Faruk accedes to throne of Egypt, 1936. Victoria, Queen of Sweden, born 1862.
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Selihoth Tagnith—Prayer and Fast—Elul 2nd, 5697 (Jewish).
10	Tu.	
11	Wed.	Naga Panchmi . (Hindus worship Serpent Rishis of 4th Root Race). English half-quarter day.
12	Th.	Helena Petrovna Blavatsky , Co-Founder of The Theosophical Society, born 1831. (The lag of the Greek orthodox calendar makes this day 31 July ; She was born on the night of July 30-31st).
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	First Quarter Moon : 7.58 a.m.
15	Sun.	Assumption of the Holy Virgin and St. Sophia . (Gr. Orthodox). Mothers' Day (Central America).
16	Mon.	
17	Tu.	Malabar New Year (Malabar Year 1113).
18	Wed.	
19	Th.	
20	Fri.	St. Stephen, Patron Saint of Hungary.
21	Sat.	Avani Avittam . Hindus renew sacred thread. Burmese full Moon Day. Princess Margaret Rose, born 1930.
22	Sun.	Full Moon : 6.17 a.m. Second Burmese Buddhist Lent begins.
23	Mon.	
24	Tu.	
25	Wed.	National Independence Day, Uruguay.
26	Th.	
27	Fri.	Gebhard, Patron Saint of Vorarlberg (Austria).
28	Sat.	St. Wenceslas b. circ. 910 (Christian). Tolstoi born 1828. Peace Palace at the Hague, opened 1913.
29	Sun.	Gokul Ashtami , Birthday of Shri Krishna (Hindu). Last Quarter Moon : 5.25 a.m. Albert Lebrun, President of France since 1932, born 1871.
30	Mon.	
31	Tu.	Queen Wilhelmina born 1880 (Netherlands and Colonies).

SEPTEMBER 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3).

1	Wed.	
2	Th.	Paryushana Parva, commences 8-day religious holiday (Jain).
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	Matrudin : Hindus worship World Mother (Mothers' Day). Burmese New Moon Day.
5	Sun.	New Moon : 4.24 a.m. Papeti or last Gatha, last day of Parsi year.
6	Mon.	Rosh Hashanah Yom Rishon, New Year (5698), 1st day (Jewish). Navroz, New Year's Day (Parsi). Kalpadhar, Kalpasutra is read (Jain). King Peter II, Yugoslavia, born 1923. Labour Day (Canada, U.S.A.).
7	Tu.	Rosh Hashanah Yom Sheni, New Year , 5698, 2nd day (Jewish). Mahavir Janma or Avatar (Jain).
8	Wed.	Nativity of our Lady (Christian). Ganesh Chaturti , dedicated to Ganesh, Lord of Wisdom (Hindu). Teladhar, Jains commence three days fast. Lent and Holiday (Greek Orthodox). Tsom Gedaliah, Fast; Tishri 3, 5698 (Jewish).
9	Th.	Paryushana Parva. 8-day Religious Festival ends (Jain). Idd-E-Fattia . (Mohammedan).
10	Fri.	Samvatsari , a day of introspection, 3-day Fast ends (Jain).
11	Sat.	Khordad-Sal , Birth of Zoroaster.
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	First Quarter Moon: 2.27 a.m.
14	Tu.	Day of the Cross (Greek Orthodox). Dubali Ashtami, Day of Fast (Jain).
15	Wed.	Independence Day, Central America. Russia proclaimed a Republic 1917. Nativity of Our Lady (Christian, Italy). Yom Kippur , (Tagnith), Day of Atonement; Tishri 10, 5698 (Jewish). Independence Day, Mexico. Louis Kossuth, patriot, born 1802.
16	Th.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	Independence Day, 1826 (Chili).
19	Sun.	Burmese Full Moon.
20	Mon.	Dr. Besant's Passing , 1933. (Young Theosophist Day). Full Moon : 5.02 p.m. End of Vas, Buddhist Lent (Katina Puja). Succoth Yom Rishon , Feast of Tabernacles, 1st day (Jewish). Succoth Yom Sheni , (Feast of Tabernacles, 2nd day; Tishri 16, 5698).
21	Tu.	
22	Wed.	
23	Th.	
24	Fri.	Our Lady , Mother of Mercies (Central America). Farvardin-Parabh , Remembrance of departed souls (Parsi).
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	Succoth Hol Hammoned Hoshana Rabba , Great Feast (Jewish). Birthday Christian X, Denmark, 1870.
27	Mon.	Shemini Atsereth, Feast of Tabernacles 8th Day (Jewish): Dominion Day, New Zealand. Last Quarter Moon: 11.13 a.m.
28	Tu.	Simhath-Torah , Rejoicing of the Law, Tishri, 23, 5698 (Jewish).
29	Wed.	Michaelmas Day : St. Michael and All Angels. (Christian).
30	Th.	

OCTOBER 1937

(Moon, phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3).

1	Fri.	Annie Besant born 1847. Veil of our Lady (Greek Orthodox). Eight-Hour Day (Australia). Sir Subramania Iyer born 1842.
2	Sat.	The Theosophist Day, first issue, 1879. Children's Day, Brazil.
3	Sun.	Independence Day, Bulgaria, 1878. Saint Teresita of the Child Jesus, Patroness of Catholic Missions.
4	Mon.	Summer Time ends (N. Hemi.) . Harvest Thanksgiving, Germany. World Day for Animals . St. Francis of Assisi Day. New Moon : 5.28 p.m. Mahalaya Amavasai (Hindu). Arbor Day, South Africa.
5	Tu.	Proclamation of Portuguese Republic, 1910.
6	Wed.	The Martyrs of Arad, Hungary, 1848.
7	Th.	
8	Fri.	Zog I, King of Albania, born 1895.
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tu.	Khoeng Foe Tsjoeh (Confucius) born. Columbus Day, U.S.A. Discovery of America, 1492. Latin-American Race Day. First Quarter Moon : 9.17 p.m.
13	Wed.	
14	Th.	Dasera , Hindu Festival of Victory of White Forces over Dark. Dedicated to the Shakti aspect of Shiva.
15	Fri.	Dr. Wilhelm Miklas, President of Austria since 1928, born 1872.
16	Sat.	Carol II, King of Rumania, born 1893.
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Saint Luke, the Evangelist, Patron of all painters.
19	Tu.	Shab-E-Barat , All Soul's Day (Mohammedan). Burmese Full Moon. End of First Buddhist Lent. Monks prepare for foreign Missions. Fullmoon : 3.18 a.m.
20	Wed.	
21	Th.	
22	Fri.	Our Lady of Kazan, Russia.
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	Labour Day, New Zealand. Mihai, Crown Prince of Rumania, born 1921.
26	Tu.	St. Dimitrie. Prayers for the dead (Orthodox Greek Church) Last Quarter Moon : 6.56 p.m.
27	Wed.	Theodore Roosevelt born 1858.
28	Th.	Public Holiday, Czechoslovakia.
29	Fri.	Beginning of Fascist Year.
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	International Thrift Day. Halloween (Eve of All Saints).

NOVEMBER 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Mon.	All Saints Day (Christian). National Workers' Day, Bulgaria.
2	Tu.	All Souls' Day (Christian). Burmese New Moon Day.
3	Wed.	Divali or Last day of the commercial year (Hindu). Day of Absolution of Tirthankar Mahavir (Jain). New Moon : 9.46 a.m. Leopold III, King of the Belgians, born 1901.
4	Th.	Hindu Commercial New Year . All merchants change account books. Ramzan , month of fast, first day (Moslem). Jain New Year.
5	Fri.	Independence Day of Central America, 1881.
6	Sat.	King Gustavus Adolphus II, Sweden, died.
7	Sun.	Leo Tolstoi passed 1910. October Revolution, Russia, 1917.
8	Mon.	Immaculate Conception, Hungary (Christian). Sts. Michel and Gabriel (Greek Orthodox). Gnana Panchmi , Worship of Knowledge by fast (Jain).
9	Tu.	
10	Wed.	
11	Th.	Armistice Day or World Peace Day . English half-quarter day. Scottish Quarter Day. First Quarter Moon : 3.03 p.m. St. Martin's Day. Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy, born 1869. Gustaf, Crown Prince of Sweden, born 1882.
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	Giovanna, Queen of Bulgaria, born 1907.
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	Beginning of Christmas Lent (Greek Orthodox). Proclamation Day, Brazil. Leopold, Patron Saint of Austria. (Feast of Leopold III, Belgium). Liberation Day, Hungary, 1919.
16	Tu.	
17	Wed.	Foundation Day of The Theosophical Society, 1875 . Tazaungdaing Festival , Second Burmese Buddhist Lent ends.
18	Th.	Full Moon. Kartik Purnima . All religious preachers, after staying at some sacred place for the monsoon, set out on their mission. Day dedicated to Shiva, called Yogeshwar, Lord of Yoga (Hindu). Discovery of Porto Rico by Columbus.
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	Presentation of the Holy Virgin (Greek Orthodox).
22	Mon.	Teachers' Day, Central America.
23	Tu.	
24	Wed.	Commemoration Day, Germany.
25	Th.	Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A. Death of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed. Last Quarter Moon : 5.34 a.m. Maud, Queen of Norway, born 1869.
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	First Sunday in Advent (Christian).
29	Mon.	Hanukkah Yom Rishon , Feast of Dedication, 1st day (Jewish).
30	Tu.	St. Andrew, Ap. and M., Scotland. Patron Russian Church.

DECEMBER 1937

(Moon phases given for Adyar. Time Changes on page 3.)

1	Wed.	Dr. George S. Arundale , President of The Theosophical Society, born 1878. St. Joan of Rila, Bulgaria. Independence Day, Iceland. Restoration Portuguese Independence 1640. National Day, Yugoslavia, 1918.
2	Th.	Burmese New Moon Day.
3	Fri.	New Moon : 4.41 a.m. "Sil" in Ceylon. Garebeg Poesa, 1st day in Java, 1356 (Mohammedan).
4	Sat.	Idd-e-Fitr , first day of Sawal (Mohammedan). Garebeg Poesa, 2nd day in Java, 1356 (Mohammedan).
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Independence Day, Finland. St. Nicholas, Patron Saint of Russia. Jewish Feast of Dedication, last day.
7	Tu.	Independence Day, Homage to the Dead (Cuba).
8	Wed.	Conception of the Holy Virgin (Christian).
9	Th.	
10	Fri.	Our Lady of Loretto, Patroness of aviators (Christian)
11	Sat.	First Quarter : 6.42 a.m. "Sil" in Ceylon.
12	Sun.	Our Lady of Guadalupe, Patroness of Central America.
13	Mon.	
14	Tu.	Tsom Tebeth, Fast. (Jewish). Prince Albert, Duke of York, b. 1895 (heir-apparent to British Throne).
15	Wed.	
16	Th.	C. Jinarajadasa born, 1875. Dingaan's Day, South Africa.
17	Fri.	Burmese Full Moon Day. "Sil" in Ceylon. Ludwig van Beethoven, composer, born 1770
18	Sat.	Full Moon : 12.22 a.m.
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tu.	St. Thomas, Martyred at Mylapore, Madras (Christian). Benjamin Disraeli born 1804.
22	Wed.	Tang-Tseh (Chinese).
23	Th.	Prince Akihito of Japan, Heir Apparent, born 1933.
24	Fri.	Queen's Birthday, Denmark. Day of Mother and Child, Italy. Christmas Eve (Christian). Last Quarter Moon : 7.50 p.m. "Sil" in Ceylon.
25	Sat.	Christmas . Birth of Lord Christ. English Quarter Day.
26	Sun.	Second Christmas Day, Denmark. Boxing Day, England.
27	Mon.	St. Stephen's Day (Greek Orthodox).
28	Tu.	First Meeting of Indian National Congress, 1885.
29	Wed.	Alexandre N. Scriabine, Russian composer b. 1871.
30	Th.	
31	Fri.	New Year's Eve (Christian). Hogmanay, Scotland. Burmese New Moon.

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H. S. OLCOTT

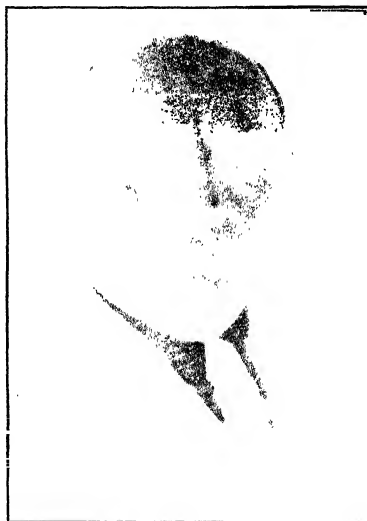


H. P. BLAVATSKY



ANNIE BESANT

(Letterpress v. 177)



G. S. ARUNDALE

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is a world-wide international organization, formed at New York on 17th November 1875, and incorporated later in India with its Headquarters at Adyar, Madras.

It is an unsectarian body of seekers after Truth, who endeavour to promote Brotherhood and strive to serve humanity. Its three declared OBJECTS are :

FIRST—To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour.

SECOND—To encourage the study of Comparative Religion, Philosophy and Science.

THIRD—To investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the powers latent in man.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is composed of men and women who are united by their approval of the above Objects, by their determination to promote Brotherhood, to remove religious, racial and other antagonisms, and who wish to draw together all persons of goodwill, whatsoever their opinions.

Their bond of union is a common search and aspiration for Truth. They hold that Truth should be sought by study, by reflection, by service, by purity of life and by devotion to high ideals. They hold that Truth should be striven for, not imposed

by authority as a dogma. They consider that belief should be the result of individual study or of intuition, and not its antecedent, and should rest on knowledge, not on assertion. They see every religion as an expression of the Divine Wisdom and prefer its study to its condemnation, and its practice to proselytism. Peace is their watchword, as Truth is their aim.

WHAT IS THEOSOPHY ?

THEOSOPHY offers a philosophy which renders life intelligible, and demonstrates the inviolable nature of the laws which govern its evolution. It puts death in its rightful place as a recurring incident in an endless life, opening the gateway to a fuller and more radiant existence. It restores to the world the Science of the Spirit, teaching man to know the Spirit as himself, and the mind and body as his servants. It illuminates the scriptures and doctrines of religions by unveiling their hidden meanings, thus justifying them at the bar of intelligence as, in their original purity, they are ever justified in the eyes of intuition. The Society claims no monopoly of Theosophy, as the Divine Wisdom cannot be limited ; but its Fellows seek to understand it in ever-increasing measure. All in sympathy with the Objects of The Theosophical Society are welcomed as members, and it rests with the member to become a true Theosophist.

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- SWEDEN: Mr. Eric Cronwall—Ostermalmsgatan 12, Stockholm. *Teosofisk Tidskrift*.
- SWITZERLAND: M. Georges Tripet—1 Avenue Théodore Flournoy, Eaux Vives, Geneva. *Bulletin Théosophique Suisse*.
- URUGUAY: Mr. Rafael Fuller—Casilla Correo 595, Montevideo. *Boletin de la Sociedad Teosofica en el Uruguay*.
- WALES: Mr. Peter Freeman—3 Rectory Road, Penarth. *Theosophical News and Notes*.

PRESIDENTIAL AGENTS

THE FAR EAST (China, Japan and adjacent territories): Mr. A. F. Knudsen—P. O. Box 1705, Shanghai, China.

EGYPT: Mr. J. H. Pérez—P. O. Box 769, Cairo.

PARAGUAY: Senor William Paats—Casillo de Correo, 693, Asuncion.

PERU: Senor J. F. Aguilar Revoredo—P. O. Box 900, Lima.

**UNSECTIONALIZED LODGES
AND FEDERATIONS**

BRITISH WEST INDIES: Barbados Lodge, President, Mr. P. P. Spencer, Magazine Lane, Bridgetown, Barbados.

CANADA: H. P. B. Lodge. Secretary, Mrs. G. Aitleen, 29 Poucher Street, Toronto, Ontario.

CANADA: Canadian Federation, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Albert J. Harrison, 3615 Knight Road, Vancouver, British Columbia.

CHINA: Shanghai Lodge, Secretary, Mr. A. Lebedeff, P. O. Box 1705, Shanghai; Manuk Lodge, Secretary, Mr. Y. S. Ung, P. O. Box 632, Hong Kong.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES: Selangor Lodge, Secretary, Mr. S. Arumugam, Java Street, Kuala Lumpur.

JAPAN: Miroku Lodge, Secretary, Miss E. M. Casey, 13 Mikawadimachi, Azaku-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

KENYA COLONY: Nairobi Lodge, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Patel, P. O. Box 570 Nairobi.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore Lodge, Secretary, Mr. Tan Ah Peng, No. 22, Grange Road, Singapore.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN NATIONAL SOCIETIES: General Secretary, Mr. P. M. Cochius, Herdersweg 20, Laren, N. H., Holland.

FEDERATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONAL SOCIETIES: Secretary, Senor Alvaro A. Araujo, Casilla de Correo 595, Montevideo, Uruguay.

WORLD FEDERATION OF YOUNG THEOSOPHISTS: Joint General Secretaries, Mr. Alex Elmore and Mr. Felix Layton, Adyar, Madras, India.

THE NATIONAL SUMMARIES

The Editors are indebted to the following sources for the material used in the National Summaries and Section Histories in this Year Book: *Keesing's Contemporary Archives*, 1931-6; *The Statesman's Year Book*, 1936; *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 14th Edition; *The News Digest*; *The Theosophist*, 1879-1936; *Old Diary Leaves*, Volumes I to V, and original manuscript; *Theosophical Reports*, data submitted by the Sections, etc. Contemporary records have been used, wherever available. Every attempt has been made to insure accuracy. Authoritative comments will be appreciated.

WHAT IS MY POLICY?

BY GEORGE S. ARUNDALE

To each President, as he assumes an office the like of which exists nowhere throughout the world, comes what may be called an Instrument of Instructions—a general outline of the work to be accomplished during his or her Presidentship. Such Instructions may be a matter of the intuition or they may perchance be hints from Those to whom The Theosophical Society ultimately belongs.

For myself, this Instrument of Instructions requires that first of all I shall do my best to promote within The Society an active spirit of Freedom and Friendship, so that every member feels perfectly free to express his views and convictions, always remembering that such expression demands courtesy of utterance, no aggressive denunciation of other views and other convictions, but rather respect for these and, on the part of those in whom the power of brotherhood already dwells in strength, generous appreciation.

Every individual who joins The Theosophical Society becomes a member of a Company of the Free, each constituent unit of which recognizes that Freedom is inseparable from a successful search for Truth, for Truth is the heritage of all and comes to each in forms most easily recognizable. He also becomes a member of a

Company of Friends, each constituent unit of which knows that Friendship is a universal form of Truth. Where there is Freedom there is Truth. Where there is Friendship there is Truth. Where there is Freedom directed by Friendship, there Truth is being discerned.

More than knowledge, Friendship matters. More than faith or belief, conviction or opinion, Friendship matters. More than the forms of Theosophy as set forth in our classic literature matters the Life of Theosophy which is Friendship. When we really know the forms we shall perceive that they are but the shadows of Friendship at work inspiring all life to achieve Kingship in the Universe of Friendship, and to abide therein for ever. A member of The Theosophical Society who is friendly to all, be they who they may, appreciative of all, understanding of all, is a Theosophist even though he may never have opened a book describing the Science of Theosophy. But he will be a better friend if he is an earnest student of Friendship's Science, which is Theosophy. Therefore, differences must enrich us and increase in us the spirit of solidarity. They must not arouse antagonism, or we are their slaves when we should be their masters.

Next, this Instrument of Instructions requires that I shall be on the lookout to strengthen The Theosophical Society in every possible way, both by insisting on its fundamental purposes and by aiding in the unveiling of any facets of the great Diamond of Theosophy on which less stress may so far have been laid. Or it may be my duty to try to effect an adjustment in connection with certain existing interpretations of Theosophy.

As regards the fundamental purposes of The Theosophical Society, these seem to me to be the spread of Friendship and Freedom, as I have already indicated, and the study of Theosophy as the Science of Life and therefore the Science of Life's two great pillars—Friendship and Freedom. Theosophy and The Theosophical Society are twins. They must grow in beauty side by side, even though it be true that membership of The Society does not require a study of Theosophy.

As regards the natural unfolding of Theosophy to eyes becoming increasingly accustomed to its light, I find that the four great interpretations of Theosophy so far vouchsafed to us are now to be enriched by a fifth. The first was archetypal—Theosophy as Wisdom, through H. P. Blavatsky. The second was Theosophy as Will and Activity, through Annie Besant. The third was Theosophy as Science, through C. W. Leadbeater. The fourth was Theosophy as the science

of self-contained Individuality, through J. Krishnamurti. Krishnamurti has made Theosophy subjective, and therefore calls it by no name. Others have emphasized Theosophy's objective aspect, and give it a myriad names.

I see the fifth as Theosophy as Beauty, of which it would seem that Rukmini Arundale will be one of the principal pioneers. Each interpretation is different from all the others. Each may seem in many ways a contradiction of one or more of the others. But all are facets of the Eternal Diamond of Theosophy, and through each shines the Light of Truth.

Finally, as regards any adjustment which seems indicated, I am moved to lay less stress on the occult than has been necessary for some years, and to lay stress on the individual himself coming face to face with Theosophy and its value both to him and to the world, discouraging rather than encouraging reliance on external authority and external revelation. I do not for a moment ignore these. External authority has its great value, as has external revelation. To believe even when we have not seen has, under certain conditions, a value less perceptible in these modern days than in times gone by. It is as possible to under-estimate the value of authority and revelation, and incidentally religion and ceremonial, as to over-estimate it. But we have been passing through a period of growth in The Theosophical

Society in which, by reason of the presence in our midst of H. P. Blavatsky, Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater, unquestionable authority and scientific revelation have loomed large. Some may deem they have loomed too large. Be that as it may, we now, as I hold, need to swing the pendulum back to individual experience, to individual intuition, to the challenge of the individual "I".

Further, this Instrument of Instructions seems to require that I should do all possible to encourage the relating of Theosophy more practically and actively to the world and its affairs, largely through the Theosophical Order of Service. It is borne in upon me that only in the Science of Theosophy are to be found the solutions of the great problems facing the world in every department of its life. External panaceas may temporarily alleviate, but only Theosophy can cure.

The Instrument of Instructions—please remember that I am using this phrase in no formal sense whatever—further requires me to relate Theosophy to Youth, by showing that Theosophy stands for the spirit of Youth no less than for the spirit of Truth. A reconstructed Round Table should be potent in promoting such relation. It may be a platitude to say that the hope of the future lies with the young. But it is a truth insistent

in its call to us to place at the disposal of Youth all that we have of wisdom and of power. I do not think that any Lodge of The Theosophical Society is really effective save as part of its work lies among the younger generation.

A great restoration of Theosophy, the Eternal Wisdom, has been vouchsafed to us. Wonderful commentaries on Theosophy are at our disposal in our classic literature, in pronouncements by the wise, in revelations by seers. Now is the time for us to set to work to gain experience for ourselves, doubtless with the aid of all these, for unless Theosophy is our own experience it is not Theosophy to us in fact. Let us receive that which is offered to us, be it in terms of suggested hypotheses, or of external authority, or of external revelation. No one is ever the worse for listening in a spirit of sympathy and understanding. But let us judge in terms of our emotions, our minds, our intuitions, our wills. Let us come to our own conclusions and move forwards on our individual ways. Theosophy may begin by being a dogma. It must end by being an inspiration and a light. It may begin by being a dictator and an acid test of orthodoxy. It must end by being a friend and a link with all. It may begin by being form. It must end by being LIFE.

A SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

DR. ARUNDALE inaugurated his Presidential regime with a Seven-Year Plan for the strengthening both of the International Headquarters at Adyar, and the Theosophical activities in the fifty countries in which The Society is organized. The Plan is well under way, though much remains to be accomplished as regards certain items.

The first basic principle of the Plan is that every development must be financially self-supporting, and must definitely contribute to the solidarity of The Society. The President's proposals were :

INTERNATIONAL

1. **Manuals of Theosophy:** A graded series of books to meet the requirements of readers at different ages, and students interested in special aspects of life.

2. **International Theosophical Propaganda Fund:** To consolidate and strengthen the existing resources, and to be administered by the Executive Committee.

3. **Short-Wave Theosophical Broadcasting Station:** A donor of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of a Radio Station has decided that until it is practicable the interest shall be payable to the Besant Memorial School.

4. **Improvement of Propaganda:** The Publicity and the Press Departments set up at the Convention 1934 have done splendid work under Mrs. Sellon and Mr. J. L. Davidge respectively. Unfortunately Mrs. Sellon died after a serious operation in London in September 1936; she combined rare qualities of organizing ability, tact and judgment, besides the charm of a gracious hostess and benefactor. Mrs. Adeltha Henry Peterson was appointed Acting Publicity Officer. The circulation of *The Theosophist* is increasing. *The Adyar News* was expanded into *The Theosophical World*, which has proved a very successful venture. Certain Lodges have tried the dramatic interpretation of

Theosophy and found it gripping. International lecturers are moving through the Sections more freely. The Campaigns for Straight Theosophy 1935, Evolution 1935-6, and Understanding 1936-7 have popularized the fundamentals of Theosophy in nearly fifty countries.

DEVELOPMENT OF ADYAR

1. **Adyar Library:** An entirely new building is required, fitted in accordance with the most scientific library standards and providing adequate space for many students. The Library has been overhauled, and the Adyar Library Association was formed in 1935 to extend its cultural influence.

2. **Vasanta Press and Theosophical Publishing House:** A reorganization scheme is taking effect. Both offices are under new management and working with greater life and efficiency.

3. **Besant Memorial School:** This proposal, in compliance with the last definitely-expressed wish of Dr. Besant, materialized immediately. The School is going splendidly, as is indicated in the Inspector's reports and in the comment on them by the Director of Public Instruction. Dr. Arundale is trying to collect an endowment fund of Rs. 200,000 or £16,000 or \$80,000 to make the School financially safe for ever. He hopes that a School Village Community will be living on its own spacious grounds not far away from Adyar, and that there will shortly be a College and eventually a University. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon graciously expressed their interest in the School and sent a donation towards its funds. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on his visit to Adyar in November 1934 became a patron of the school.

4. **Adyar Fellowships,** to enable younger people representing many nations to live for a time at The Society's Headquarters, and become imbued with

the artist's spirit. The T.P.H. is already financing the Besant Fellowship.

5. **Theosophical Training Centre**, for equipment in (a) the principles of Theosophy, (b) the science of lecturing, (c) the study of world conditions and the application of Theosophy thereto.

6. **Theosophical Press Bureau** : This has developed satisfactorily. The Press Department supplies news to the Press of India and correspondents in other countries. Wider co-ordination is proposed, embracing the European Press Federation and other news services with a view to creating a worldwide Theosophical network of press bureaux.

7. **Film of Adyar** : A film showing the beauty spots of Adyar, Headquarters, Convention Groups, etc., is being exhibited simultaneously in several countries.

8. **Youth** : (a) *Besant Scout Camp* : This camping centre was inaugurated immediately after the President's accession, and has been a great success. It is a miniature Gillwell Park. Over a thousand Scouts use it every year. During the Diamond Jubilee Convention (1935) 400 Rover Scouts camped on this ground. (b) *Adyar Youth Lodge*, named after Dr. Besant. The Vasanta Youth Lodge, virile and vital, is a focus of youth activity ; it makes close contact with the college youth of Madras.

9. **Adyar Players** : Many excellent presentations have been given at Adyar and Madras. This group is co-operating with the International Academy of the Arts.

10. **Adyar Theatre** : An architect of Shantiniketan, Rabindranath Tagore's School in Bengal, has designed a Theatre in which the performances of the International Academy of the Arts will be given.

11. **Adyar Museum** : In embryo this already exists, and a valuable collection of relics is being built up.

12. **Shrine of Greatness** : The President projects a scheme which may take many years to complete, namely, a Shrine of Greatness, in three sections, containing pictures or statues of the greater workers for Brotherhood throughout the ages, greater workers

for Religions, and greater workers for Truth, also a memorial perpetuating in visible form by means of statues or pictures the figures of outstanding workers in The Theosophical Society. Already the "Garden of Remembrance" has been erected on the sacred spot where on September 21, 1933, the physical body of Dr. Besant was cremated. The ashes of Dr. Besant and of Bishop Leadbeater repose there in peace, and the garden faces that North to which they ever turned.

13. **International Bureaux**, or Clearing Houses, for all progressive activity in the cause of advancing Brotherhood. This plan began to take shape during the Geneva World Congress 1936.

Dr. Arundale's other projects relate to the Adyar Estate, which was intensively organized and improved during 1935-6.

THE ADVANCE GUARD

1936

The following well known Theosophists passed away during 1936 :

India : Dr. Gnanendra Nath Chakravarti, Benares ; Mr. Mohini Mohan Chatterji, Calcutta ; Miss Della English, Adyar ; Dr. Balkrishna Kaul, Kashmir ; Principal C. A. King, Engineering College, Hindu University, Benares ; Rai Baroda Kant Lahiri, Punjab ; Dr. T. M. Manickam Pillai, Vellore ; Pundit Bhawani Shankar, Madras.

Europe : Miss Henny Diederichsen, Copenhagen ; Mr. William Kingsland, London ; Mr. W. H. Kirby, Italy ; Don Fabrizio Ruspoli, Italy ; Major G. H. Rooke, London ; Mrs. Barbara Sellon, London, lately Publicity Officer at Adyar ; Mevrouw van der Hell, Huizen ; Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, Cheltenham.

Australia : Mrs. Muriel Chase, Perth ; Mr. William Harding, Sydney ; Mr. H. H. Hungerford, Tweed River ; Major-General Kenneth Mackay, Sydney.

The Far East : Capt. Buhei Kon, Tokyo.

Canada : Mrs. C. E. Speight-Humberstone.

ADYAR—THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

ADYAR is the Watch-Tower from which the President of The Theosophical Society directs the world-wide work. It was the home of the President-Founder and H. P. Blavatsky, and of Dr. Besant the second President, and today it is the home of Dr. Arundale. Situated seven miles south of Madras, Headquarters was acquired by Colonel Olcott in 1882. It was then known as Huddleston's Gardens, and the purchase price was nominal for the reason that the high officials of Madras, who had built summer residences on the Adyar River, moved to Ootacamund with the opening of the railway to the foot of the Nilgiris. Years later the President-Founder wrote "We have never regretted our choice, for Adyar is a sort of Paradise."

Adyar is indeed one of the world's beauty spots. The estate is bordered on the north by the Adyar River and on the east the Bay of Bengal rolls up the beach. Within the compound lives an international community, whose offices and bungalows are dotted over the estate, some hundred families making their homes here, in addition to a fluctuating group of visitors which increases towards convention time in December. Accommodation for visitors is provided for European guests at Lead-beater Chambers and for Indians at the Bhojanasala, though one finds Indians living at Chambers and Europeans at the Indian hostel. It is a matter of taste, not of nationality.

Adyar is actually a successful experiment in Theosophical living. The community is international. Each religion has its own shrine or temple in the grounds, but on all important occasions a joint ceremony is held in the Great Hall, where Buddhists, Jains, Christians, Hindus, Parsis, Moham-medans and Hebrews join in worship of That which is behind the diverse forms of all religions. The community life at Adyar is functional, and is successful

because its members have come together, not from any desire to lead the community life as such, but because they are all working for Theosophy and The Theosophical Society, each along the line of his maximum individual expression. This is the strength of Adyar.

Within the Adyar compound, which is more or less a huge garden, many of its trees imported from other countries, are also extensive fruit gardens, groves of palms and casuarinas, and nursery gardens, all producing revenue to keep up the beautiful lawns and flower beds which make so delightful a setting to Adyar life. In the midst of the estate is the famous Banyan Tree, perhaps the finest Banyan in the world, under whose umbrageous branches Dr. Besant and other Theosophical leaders have delivered their finest Convention addresses. A Tree with a personality if ever there was one!

Dr. Besant published a vision of Adyar in which she saw it as "one of the great religious centres of the world." In another place she wrote: "The place of Adyar in the history of The Theosophical Society is unique, and centuries hence it will still be the spiritual centre of The Society." Dr. Arundale dreams of "a glorious Adyar, veritable Flaming Centre . . . exercising an influence recognized and appreciated throughout the world"—an Adyar become fit for the residence of a Master-President.

The unique features of Adyar may thus be summarized: it is the greatest spiritual centre in the world; the greatest Theosophists have left an indelible mark upon it; it is a great channel between East and West.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

To serve the needs of the residents the estate has its own dairy, laundry, and engineering department. Other departmental activities are:

The Press Department. Here The Society's journals are edited. This office also supplies a continuous Theosophical News Service to the Indian Press, and to correspondents and National Secretaries in all parts of the world. It produced this YEAR BOOK.

The Theosophical Publishing House, has recently been reorganized under the direction of Mr. Henry Hotchener.

The Vasanta Press, which has printed Theosophical publications since 1908.

The Publicity Department, which organizes Theosophical campaigns and exchanges ideas with members the world over.

The Headquarters Service Committee, which is responsible for the social activities of the community.

The Dispensary. A resident doctor and nurse treat about three thousand cases a year. With it is associated the Baby Welcome Department which has for several years dealt with over one hundred maternity cases per annum without a single death and has decreased child mortality in all the neighbouring villages.

Other features of Adyar life are the Blavatsky Social Hall, the Sirius Recreation Club, the Besant Scout Camping Centre, and the Theosophical activities of the Adyar Lodge and the Vasanta Youth Lodge.

THE ADYAR LIBRARY

The Adyar Library attained its Golden Jubilee on the 29th December 1935 in the midst of Convention. It was inaugurated during the tenth Convention of 1885. The Library possesses today 56,000 volumes in two sections, eastern and western. The eastern section contains 10,000 volumes of Oriental manuscripts and 11,000 printed volumes, and the western section 35,000 volumes.

The Adyar Library, though not replete as to modern literature, is recognized by scholars as one of the most important in the world, particularly in its eastern section. On 1st January 1936 an Adyar Library Association was formed with Dr. G. S. Arundale as President, to extend its world-wide

influence as a scholarly and cultural centre. In February 1937 the Association commences publication of a quarterly journal.

ADYAR DAY

The 17th February is Adyar Day throughout the Theosophical world. It commemorates the passing of Colonel Olcott, President-Founder, 1907; the birth of C. W. Leadbeater, 1847; the martyrdom of Giordano Bruno, 1600—all on February 17th. On this day homage is paid to The Society's leaders, and donations are made to the Adyar Fund for International Headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE ARTS .

Founded January 6, 1936 at Adyar. Objects: 1. To emphasize the essential unity of all true art. 2. To work for the recognition of the Arts as inherent in effective individual, national and religious growth. The Academy is a physical expression and focus of the new movement in The Theosophical Society to interpret and express Theosophy as Beauty. Under the auspices of the Academy, Shrimati Rukmini Devi in 1936 gave several successful Dance Recitals in Madras and Adyar which were welcomed by the Press as inaugurating a new era in Indian Art. The idealism of the Academy was adequately expressed by Shrimati Rukmini Devi (President) during her European tour, 1936, in a lecture entitled "The Message of Beauty to Civilization." A teaching section has been formed at the Besant Memorial School to give intensive training in the arts of South Indian Dancing and Music.

Others interested in the Academy are Dr. Arundale (Hon. President), Dr. Cousins (Vice-President) and Mr. Jinarajadasa; Secretary Mr. R. Krishnamurti, Adyar.

THE BESANT MEMORIAL SCHOOL

The Besant Memorial School, Adyar, is an experiment in Theosophical education, and the nucleus of a College and

a University of the future. Established in 1934, it embodies and perpetuates the ideals of Dr. Besant in education. Envisaging a Besant University near Adyar, Dr. Arundale has said: "The most splendid memorial that can possibly be: far better than any statues, far better than any scholarship, far better than any other memorial must there be a great educational centre in which the young citizens of India may become great citizens and some of those perhaps great leaders to help India onwards."

The School is administered by a Trust of which Dr. Arundale is the President. The education is from the kindergarten up to the University. Teachers number 20, and scholars 104, all "hand-picked." The school is officially recognized by the Educational Department of the Madras Presidency and receives Government grant. The District Educational Officer has reported (September 1936): "This is not a mere High School in the ordinary sense of the term. Here all the highest ideals of education and training are put into operation by men and women of high intellect and culture, of course, now compelled to limit the scope of their ideals by the needs of a Public Examination; the staff as a whole are trying to combine these two forces quite successfully."

The school has a Court of Honour, numbering eight, who are setting an example in self-government and a tradition for honour, justice and kindliness.

Headmaster, Mr. K. Shankara Menon, M.A.

THE WORLD CAMPAIGN FUND

A £100,000 World Theosophy Campaign Fund ("World Fund" for short) has been proposed by Mr. Peter Freeman, General Secretary for Wales. Purposes:

1. To carry on the work of The Theosophical Society for the next forty years until the centenary in 1975.
2. To support: The Seven-Year Plan, International Theosophical propaganda, developments at Adyar, the International Centre at Geneva.
3. To help to secure a Membership of 100,000 F.T.S. throughout the world.
4. To provide travelling and other necessary expenses for the President and other officers and workers for The Society.
5. To provide pensions for Theosophical workers who have given a life's service for The Society.

Mr. Freeman proposes that an effort should be made to complete the Fund by 1941, when the next Presidential election takes place. The name of every subscriber to be recorded on a Centenary Roll of Honour at Adyar.

In the meantime the President has established the Faithful Service Fund to provide for Theosophical workers who have given the best of their lives on subsistence allowances to the Theosophical Movement. The Fund is registered under the Charitable Societies Act. The Trustees are Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Mr. N. Sri Ram and Dr. G. S. Arundale. Contributions may be made to the Treasurer of the Faithful Service Fund, Adyar.

THE HEAVEN OF ADYAR

ADYAR is a Heaven in this outer world of ours, with many of the features characteristic of the Heaven-worlds so beautifully described to us in our Theosophical literature. Adyar is a reflection of its Inner Counterpart, of which many have heard and which a few know. To this Inner Counterpart Adyar lives in perfect adjustment, receiving and sending forth that Rhythm whereby all living things move ever onwards to their splendid destiny.—G. S. ARUNDALE in *A Guide to Adyar*.

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

(In Countries marked * a National Section of The Theosophical Society is organized; in countries marked ** a Presidential Agent resides.)

ABYSSINIA (Ethiopia). Annexed to the "Italian Empire" in N. E. Africa, 1936. Capital Addis Ababa. Area 350,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 1936, 7,000,000.

AFGHANISTAN. King, Mohammed Zahir Shah, 8 Nov. 1936-. Capital, Kabul. Area, 245- to 270,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 1936, 12,000,000.

ALBANIA (Shqipëria). Balkans. King Zog I, 1 Sept. 1928-. Capital, Tirana. Area, 10,629 sq. m. Pop. 1930, 1,003,124.

ANDORRA. Republic in Eastern Pyrenees, under suzerainty of France and the Bishop of Urgel. Area, 191 sq. m. Pop. 5,232.

ARABIA. Comprises Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait Principality, Oman Sultanate, Imamate of Yemen, and various tribes. Contains holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Est. area, 1,200,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 10,000,000.

*** ARGENTINE REPUBLIC** (República Argentina). Pres. Gen. Agustín P. Justo, 20 Feb. 1932-. Capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,079,965 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 12,227,761.

*** AUSTRALIA**. Commonwealth within the British Empire. Gov.-Gen. Lord Gowrie, 23 Jan. 1936-. Capital, Canberra. Area, 2,974,581 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 6,724,305.

*** AUSTRIA** (Der Bundesstaat Oesterreich). Pres. Dr. Wilhelm Miklas, 5 Dec. 1928-. Capital, Vienna. Area, 32,369 sq. m. Pop. 1934, 6,760,233.

*** BELGIUM** (Royaume de Belgique—Koninkrijk België). King Leopold III, 23 Feb. 1934-. Capital, Brussels. Area, 11,775 sq. m. Est. pop. Dec. 1934, 8,275,552. *Belgian Congo* (Congo Belge). Dependency. Gov.-Gen. Pierre Ryckmans, Dec. 1934-. Capital Léopoldville. Area, 918,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 9,282,971 native, 17,845 white.

BHUTAN. Himalayan state. Maharaja Jig-me Wang-chuk, 21 Aug. 1926-. Area, 18,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 300,000.

BOLIVIA (República Boliviana). Pres. Col. José David Torro, 19 May 1936-. Capital, La Paz. Area, 514,465 sq. m. Est. pop. 1932, 3,077,533.

*** BRAZIL** (Estados Unidos do Brasil). Pres. Dr. Getúlio Vargas, 3 Nov. 1930-. Capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,275,510 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 45,332,660.

*** BULGARIA** (Blgariya). King (Czar) Boris III, 3 Oct. 1918-. Capital, Sofia. Area, 39,825 sq. m. Pop. Dec. 1934, 6,090,215.

*** BURMA**. Governor's Province, British Empire. Gov. Hon. Archibald Cochrane, 11 Feb. 1936-. Capital, Rangoon. Area, 261,610 sq. m. Pop. 1931, 14,667,146.

*** CANADA**. British Dominion. Gov.-Gen. Baron Tweedsmuir, 22 Nov. 1935-. Capital, Ottawa. Land area, 3,466,793 sq. m.; Fresh water area, 228,070 sq. m. Pop. 1931, 10,376,786.

*** CEYLON**. Crown colony of Britain. Gov. Sir Reginald Stubbs, 7 Oct. 1933-. Area, 25,332 sq. m. Pop. 1931, 5,312,548.

*** CHILE** (República de Chile). Pres. Don Arturo Alessandri, 24 Dec. 1932-8. Capital, Santiago. Area, 285,133 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 4,446,617.

**** CHINA** (Chung-Hua Min-Kuo). On 12 Feb. 1912, China one of the oldest of Monarchies, became a Republic. Pres. Lin Shen, Feb. 1932-8. Capital, Nanking. Est. area (inc. Mongolia and Tibet) 4,278,352 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 453,815,235.

*** COLOMBIA** (La República de Colombia). Pres. Don Alfonso López, 7 Aug. 1934-8. Capital, Bogotá. Area, 447,536 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 8,368,540. In Central American Sec. T. S.

* **COSTA RICA** (La República de Costa Rica). Pres. Don Leon Cortes, 8 Mar. 1936-. Capital, San José. Est. area, 23,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 565,427. In Central American Sec. T.S.

* **CUBA**. Pres. Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez y Arias, 20 Mar. 1936-40. Capital, Havana. Area, 44,164 sq. m. Est. pop. Dec. 1934, 3,988,160.

* **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** (Ceskoslovenská Republika). Pres. Dr. Edvard Benes, 18 Dec. 1935-42. Capital, Prague (Praha). Area, 54,244 sq. m. Pop. 1930, 14,729,536.

DANZIG (Die Freie Stadt Danzig). A Free City under protectorate, of League of Nations, which appointed as High Commissioner, Sean Lester 26 Oct. 1933-. Area, 754 sq. m. Pop. 412,000.

* **DENMARK** (Kongeriget Danmark). King Christian X, 14 May 1912-. Capital, Copenhagen. Area, 16,576 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 3,684,000.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (República Dominicana). Pres. Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo-Molina, 16 Aug. 1934-. Capital, Santa Domingo. Area, 19,332 sq. m. Pop. 1935, 1,478,121.

ECUADOR (República del Ecuador). Provisional Executive, Senor Frederico Páez, 26 Sept. 1935-. Capital, Quito. Est. area, 275,936 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 2,646,641.

* **EGYPT** (Misr). Prince Farouk succeeds 28 April 1936 on death of Fuad I, Sultan from 9 Oct. 1917; on termination of British protectorate, proclaimed King, 15 Mar. 1922. Formal accession on attaining majority 7 August 1937-. Total area, 383,000 sq. m.; settled area, 13,574 sq. m. Pop. 1927, 14,217,864.

* **ENGLAND**. Southern portion of Great Britain. King Edward VIII, 1936-. Capital, London. Area, 50,874 sq. m. Pop. 1931, 37,794,003.

ESTONIA (Eesti Vabariik). Baltic Republic. Pro-Pres. and Prime Minister, Konstantin Päts, 21 Oct. 1933-. Capital, Tallinn. Area, 18,353 sq. m. Pop. 1934, 1,126,413.

* **FINLAND** (Suomen Tasavalta). Pres. Dr. Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, 16 Feb. 1931-. Capital, Helsingfors (Hel-

sinki). Land area, 34,557 sq. m.; inland waters 13,254 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 3,762,026.

* **FRANCE**. Pres. Albert Lebrun, 10 May 1932-. Capital, Paris. Area, 212,659 sq. m. Pop. actually resident 1931, 41,834,923. *French colonies and dependencies* (including Algeria, Tunis, Syria and Lebanon, French Africa, Madagascar, Indo-China, Morocco, etc.). Area, 4,617,965 sq. m. Pop. 63,849,943.

* **GERMANY** (Deutsches Reich). Führer (Leader) and Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, 2 Aug. 1934-. Capital, Berlin. Area, 181,699 sq. m. Pop. 1933, 66,030,491. (T. S. Section activities suspended 1935).

* **GREECE** (Kingdom of Hellas), King, Georgeos II, proclaimed King 25 Nov. 1935-. Capital, Athens. Area, 50,270 sq. m. Pop. Dec. 1934, 6,746,000.

* **GUATEMALA** (República de Guatemala). Pres. Gen. Jorge Ubico, 14 Feb. 1931-. Capital, Guatemala City. Area, 45,452 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 2,245,593. In Central American Sec. T.S.

HAITI (République d'Haïti). Pres. Sténio Vincent, 18 Nov. 1930-40. Capital, Port-au-Prince. Area, 10,204 sq. m. Est. pop. 1929, 2,550,000 native, 3,000 white residents.

HOLLAND (See Netherlands). **HONDURAS** (República de Honduras). Pres. Dr. Tiburcio Carias-Andino, 1 Feb. 1933-. Capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 sq. m. Pop. Nov. 1934, 962,685.

* **HUNGARY** (Kingdom of Hungary). Regent, Nicholas Horthy de Nagyványa, elected 1 Mar. 1920. Capital, Budapest. Area, 35,875 sq. m. Est. pop. Dec. 1934, 8,898,367.

* **ICELAND** (Island). Under sovereignty of King Christian X of Denmark, as a free State. Pres. of Council, Hermann Jónsson, 29 July 1934-. Capital, Reykjavík. Area, 39,739. Est. pop. Dec. 1934, 114,743.

* **INDIA**. British Provinces; Native States and Agencies with Maharajas as Rulers, in close federation to Britain. Viceroy and Gov.- Gen., the Marquis of Linlithgow, April, 1936-. Capital, Delhi. Area, British Provinces, 1,318,346 sq. m.; States and Agencies, 490,333 sq. m.;

Total India, 1,808,679. Pop. 1931, British Provinces, 289,491,241; States and Agencies, 63,346,537; Total India, 352,837,778.

IRAN (Persia). King (Shah) Riza Khan Pahlevi, elected 13 Dec. 1925 on the overthrow of the Kajar dynasty. Capital, Teheran. Area, 628,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 12,000,000.

IRAQ (Mesopotamia). King Ghazi I, 9 Sept. 1933-. Capital, Baghdad. Area 116,600 sq. m. Est. pop. 1932, 2,857,077.

***IRELAND.** *The Irish Free State* (*Saorstát Éireann*). Dominion of Britain. Pres. Eamon de Valéra, 8, Feb. 1933. Gov.- Gen. Donal Buckley (Domhnall Ua Buachalla), 25 Nov. 1932-. Capital, Dublin. Area, 26,592 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 3,033,000. *Northern Ireland.* Part of United Kingdom with separate parliament and executive government. Gov. The Duke of Abercorn, 8 Dec. 1922-. Capital, Belfast. Area, 5,237, sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 1,288,000.

***ITALY** (Regno d'Italia). King Vittorio Emanuele III, 29 July 1900-. Prime Minister, Chief of Government, etc. Signor Benito Mussolini, 24 Jan. 1935-. Capital Rome. Area, 119,714 sq. m. Est. pop. 1936, 43,843,000. *Rome, See and Church of* (Città del Vaticano or Vatikan City): A State set up in Rome by the Lateran Treaty of 1929, giving the Pope, Pius XI (Achilles Ratti), sovereign jurisdiction over 108'7 acres with a pop. 1,025, Dec. 1932. *Italian Foreign Dependencies* (exclusive of Abyssinia), i.e., Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Libya and Italian Aegean Islands. Area, 661,231 sq. m. Pop. 2,325,734.

****JAPAN** (Nippon). Emperor (bears title of *Tenno*; *Kotei* in relation to external affairs) Hirohito, 25 Dec. 1926. Capital, Tokyo. (Area, inc. Korea, Formosa, etc.) 260,662 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 97,694,628.

JAVA. (See Netherlands).

LATVIA (Latvijas Republika). In Baltic area. Prime Minister and Acting Pres. Karlis Ulmanis, 17 Mar. 1934-. Capital, Riga. Area, 20,056 sq. m. ;

inc. Inland lakes, 25,395 sq. m. Pop. 1935, 1,950,502.

- LIBERIA. West African Republic. Pres. Edwin Barclay, 1932-6; 1936-44. Capital, Monrovia. Area, 43,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 1 to 1½ million.

LIECHTENSTEIN. Principality. Prince Francis I, 11 Feb. 1929. Capital, Vaduz. Area 65 sq. m. Pop. 1930, 10,213.

LITHUANIA (Lietuva). In Baltic area. Pres. Antanas Smetona, 1932-9. Capital Kaunas (Kovno). Area, 21,489 sq. m. Pop. 1935, 2,476,154.

LUXEMBURG. Grand Duchy with economic union with Belgium. Grand Duchess Charlotte, 9 Jan. 1919. Capital, Luxemburg. Area 999 sq. m. Pop. Dec. 1930, 299,782.

***MEXICO** (República Mexicana). Pres. Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas, 1 Dec. 1934-40. Capital, Mexico City. Area, 763,944 sq. m. Pop. 1930, 16,552,722.

MONACO. Principality. Prince Louis II, 26 June 1922. Capital, Monaco. Area, 370 acres. Pop. 1933, 22,153.

MOROCCO (Moghreb-el-Aksa, i.e., The Farthest West). Protectorate of France, with Spanish and International Tangier Zone. Sultan Sidi Mohammed, 18 Nov. 1927-. Capital, Fez; seat of French Government, Rabat. Area, 213,350 sq. m. Est. pop. 1931, 5,355,202.

NEPAL. Himalayan Kingdom. Maharajadhiraja Tribhubaṇa Bir Bikram, 11 Dec. 1911-. Est. Area, 54,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 5,600,000.

***NETHERLANDS, THE** (Koninkrijk der Nederlanden). Queen Wilhelmina, 23 Nov. 1890-. Capital, Amsterdam. Area, 12,579 sq. m. Est. pop. Dec. 1934, 8,392,102. *Colonial possessions in East and West Indies*: Area, 790,000 sq. m. Pop. 1934, 60,954,890. **Netherlands Indies* (*Nederlandsch-Indië*). Gov.- Gen. Jhr. Dr. B. C. de Jonge, 8 May 1931-. Capital, Batavia. Area, 735,297 sq. m. Pop. 1930, 60,727,233.

NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR. Dominion of British Empire. Gov. Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, Oct. 1935-. Capital, St. John's. Area, 42,734 sq. m. and some 110,000 sq. m. of watershed. Pop. Dec. 1934, Newfoundland, 289,472, Labrador, 4,451.

***NEW ZEALAND.** Dominion of British Empire. Gov.- Gen. Viscount Galway, 12 Apr. 1935-. Capital, Wellington. Area, exc. annexed Islands, 103,722 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 1,558,946.

***NICARAGUA** (República de Nicaragua). Prese Don Carlos Brenes Jarquin 1936-. Capital, Managua. Est. area, 51,660 sq. m. Est. pop. 1930, 750,000. In Central American Sec. T.S.

***NORWAY** (Norge). King Haakon VII, elected King of Norway by the Storting 18 Nov. 1905. Capital, Oslo (formerly Christiania). Area, 124,556 sq. m. Pop. Dec. 1930, 2,814,194. Spitsbergen, Bear Island and Adjacent Islands (Svalbard) add a total est. area of 24,294 sq. m. with a few thousand pop.

***PALESTINE.** Administered by Great Britain under a League of Nations Mandate. High Commissioner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, 1931-5, 20 Nov. 1935-40. Capital, Jerusalem. Est. area 10,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 1,261,000.

***PANAMA** (República de Panama). Pres. Dr. Harmodio Arias, 1 Oct. 1932-. Capital, Panama City. Area, 32,380 sq. m. Pop. 1930, 467,459. Attached to American Sec. T.S. *Panama Canal and Canal Zone.* United States Territory. Gov. Col. J. L. Schley, 21 Oct. 1932. Area, 552'8 sq. m. plus 190'94 sq. m. water area Zone. Pop. 1935, 29,636.

***PARAGUAY** (República del Paraguay). Provisional Pres. Col. Rafael Franco, 18 Feb. 1936-. Capital, Asunción. Area, 61,647 sq. m. 100,000 sq. m. are disputed between Bolivia and Paraguay. Est. pop. 1934, 901,768.

***PERSIA** (See Iran.)

***PERU** (República del Perú). Pres. Gen. Don Oscar Benavides, 30 Apr. 1933-8 Dec. 1936. Capital, Lima. Area, 482,133 sq. m. Est. pop. 1927, 6,147,000.

***PHILIPPINES.** COMMON WEALTH OF THE. Granted Commonwealth status by U.S.A. 1935-45, to become full Republic, 1945. Pres. Manuel Quezon, 15 Nov. 1935-41. American High Commissioner, Frank

Murphy, 15 Nov. 1935-. 7,083 Islands with total area, 114,400 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 13,055,220.

***POLAND** (Rzeczpospolita Polska). Pres. Ignace Moscicki, 1 June 1926-33, 1933-. Capital, Warsaw. Area, 149,274 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 33,418,000.

***PORTUGAL** (República Portuguesa). Pres. Marshal António Oscar Carmona, 29 Nov. 1926-35, 1935-. Capital, Lisbon. Area (inc. Azores and Madeira) 35,490 sq. m. Pop. Dec. 1930, 6,825,883 *Colonial possessions of Portugal in Africa and Asia:* Area, 812,606 sq. m. Pop. 8,915,705.

***PUERTO RICO.** Representative government under U.S.A. protectorate. Gov. Major-Gen. Blanton Winship, U.S.A. 5 Feb. 1934. Executive Secretary, Carlos Gallardo. Area, 3,435 sq. m. Pop. 1930, 1,543,913.

***RUMANIA** (România), King Carol II, 8 June 1930-. Capital, Bucharest. Area, 122,282 sq. m. Pop. 1935, 19,033,363.

***RUSSIA** (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics). The Union Central Executive Committee, between Congresses, is the sovereign legislative, administrative, and judicial authority. Its Chairmen are MM. Kalinin for R.S.F.S.R.; Petrovsky for Ukraine; Cherviakov for White Russia; Musabekov for Transcaucasia (Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan); Aitakov for Turkoman S.S.R.; Faizula-Khodzhaev for Uzbek S.S.R.; Rakhimbaev for Tajik S.S.R. Pres. of Union Council of People's Commissars, V.M. Molotov, March, 1935. Gen. Sec. of Party, Joseph Stalin. New Constitution in process of formation. Capital, Moscow. Area, 8,241,921 sq. m. Est. pop. 1933, 165,748,400. (Russian T.S. Lodges are outside Russia.)

***SALVADOR** (República de El Salvador). Pres. Gen. Maximiliano Martínez, 1932-5, 1935-9. Capital, San Salvador. Area, 13,176 sq. m. Est. pop. Dec. 1932, 1,522,186. In Central American Sec. T.S.

SAN MARINO. The oldest State in Europe, in the area of Italy. Two members of a Grand Council of 60 are appointed every six months to act as Regents (Capitani reggenti). Capital,

San Marino. Area 38 sq. m. Pop. 1932, 13,948.

***SCOTLAND**, Northern part of United Kingdom, Great Britain. Capital, Edinburgh. Area, 30,405 sq. m. Pop. 1931, 4,842,980.

SIAM (Sayam, or Muang-Thai). King Ananda (Mahidol), 2 March 1935-. As he was born in 1926, has a Council of Regency. Capital, Bangkok. Area, 198,188 sq. m. Pop. 1929, 11,506,207.

***SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF**. British Dominion. Gov.-Gen. Earl of Clarendon, Jan. 1931-. Area, 472,550 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, European, 1,944,200; other races, 6,656,100. (Two T.S. Sections with Headquarters in Pretoria and Durban).

***SPAIN** (Espana). Pres. Don Manuel Azana Diaz, 11-5-1936. Capital, Madrid. Within Spain, there are 50 Provinces, including the Balearic and Canary Islands: Area, 196,607 sq. m. Est. pop. Dec. 1934, 24,583,096. *Catalonia* is under a provisional régime, Gov.-Gen. Don José Moles, 17 Feb. 1936; area, 12,000 sq. m. Est. pop. 3,000,000. *Basques* and *Galicia* have also filed requests for Autonomy under Statute. *Spanish colonial possessions in Africa*: area, 128,696 sq. m.; pop. 934,686.

***SWEDEN** (Sverige). King Gustaf V, 8 Dec. 1907-. Capital, Stockholm. Area, 173,347 sq. m. Est. pop. Dec. 1934, 6,233,090.

***SWITZERLAND** (Schweiz, Suisse, Svizzera). Pres. Confederation for 1936, Dr. Albert Meyer. Capital,

Berne. Area, 15,940 sq. m. Pop. Dec. 1930, 4,066,400.

TURKEY (Türkiye Cumhuriyeti). Pres. Kamal Atatürk, 2 Mar. 1935-. Capital, Angora (Ankara). Est. area 294,416 sq. m., excluding marshes and lakes. Pop. Oct. 1935, 16,200,694.

***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**. Federal Republic of 48 States and one Federal District, Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1933-7; re-elected to serve 4 March 1937 to 20 Jan. 1941. Area, Land and Water, Continental United States, 3,026,789 sq. m. Non-contiguous Territory (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Panama Canal Zone) 711,606 sq. m. Total, 3,738,395 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, Continental, 127,521,000; pop. Non-contiguous territory, 1930, 14,233,389; total, 141,754,389.

***URUGUAY** (República Oriental del Uruguay). Pres. Senor Dr. Gabriel Terra, 1931-4, 1934-8. Capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 sq. m. Est. pop. 1935, 2,020,040.

VENEZUELA (Estados Unidos de Venezuela). Pres. Dr. Arminio Bojas, 19 Apr. 1936-. Capital, Caracas. Area, 352,051 sq. m. Est. 1932, 3,261,734.

***WALES**. Part of United Kingdom, Great Britain. Area, 7,466 sq. m. Pop. 1931, 2,158,374.

***YUGOSLAVIA** (Kraljevina Yugoslavia). Triune Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. King Peter II, 9 Oct. 1934-. As King was born 1923, a Regency Council governs. Capital, Belgrade. Area, 95,558 sq. m. Est. pop. 1934, 14,513,706.

THE WORLD POPULATION

The above Gazetteer and the population tables which follow, pp. 34-5, were compiled from *The Statesman's Year Book*

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION

All countries which, with their colonies, etc., have a population of 25,000,000 or over

	<i>Area sq.m.</i>	<i>Population</i>
British Empire ...	14,877,858	497,018,470
China ¹ ...	4,278,352	453,815,235
Soviet Russia ...	8,241,921	165,748,400
United States ...	3,738,395	141,754,389
France ...	4,830,624	105,684,866
Japan ² ...	260,662	97,694,628
Netherlands (Holland and Indies) ...	802,579	69,346,992
Germany ...	181,699	66,030,491
Italy ³ ...	1,130,945	53,168,734
Brazil ...	3,275,510	45,332,660
Poland ...	149,274	33,418,000
Spain ...	337,303	28,517,782
Total 25,000,000 or over	42,105,122	1,757,530,647

10 to 25 millions

Rumania ...	122,282	19,033,363
Belgium ⁴ ...	929,775	17,576,368
Mexico ...	763,944	16,552,722
Turkey ...	294,416	16,200,694
Portugal ...	848,096	15,741,588
Czechoslovakia ...	54,244	14,729,536
Yugoslavia ...	95,558	14,513,706
Egypt ...	383,000	14,217,864
Argentina ...	1,079,965	12,227,761
Afghanistan... ..	257,500	12,000,000
Iran (Persia) ...	628,000	12,000,000
Siam ...	198,188	11,506,207
Arabia ...	1,200,000	10,000,000

Total 10 to 25 millions 6,854,968 186,299,809

¹ inc. Mongolia, Tibet, etc.

² inc. Korea, Formosa, etc.

³ inc. Abyssinia.

⁴ inc. the Congo.

5 to 10 millions

	<i>Area sq.m.</i>	<i>Population</i>
Hungary ...	35,875	8,898,367
Colombia ...	447,536	8,368,540
Austria ...	32,369	6,760,233
Greece ...	50,270	6,746,000
Sweden ...	173,347	6,233,090
Peru ...	482,133	6,147,000
Bulgaria ...	39,825	6,090,215
Nepal ...	54,000	5,600,000

Total 5 to 10 millions 1,315,355 54,843,445

1 to 5 millions

Chile ...	285,133	4,446,617
Switzerland... ..	15,940	4,066,400
Cuba ...	44,164	3,988,160
Finland ...	47,811	3,762,026
Denmark ...	16,576	3,684,000
Venezuela ...	352,051	3,261,734
Bolivia ...	514,465	3,077,533
Iraq ...	116,600	2,857,077
Norway ...	148,850	2,817,194
Ecuador ...	275,936	2,646,641
Haiti ...	10,204	2,553,000
Lithuania ...	21,489	2,476,154
Guatemala ...	45,452	2,245,593
Uruguay ...	72,153	2,020,040
Latvia ...	25,395	1,950,502
Salvador ...	13,176	1,522,186
Dominican Rep. ...	19,332	1,478,121
Liberia ...	43,000	1,250,000
Estonia ...	18,353	1,126,413
Albania ...	10,629	1,003,124

Total 1 to 5 millions 2,096,709 52,232,515

Under 1 million

Honduras ...	44,275	962,685
Paraguay ...	61,647	901,768
Nicaragua ...	51,660	750,000
Costa Rica ...	23,000	565,427
Panama ⁵ ...	32,380	467,459
Danzig ...	754	412,000

Forward ... 213,716 4,059,339

⁵ exc. Canal Zone.

	<i>Area sq. m.</i>	<i>Population</i>		<i>Area sq. m.</i>	<i>Population</i>
Forward ...	213,716	4,059,339	Forward ...	272,462	4,809,965
Bhutan ...	18,000	300,000	Liechtenstein ...	65	10,213
Luxemburg ...	999	299,782	Andorra ...	191	5,231
Iceland ...	39,709	114,743	Vatican City ⁷		1,025
Monaco ⁶ ...		22,153			
San Marino ...	38	13,948	<i>Total under 1 million</i>	272,718	4,826,434
Forward ...	272,462	4,809,965			

⁶ 370 acres.⁷ 108 acres.

RECAPITULATION

Countries which, with their colonies, etc. have a population

		<i>Area sq.m.</i>	<i>Population</i>
25,000,000 or over :	12	42,105,122	1,757,530,647
10 to 25 millions :	13	6,854,968	186,299,809
5 to 10 millions :	8	1,315,355	54,843,445
1 to 5 millions :	20	2,096,709	52,232,515
Under 1 million :	14	272,718	4,826,434
TOTAL	67 countries or empires	52,644,872	2,055,732,850

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

	<i>Area sq. m.</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Mandated territories, etc.</i>		<i>Area sq. m.</i>	<i>Population</i>
Europe ...	120,994	49,515,423				
Asia ...	2,025,995	366,457,746	Asia Native States closely linked ...	490,333	63,346,537	
Africa ...	3,815,182	58,344,008	Palestine and Transjordan ...	10,000	1,561,000	
America ...	5,273,452	13,178,665	Mandated Territories in Africa...	712,235	6,003,980	
Australasia ...	3,169,595	8,572,338	Pacific Mandated Territories ...	94,214	540,860	
Oceania ...	472,640	950,290		1,306,782	71,452,377	
TOTAL under Empire Protection	14,877,858	497,018,470	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE (Exclusive of Mandated territories and closely linked Native States)	13,571,076	425,566,093	

HISTORY OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Founding in America

THE organization which became The Theosophical Society may be said to have begun when Col. H. S. Olcott, an investigator into the phenomena of spiritualism, met Madame Blavatsky at Eddy's farm, Chittenden, U.S.A., in 1874. Such phenomena had taken place for years, yet no rational explanation of them had been forthcoming, nor had they led to a deeper insight into life's problems. H.P. Blavatsky offered explanations and demonstrated her ability to produce the phenomena herself. Such was the interest aroused that at a meeting held in New York on 7th September 1875, Col. Olcott suggested the organization of a Society and sixteen names were handed in. The title *The Theosophical Society* was resolved upon, the present seal adopted, and an inaugural address given by Col. Olcott on 17th November. No mention of the word "brotherhood" is found in the first published Objects of The Society, but in 1878 the Rules were amplified, mentioning "the universal brotherhood of the human race," and dividing The Society into three sections. Entering as a Fellow, in the third section, a member who became "able to regard all men as equally brethren" might pass into the second section. The first section was reserved for

"Initiates in Esoteric Science." *Isis Unveiled* (1877) helped to arouse interest in The Society and men of the calibre of Alfred Russell Wallace, F.R.S., William Crookes, F.R.S., Thomas A. Edison, and Camille Flammarion joined. •

Founders Settle in India

For a short time The Society joined hands with the Arya Samaj, a movement to bring about a purer form of Hinduism; but it was soon felt that the former, being unsectarian, could not identify itself with any body having purely sectarian aims. Late in 1878, the Founders left New York for Bombay, and after their arrival in India great activity set in. *The Theosophist* was founded in 1879, and the First Convention held. Mr. A. P. Sinnett, Editor of *The Pioneer* (Allahabad) then India's foremost paper, joined The Society, together with Mrs. Sinnett. In 1880 the Founders visited Ceylon and aroused the Buddhists. In 1881 Col. Olcott published his famous *Buddhist Catechism*, and founded a Buddhist Educational Association. The phenomena which H.P.B. still produced stimulated interest and inquiry.

In 1882 the Adyar estate was acquired, and the Founders arrived there on December 19th. The

next year Mr. Sinnett, after close study of the Theosophic philosophy, returned to London, founded the London Lodge, and published *The Occult World* and *Esoteric Buddhism*. About 1884 Mr. C. W. Leadbeater met the Founders in Europe and later accompanied H. P. Blavatsky on her return journey to Adyar. This same year, during the absence of the Founders, an attack upon The Society was led by certain "Christian" missionaries of Madras, who published a series of forged letters, purporting to have been addressed by H.P.B. to a Madame Coulomb, ex-housekeeper at Adyar. Hearing of these letters, the Society for Psychical Research, London, sent out a young Australian named Hodgson to investigate. His report, made without any previous reference to H.P.B., was of an *ex parte* character, hostile, partial, completely credulous and based on insufficient knowledge. H.P.B. left India in 1885 and settled in Wurzburg to work at *The Secret Doctrine*; Col. Olcott carrying on his organizing work in the East.

Enter Annie Besant

In 1887, H. P. Blavatsky was persuaded to visit London, where she was assisted in bringing out the first two volumes of *The Secret Doctrine* in 1889. Having reviewed the book, Mrs. Besant, well known as a Social Reformer and Freethinker, sought out H.P.B. and joined The Society.

She was soon lecturing and writing on Theosophy, abandoning completely the materialistic philosophy she had held until then. After writing *The Key to Theosophy* and *The Voice of the Silence*, and leaving instructions for the revision of *The Secret Doctrine*, H.P.B. left her body on 8th May 1891.

In 1893, Mrs. Besant was warmly welcomed in India and lectured at the Annual Convention, and at every subsequent Convention until 1907, excepting 1897. From 1893 onwards the harmony of The Theosophical Society was disturbed by the giving out of "messages" of doubtful authenticity by Mr. W. Q. Judge, General Secretary, U.S.A. 1886—1895, culminating in the secession in 1895 of the bulk of the U.S.A. Lodges. The next decade was one of peaceful, steady growth, Col. Olcott travelling far and wide, and Mrs. Besant lecturing. In 1906, The Society suddenly plunged into an acute crisis: certain Fellows in the U.S.A. took exception to personal advice in regard to sex difficulties given by Mr. Leadbeater in a few individual cases—advice which was twenty years ahead of his day and is approved by modern psychologists—they demanded his resignation from The Society, and he resigned. A calmer review of the matter led to his reinstatement (1908) and the replacement of the American Executive in 1907. Late in 1906, Col. Olcott met with an accident, and in

February 1907 he passed away, after nominating Mrs. Besant his successor as President, one of the rules of The Society giving him "the right of nominating his successor, subject to the ratification of The Society." The President-Founder was a great-hearted man, with a unique gift for welding the members of the many races and creeds into a united whole.

A New Era Begins

Mrs. Besant's term as President opened stormily. Though dissenting from the advice given by Mr. Leadbeater, to which reference has been made, she upheld his purity of life. Opponents found in the word "appoint," used unofficially by Col. Olcott in regard to his successor, in his letters to the General Secretaries, an opportunity for disapproval; although Col. Olcott had used the word "nominate" in his official communications. Mrs. Besant was elected President by an overwhelming majority. With her a new era began. She spoke openly, as she had promised H.P.B., of her occult relation to the Master, and at the same time gave a lead in making Theosophy practical, urging members to Theosophize various fields of reform—religious, social, economic, political. The various lines adopted by members under her leadership are grouped under the Theosophical Order of Service, which she instituted in 1908. As a result, the Section headed "Subsidiary Activities"

then appeared for the first time in the Convention Report, the number of such activities growing steadily from year to year.

Krishnamurti

In 1908, Mrs. Besant publicly announced the coming of a World Teacher in the near future, and in 1911 the Order of the Star in the East was organized to group together those who wished to prepare for it. In 1912, the father of J. Krishnamurti, Head of the Order, was persuaded to bring a suit for the restitution of his sons against Mrs. Besant, to whose care he had entrusted them in 1909. In the final appeal to the Privy Council in London, she won the case on her own brief. Opponents of Theosophy in Madras instigated various attacks on Mrs. Besant. The publicity gained by these untrue charges aroused wide interest, and brought into The Society in India a larger number of members than at any previous time.

The formation of the Order of the Star in the East had a further repercussion in the disruption of the German Section. Dr. Rudolf Steiner, a man of great ability and of deeply philosophical and mystical temperament, who had done so much to vitalize the Section, ruled, as General Secretary, that no member of the Order of the Star in the East could remain a member of the German Section. This limitation of the liberty of Fellows being unconstitutional, the Charter was

cancelled. Fourteen Lodges out of sixty-nine were willing to carry on the broader tradition. These were chartered as the National Society in Germany.

The war of 1914-1918 made communication between Headquarters and the so-called "enemy" countries impossible. During the four years of its duration the President was unable to visit Europe; but from May to December 1919, she was in England. Meanwhile she had developed her political work in India, made additions to the Adyar property, and aroused great interest in Theosophical education in India.

First World Congress

In 1921, the First World Congress of The Society was held in Paris, and fraternal relations between the National Societies in those countries which had been at war were resumed. Mr. C. W. Leadbeater in 1914 left for a lecturing tour in Australia, where he attracted many who were interested in Theosophy. In Sydney he took up his permanent residence. After some years, his work as a Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church led to difficulties with certain of the most active members of the Sydney Lodge. In 1922 the President visited Australia, and was obliged to cancel the Sydney Lodge charter. The Blavatsky Lodge emerged from the crisis.

The opening by the President on her 75th birthday of the Brahmavidya Ashrama at Adyar, where students from all over the world

could gather and study, made 1922 an important year.

One of the chief events of 1923 was the Vienna Congress of the European Federation founded in 1903. Mr. Jinarajadasa presided. The Congress led to a fresh access of life and interest in Eastern Europe.

In 1924 Dr. Besant was again in Europe visiting England, France, Holland and Germany. A public tribute to her 50 years' activity was paid her at a great meeting in the Queen's Hall, London, held in July. Messages were received from eminent men and women all over the world. The meeting made it possible to trace the influence Dr. Besant had exercised upon men and movements of varying kinds, all directed to the service and enlightenment of humanity.

The Society's Jubilee

1925 was the Jubilee Year of The Society, whose rapid growth from the small beginning in New York in 1875 is illustrated by the following data: Number of National Societies in 1925: 41; Number of Lodges: 1,576; Number of Members: 41,779; Number of Members who passed through The Society in fifty years 1875-1925: 116,322. Since the passing of the Founders, the lectures, writings and investigations of Dr. Besant and Bishop Leadbeater have thrown additional light upon H.P. Blavatsky's work, and opened out fresh avenues of thought and research, including,

in particular, such researches as are to be found in *Occult Chemistry and Man: Whence, How and Whither?* The President had the gift of interesting large audiences in her expositions of Theosophy, and Bishop Leadbeater that of clear, balanced descriptions of the worlds open to his inner gaze. At the brilliant Jubilee Congress held at Adyar in December 1925 (the Second World Congress) the past progress of The Society was reviewed and plans for the future were formulated. It was, in particular, emphasized that there was a vast amount of work yet to be done, and to be undertaken by each individual Fellow according to his capacities and opportunities.

The next year, at a Convention of the four British Sections, over which Dr. Besant presided, the following important resolution was passed:

"That in view of world-wide endeavours to reinterpret the fundamental bases of religion, this Convention welcomes all new expressions of religious truth from whatever source, and urges upon F.T.S. an open mind and a receptive attitude towards every declaration of such truth with a view to the fuller realization of universal brotherhood."

Record Membership

The work continued to expand during the next two years, and in 1928 the membership returns reached a record peak of 45,098. Dr. Besant was re-elected for the

fourth time as President of The Theosophical Society, and nominated Mr. A. P. Warrington as Vice-President. In 1929 a third World Congress was held in Chicago, at which great enthusiasm was displayed. At Adyar, the President, in what was almost her last vigorous message, stressed the danger to The Society of death by orthodoxy, or, on the other hand, of disruption due to party-spirit, the result of identification with any religious, economic, political, or occult beliefs.

In the next three years the President's health began to fail, and it was now fully realized what a mainspring of vigour and activity she had always been. Economic depression had become acute in most countries; in a number of which there was, in addition, much political unrest. Doubt and controversy arose as the result of Krishnamurti's provocative and challenging words. The membership returns showed a decline, but two new Sections were formed, one in Central South Africa, the other in Central America, while in the following year the Section in the Philippine Islands was chartered.

Dr. Arundale President

In September 1933, the President passed away, to be joined in February 1934 by her great and loyal colleague, C. W. Leadbeater. Mr. A. P. Warrington, the Vice-President, temporarily assumed control until arrangements on a world-wide scale for the

Presidential election could be completed. There were two candidates, Dr. George S. Arundale and Mr. Ernest Wood, the former being elected by a majority of 10,779 votes. He assumed office in June 1934 for a term of seven years. His ardent enthusiasm was immediately reflected in The Society

as a whole, and resulted in the autumn of 1935 in a Campaign of *Straight Theosophy*, i.e., emphasis on the fundamental principles and teachings for which The Society as a whole may be said to stand. Every National Society took part in this Campaign.

THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION

THE Federation of National Societies of The Theosophical Society in Europe was inaugurated on 23rd July 1903, in London, at the Annual Convention of the British Section. The President, Col. H. S. Olcott, became Chairman, and Mr. Johan van Manen was elected General Secretary.

Conferences were held yearly until 1906, when it was decided that they should be biennial except under special circumstances. Thereafter they were held at Munich (1907), Budapest (1909), and Stockholm (1913). After the Great War, the Congresses were not resumed till 1921, when the meeting coincided with the World Congress in Paris; at this meeting Miss Dijkgraaf was elected General Secretary. The Congress met again in 1923, and in 1925 the Council of the Federation met at Adyar, during the Jubilee Convention. Subsequent Congresses were held at Ommen in 1926 and 1927, Dr. Besant appointed Miss Dijkgraaf as International Lecturer, and the latter's tour in Southern Europe in 1927-8 renewed the interest which had somewhat flagged. The ninth Con-

gress, held at Brussels in 1928, was well attended, and the founding of an International Centre at Geneva was decided upon. A small National Societies' Convention was held in Budapest in 1927, when Mr. Cochiuș was elected General Secretary.

Geneva (1930) saw the Congress delegates received by the Civic Authorities, the first public recognition of the Congress, and this recognition was repeated in Barcelona in 1934.

Besides holding Congresses, the Federation works to form the nucleus for the United Nations of Europe, on the basis of Brotherhood, not of Politics. It also tries to assist the formation of new National Societies and sends international lecturers to the countries where help is needed.

The General Secretaries of the European Federation since its inauguration have been:

Mr. Johan van Manen	(1904-1906)
Mr. A. R. Wallace	(1906-1913)
Dr. J. I. Wedgwood	(1913-1921)
Miss C. W. Dijkgraaf	(1921-1929)
Mr. P. M. Cochiuș	(1929-)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN FEDERATION

THE SOUTH AMERICAN FEDERATION. Secretary: Senor Alvaro A. Araujo, Casilla de Correo 595, Montevideo, Uruguay. The South American Federation was organized under the presidency of the General Secretary for Uruguay, Mrs. Julia Acevado de la Gamma, and held its first Congress on the 18th April, 1930, the following Sections taking part: Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. At the

the second Congress held at Montevideo, April 1931, it was resolved to unify the official organs of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Peru into one publication under the name of *El Teosofista Sud-Americano*. The third Congress, postponed till 1933, took place at Santiago. The fourth Congress was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1934, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa presiding. The fifth Congress at Rosario, Argentina, 1935.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE BEARERS

PRESIDENTS

Henry Steele Olcott	1875-07
Annie Besant	1907-33
George Sydney Arundale	1934-

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Dr. S. Pancoast	1875-77
G. H. Felt	1875-77
Alexander Wilder	1877-80
J. A. Weiss	1877-80

H. Sumangala (Buddhist High Priest), A. O. Hume, Chandra Singhjee (Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan), Shyama Shankar Roy, Maj.-Gen. Abner Doubleday, Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, A. P. Sinnett, Pt. Adityaram Bhattacharya, C. C. Massey, Camille Flammarion, Hon. Alexandre Aksakof, David E. Dudley, Pasquale Menelao	1880-88
Baron Jules Denis du Potet	1880-85
W. Q. Judge	1888-95
A. P. Sinnett	1895-07
Sir S. Subramania Iyer	1907-11
A. P. Sinnett	1911-21
C. Jinarajadasa	1921-28
A. P. Warrington	1928-33
Hirendra Nath Datta	1934-

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky	1875-91
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RECORDING SECRETARIES

Dr. John Storer Cobb	1875-77
A. Gustam	1877-79
W. Q. Judge	1879-82

K. N. Seervai	1879-81
Damodar K. Mavalankar	1881-85
S. Krishnaswami, C. W. Leadbeater, A. J. Cooper-Oakley, T. Vijayaraghava Charlu	1885
T. Vijayaraghava Charlu, A. J. Cooper-Oakley, C. W. Leadbeater	1886-87
C. W. Leadbeater, W. Q. Judge, Archibald Keightley, Richard Harte, T. Vijayaraghava Charlu	1888
S. E. Gopalacharlu	1890-92
Walter R. Old	1893
T. Vijayaraghava Charlu	1894
W. A. English	1895-04
Sir S. Subramania Iyer	1905-06
W. B. Fricke	1907
J. R. Aria	1908-28
A. Schwarz (Acting)	1928
Ernest Wood	1929-33
H. Frei	1933-34
Dr. G. Srinivasa Murti	1934-

TREASURERS

Henry J. Newton	1875-77
Dr. John Storer Cobb	1877-79
G. V. Maynard	1879-82
H. P. Blavatsky	1882
Damodar K. Mavalankar	1883
N. C. Mukerjee	1884-86
C. Ramiah, Bertram Keightley, jr.	1887-88
T. Vijayaraghava Charlu	1889-90
S. E. Gopalacharlu	1890-92
Walter R. Old	1893
T. Vijayaraghava Charlu	1894-03
Dr. W. A. English	1904-05
Frank Davidson	1905-06
A. Schwarz	1907-33
A. J. Hamerster	1933-34
Capt. E. M. Sellon	1934-36
Henry Hotchener	1936-

GENERAL SECRETARIES

PAST AND PRESENT

AMERICA (CENTRAL)

Mariano L. Coronado 1929-33
Sra. Esther de Mezervillé 1933-

AMERICA (U. S.)

W. Q. Judge 1886-95
A. Fullerton 1895-07
Dr. Weller Van Hook 1907-12
A. P. Warrington 1912-20
L. W. Rogers 1920-31
Sidney A. Cook 1931-

AUSTRALIA

J. C. Staples 1894-97
James Scott 1897-98
A. Marques 1898-01
H. Arthur Wilson 1901-02
W. G. John 1902-16
T. H. Martyn 1916-19
Dr. J. W. Bean 1919-24
Mrs. Josephine Ransom 1924-25
Dr. G. S. Arundale 1925-27
Rev. Harold Morton 1927-34
Miss Clara Codd 1934-36
R. G. Litchfield 1936-

AUSTRIA

Rev. John Cordes 1912-16
(Dormant 1916-1919)
Rev. John Cordes 1919-31
Fritz Schleifer 1931-

ARGENTINA

Dr. F. Valles Vargas 1919-20
Mario M. de Arroyo 1920-22
Mrs. A. M. Gowland 1922-24
Adrian A. Madril 1924-26
Dr. Arturo Montesano 1926-28
Dr. Carlos Stoppel 1928-32
Dr. Honorio Folquer 1932-35
Raul A. Wyngaard 1935-

BELGIUM

Jean Delville 1911-13
Gaston Polak 1913-

BRAZIL

General R. Pinto Seidl 1920-27
Juvenal M. Mesquita 1927-30
Dr. Caio Lustosa de Lemos 1930-35
Dr. O. de S. Guimaraes 1935-36
Prof. M. B. de Lima 1936-

BULGARIA

Rev. Sophrony Nickoff 1920-30
Nikola Trifonov 1930-32
Ivan Grosev 1932-35
Nikola Trifonov 1935-

BURMA

Maung Thain Maung 1912-14
A. Verhage 1914-19
N. A. Naganathan 1919-20
A. Verhage 1920-22
Mrs. M. Fraser 1922-24
A. Verhage 1924-25
U. Saw Hla Pru 1925-28
N. A. Naganathan 1928-

CANADA

Albert E. S. Smythe 1919-

CEYLON

C. W. Leadbeater 1888-89
Dr. J. Bowles Daly 1890-91
(Charter cancelled 1891)
Henri Frei 1926-27
N. K. Choksky 1927-28
Mrs. E. Lourensz 1928-30
Dr. S. A. Wickramasinghe 1930-33
Dr. T. Nallainathan 1933-

CHILE

Armando Zanelli 1920-25
Armando Hamel 1925-

CUBA

José M. Masso 1905-08
Rafael de Albeare 1908-26
Dr. A. Edelmiro Minsal Felix 1926-30
Dr. J. R. V. Peirellade 1930-33
Salvador Sibecas Crileobret 1933-36
I. Lorgio Vargas Garcia 1936-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jan Bedrnicek	1909-25
Oscar Beer	1925-27
Josef Skuta	1927-29
Josef Parchansky	1929-31
Josef Skuta	1931-36
Vaclav Cimr	1936-

DENMARK

Countess E. B. B. Selby	1918-22
Christian Svendsen	1922-29
H. O. Sverrild	1929-35
Ch. Bonde-Jensen	1935-

EGYPT

Egizio Veronesi	1918-21*
H. Demirgian Bey	1921-23
J. H. Perez	1923-26

ENGLAND

Archibald Keightley	1888-90
W. R. Old	1890-91
G. R. S. Mead	1891-98
Hon. Otway Cuffe	1898-00
Dr. A. A. Wells	1900-01
Bertram Keightley	1901-05
Miss Kate Spink	1905-08
Mrs. S. Maud Sharpe	1908-11
Dr. J. I. Wedgwood	1911-13
Mrs. S. Maud Sharpe	1913-14
Dr. L. Haden Guest	1914-15
Dr. G. S. Arundale	1915-16
H. Baillie-Weaver	1916-21
Major D. Graham Pole	1921-24
E. L. Gardner	1924-28
Mrs. Margaret Jackson	1928-33
Mrs. Josephine Ransom	1933-36
Mrs. Adelaide Gardner	1936-

Section in *partibus*

Richard Harte	1888-90
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FINLAND

Pekka Ervast	1907-17
Dr. W. Angervo	1917-18
Pekka Ervast	1918-19
Dr. J. Sonck	1919-31
A. Rankka	1931-

FRANCE

Dr. Th. Pascal	1899-07
Dr. Pascal and Charles Blech, jt.	1907-08

Charles Blech	1908-34
Prof. J. E. Marcault	1934-

GERMANY

Dr. Rudolf Steiner	1902-12
W. Hübbe-Schleiden	1912-13
J. L. M. Lauweriks	1913-14
Sixtus von Kapff	1914
Paul Krojanker	1914-16
Karl Wachtelborn	1916
(Dormant 1916-1919)	
Axel von Fielitz Coniar	1919-20
Margarete Kamensky	1920
Margarete Kamensky (Germ. Sec. Dusseldorf)	1920-21
Otto Schwarz (Germ. Nat. Soc., Hannover)	1920-21
Axel von Fielitz Coniar	1921-28
Dr. J. M. Verweyen	1928-35
Dr. Egenolf Baron von Roeder	1935*
* (Till 21-11-1935).	

GREECE

B. D. Krimpas	1928-29
Cimon Prinaris	1929-

HUNGARY

Nagy Dezso	1907-08
Gyula Agoston	1908-10
Lipót Stark	1910-11
Prof. Robert Nadler	1911-16
(Dormant 1916-1921)	
Prof. Robert Nadler	1921-27
Mrs. E. D. Rathonyi	1927-32
Miss Flora Selevér	1932-

ICELAND

Jacob Kristinsson	1921-28
Páll Einarsson	1928-29
Mrs. Kristin Matthíasson	1929-35
Gretar Fells	1935-

INDIA

Bertram Keightley	1890-97
Bertram Keightley and Upendranath Basu, jt.	1897-01
Upendranath Basu	1901-07
Upendranath Basu and K. Narayanaswami Iyer, jt.	1907-08
Jehangir Dorabji	1908-11
Bhagavan Das	1911-12

Iqbal N. Gurtu	1912-16
T. Ramachandra Rao	1916-19
Purnendu Narayan Sinha	1919-23
T. Ramachandra Rao	1923
Iqbal Narain Gurtu	1923-24
Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer	1924-25
Iqbal Narain Gurtu	1925-27
Dr. G. S. Arundale	1927-29
D. K. Telang	1929-33
Panda Baijnath	1933-35
G. N. Gokhale	1935-

IRELAND

P. Leslie Pielou	1919-22
William R. Gray	1922-23
T. Kennedy	1923-30
Mrs. E. Robinson	1930-33
Miss J. M. Nichols	1933-

ITALY

Captain O. Boggiani	1901-04
Decio Calvari	1904-05
Prof. O. Penzig	1905-18
Emilio Turin	1918-19
Colonel O. Boggiani	1919-29
Donna L. G. Cavallini	1929-34
Avv. Tullio Castellani	1934-

JUGOSLAVIJA

Miss Jelisava Vavra	1925-
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MEXICO

L. A. G. Galindo	1919-23
Salvador Morales	1923-24
José Romano Munoz	1924-25
Agustin Servin	1925-27
Agustin Garza Galindo	1927-28
A. de la Peña Gil	1928-35
Dr. David R. Cervera	1935-

NETHERLANDS

W. B. Fricke	1897-07
A. J. Cnoop-Koopmans	1907-14
J. P. W. Schuurman	1914-18
Miss C. W. Dykgraaf	1918-27
Mevr C. R. Hirschmann	1927-30
Dr. J. J. van der Leeuw	1930-31
J. Kruisheer	1931-

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

D. van H. Labberton	1912-23
J. Kruisheer	1923-28
A. J. H. van Leeuwen	1928-

NEW ZEALAND

Miss Lilian Edger	1896-97
Dr. C. W. Sanders	1897-18
Rt. Rev. J. R. Thomson	1918-25
Rev. William Crawford	1925-

NORWAY

Fru Eva Blytt	1913-19
Fru A. M. Sparre	1919-28
Erling Havrevold	1928-29
Julius Michelsen	1929-34
Erling Havrevold	1934-36
Fru Dagny Zadig	1936-

PARAGUAY

José Marsal	1929-31
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PERU

Dr. Alejandro Benavente A.	1929-35
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Ismael S. Zapata	1933-
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POLAND

Miss Wanda Dynowska	1923-29
Mme W. Wrzesniewska	1929-33
Miss Evelyn Karas	1933-34
Mme Stefanja Siewierska	1934-

PUERTO RICO

Francisco Vincenty	1925-30
A. J. Plard	1930-

PORTUGAL

Dr. Joao Antunes	1921-24
A. R. Silva Junior	1924-30
Coronel Oscar Garção	1930-31
Joao S. Marques da Silva	1931-32
Mme J. S. Lefèvre	1932-

RUMANIA

Miss Fanny Seculici	1925-26
Mme Hélène Romnicioano	1926-34
Mme Eugenia Vasilescu	1934-

RUSSIA		SOUTH AFRICA (CENTRAL)	
Dr. Anna Kamensky	1908-	Captain Sidney Ransom	1929-33
(Russian Section Outside Russia)		Miss E. M. Turner	1933-
Dr. Anna Kamensky	1926-		
SCANDINAVIA		SPAIN	
D. Gustaf Zander	1895-96	Julio Garrido Ramos	1921-26
A. Zettersten	1896-99	Sra. G. Gutierrez de Joseph	1926-27
P. Eric Liljestrang	1899-01	Dr. Manuel de Brioude	1927-28
Arvid Knos	1901-08	Miss E. Nicolau (Mrs. de Torra)	1928-31
A. Zettersten	1908-09	L. Garcia Lorenzana	1931-
G. W. Ljungquist	1909-10		
Gustav Kinell	1910-12	SWEDEN	
Arvid Knos	1912-15	Hugo Fahlcranz	1923-29
Erik Cronvall	1915-23	Froken L. Edstrom	1929-31
SCOTLAND		G. Halfdan Liander	1931-32
D. Graham Pole	1910-20	Mme. Elma Berg	1932-36
Mrs. Jean R. Bindley	1920-27	Eric Cronwall	1936-
N. A. Ellingsen	1927-29		
J. P. Allan	1929-33	SWITZERLAND	
Christopher Gale	1933-	Mlle H. Stephani	1910-26
SOUTH AFRICA		Prof. G. Méautis	1926-29
Henri Dijkman	1909-10	Mme Louisa Rollier	1929-35
C. E. Nelson	1910-16	Georges Tripet	1935-
Miss M. L. Murchie	1916-21		
John Walker	1921-23	URUGUAY	
Bruno Bischoff	1923-26	Mrs. A. M. Gowland	1925-27
Mrs. Josephine Ransom	1926-27	Francisco Diaz Falp	1927-28
C. E. Gyde	1927-28	Adolfo Castells Carafí	1928-30
Mrs. A. M. Gowland	1928-29	Sra. Julia A. de la Gamma	1930-33
Miss M. L. Murchie	1929-31	Alvaro A. Araujo	1933-35
G. Edgar Mapstone	1931	Rafael Fuller	1935-
O. F. Evans	1931-32		
Miss M. L. Murchie	1932-34	WALES	
Mrs. L. M. Membrey	1934-	Peter Freeman	1922-

THEOSOPHY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

AN INCREASING MEMBERSHIP

THE decline in membership, caused mainly by the depression, was completely overtaken in 1935, and The Theosophical Society numerically is on the upward arc. The total membership on December 1, 1935 stood at 30,317 which showed a net gain for the year of 572, as against a loss of 1,091 during the previous year. The largest gains were in the following nine Sections: America, England, India, Belgium,

Java, Burma, Denmark, Argentina, Puerto Rico, which turned their minus into a substantial plus.

The number of units within The Theosophical Society on 31 December 1935 was as follows:

National Societies	... 45
Lodges	... 1,226
Federations of Lodges	... 4
Non-Sectionalized Lodges	... 8
Members	... 30,317

The number of charters granted to Lodges since the foundation of The Society in 1875 to December 1935 was 2,926, including 37 new charters in 1935.

The number of members who have passed through The Theosophical Society from 1875 to 1935 was in round figures 152,000.

The following table shows the membership on 1 December 1935 :

No.	National Societies In Chronological Sequence	Date of Charter	No. of Lodges	No. of Members	Net gain or loss in 1934	Net gain or loss in 1935
1	America (U.S.)	30-10-1886	161	4,420	—281	+157
2	England	19-10-1888	126	3,520	—161	+28
3	India	17-7-1891	256	3,995	—90	+7
4	Australia	1-1-1895	26	1,277	—168	—12
5	Sweden	7-7-1895	35	611	+10	—7
6	New Zealand	7-4-1896	19	823	—70	—37
7	Netherlands	14-5-1897	44	2,057	—59	—44
8	France	2-8-1899	70	2,679	—117	—54
9	Italy	17-1-1902	18	329	—24	—51
10	Germany	27-7-1902	19	346		
11	Cuba	7-2-1905	25	466		+40
12	Hungary	7-7-1907	11	250	—31	—34
13	Finland	21-10-1907	20	448	+81	+63
14	Russia	12-11-1908	12	179		+10
15	Czechoslovakia	7-2-1909	7	84		+4
16	South Africa	24-4-1909	8	215		+40
17	Scotland	3-3-1910	27	417	—45	—26
18	Switzerland	1-12-1910	12	262	+10	+32
19	Belgium	7-6-1911	12	381	—7	+10
20	Netherlands-Indies	6-4-1912	26	1,240	—259	+56
21	Burma	1-10-1912	10	265	—40	+25
22	Austria	28-11-1912	9	407	—45	—15
23	Norway	8-10-1913	10	231	+25	+18
24	Egypt (see below)	16-1-1918				
25	Denmark	16-9-1918	11	440	—17	+44
26	Ireland	25-8-1919	8	88	+3	—4
27	Mexico	12-11-1919	19	286	+41	—4
28	Canada	12-11-1919	17	345	+8	+5
29	Argentina	18-1-1920	18	324	—8	+28
30	Chile	20-1-1920	8	148		+43
31	Brazil	20-1-1920	20	496		
32	Bulgaria	27-2-1920	7	120	+4	—4
33	Iceland	5-1-1921	6	195	—23	—11
34	Spain	28-4-1921	24	510	+82	—11
35	Portugal	5-9-1921	8	145	—4	—23
36	Wales	28-6-1922	19	293	—20	—15
37	Poland	26-7-1923	7	204		+8
38	Uruguay	7-1-1925	5	70		
	Forward	...	1,140	28,566		

No.	National Societies In Chronological Sequence	Date of Charter	No. of Lodges	No. of Members	Net gain or loss in 1934	Net gain or loss in 1935
	Forward ...		1,140	28,566		
39	Puerto Rico ...	28-1-1925	7	94	-7	+14
40	Rumania ...	10-6-1925	8	188	+6	+11
41	Yugoslavia ...	19-4-1925	14	263		+31
42	Ceylon ...	1-10-1926	3	120	+6	+10
43	Greece ...	1928	8	170	+17	+35
44	Central America ...	12-5-1929	14	223	+20	+94
45	Central South Africa ...	15-5-1929	5	223		+36
46	Paraguay (See below) ...	1929				
47	Peru (See below) ...	1929				
48	Philippine Islands ...	8-1933	7	112		
	Canadian Federation		8	162	+8	+23
	Egypt		2	39		
	Paraguay		1	11		
	Peru		1	27		
	Barbados Lodge		1	9		
	Nairobi Lodge		1	10		
	Shanghai Lodge		1	18		
	Manuk Lodge		1	21		-15
	Singapore Lodge		1	13	-1	+1
	H.P.B. Lodge		1	11		
	Selangor Lodge		1	8		
	Miroku Lodge		1	7	-1	Nil
	Fellows-at-Large			22		
	Total ...		1,226	30,317		

NATIONAL SUMMARIES

The Theosophical Society is organized in the following fifty countries, a veritable spiritual League of Nations. A summary is given of the National Policy of each country, its cultural activities, and its Theosophical History.

NATIONAL SUMMARIES: An attempt is made to unfold before the reader the idealistic purpose of each Nation: what is *right*, not what may be wrong with the country. The world judges by the ephemeral shadows of error and mistake which flicker a moment on the surface of Reality and are gone. The Theosophist considers rather the Right, the Real and the Enduring.

BIOGRAPHIES: The story of Theosophy in each country is inseparable from the biographies of its pioneers and Section leaders. Limitations of space, however, prohibit repetition, and the reader is referred to the list of General Secretaries on p. 43, *et seq.*, and the personal story of each in "Who's Who." Membership figures are to be found on pp. 47-8. A list of Books of the Year in all countries is given under "Theosophy's Classic Literature."

AMERICA, CENTRAL

The Central America Section operates in the Republics of Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Colombia, with Headquarters in Costa Rica. (Panama is under the U. S. A. Section.)

Presidents of Republics:

COSTA RICA: Don Leon Cortes, 8 Mar. 1936.

HONDURAS: Dr. Tiburcio Carias-Andino, 1 Feb. 1933.

GUATEMALA: General Jorge Ubico, 14 Feb. 1931-1943.

EL SALVADOR: Gen. Maximiliano Martinez, F. T. S., 1932-5, 1935-9.

NICARAGUA: Don Carlos Brenes Jarquin, June, 1936.

COLOMBIA: Don Alfonso López, 7 Aug. 1934-8.

The five Central American Republics signed 12 April 1934 a Convention for Peace amongst themselves.

National Summary:

Beauty, and its expression through Art, is the keynote of Central American life: beauty of natural surroundings, volcanic mountains, green and gold plains with tropical verdure; beauty of architecture and city planning; beauty in the relics of ancient Indian civilizations. Even the humblest peasant decorates his ox-cart with colour and design.

Colombia on 12 November 1932 gave married women full control of their property and a share of that acquired jointly after marriage.

Nicaragua is courageously rebuilding its capital, Managua, almost totally destroyed 31 March 1931 by earthquake. An insurrection caused the abdication

of the former President in favour of Don Brenes Jarquin, a prominent Liberal.

Guatemala has promulgated important legislation, providing for a new Penal Code, and classifying as crimes venereal contagion and usury. Road construction is proceeding apace. Great tracts of land are being granted to rural families, together with agricultural implements, well selected seeds, and initial funds. The State Bank is constructing and selling modern houses to labourers on long-term credit. Amatitlan Lake is being made a garden spot.

El Salvador again elected General Maximiliano Martinez, an active worker in The Theosophical Society, to serve as President of the Republic until 1939.

Costa Rica, under its new President. Don Leon Cortes, looks for new orientation not only in all departments of State, but in the country as a whole. In Costa Rica capital punishment cannot be inflicted.

Cultural Activities:

In all these Republics, great attention is paid to education. In Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, elementary education is free and compulsory. In Costa Rica, the departments which receive most attention are Education and Public Works; latest educational methods are followed, and there is an average of one school and four teachers for every hundred children. In Guatemala plantation owners are required by law to furnish schools for over ten children. Colombia has free but not compulsory education, but since 1934 the law requires that at least 10%

of State revenue must be devoted to education. Among the oldest of the fine universities in Central America are Colombia's University of Bogota, founded 1572, and the University of Guatemala, 1678. Nicaragua in 1934 opened her schools which had been closed since 1931 owing to the financial depletion caused by the earthquake.

The dominant religion in all these countries is Roman Catholic, and in Costa Rica, Honduras, and Colombia Catholicism is the State religion. However, there is freedom of thought and belief and a guarantee of individual liberty.

Beautiful parks and buildings stud the broad streets of San José, the capital city of Costa Rica. Proud are the Costaricans of their National Theatre with its fine statues, precious wood parquet floors, painted ceilings, and carved, gold-leaf-covered walls; of the Cathedral facing Central Park; of the Temple of Music in Morazan Park; and other cultural centres. Exhibitions of sculpture and painting show appreciation for national artistic achievement.

One of many interesting Festivals is that of the *Birds*, early in November, when hundreds of birds are set free by children, followed by plays representing scenes from bird life.

Craftsmanship is stimulated by displays of home-made toys, and the beauties of embroidery and tapestry done in the colours and designs of the vases of the ancient Indian tribes. There is the hope of establishing in the near future an Institute of Arts and Crafts.

Among the features of Central American artistic life are the Expositions held in Costa Rica (one for plastic arts and one for painting and sculpture) at which the various countries exhibit annually. There are two tendencies in painting: classical and modernist. One of the leading exponents of the former is Don Tomas Povedano, father of Theosophy in Central America. A number of young enthusiasts have formed the "Circle of Friends of Art" for its popularization through lectures, expositions, and publication of artistic activities.

Many of the artists, architects, and musicians of Central America are internationally known. Composers of great strength are coming forward and their works for band, orchestra, etc., are numerous. The President of Guatemala, General don Jorge Ubico, to spread musical culture among the masses, ordered the organization of a Progressive Orchestra, composed of 35 professors under the leadership of the celebrated director, José Castañeda. This Orchestra gives radio concerts and makes circuit tours. Academies of Music and Art, museums, and other stimuli to artistic endeavour, are readily available in Central America for the young aspirant to a Fine Arts education. A musical outlet is found by the peasantry through guitar, accordion, and native instruments.

In the field of Archaeology, the famous Copan ruins of Honduras, mentioned in *Isis Unveiled*, are being restored through the joint co-operation of the Carnegie Institute and the Government. In the vicinity of Guatemala's capital, very ancient Indian tombs have been unearthed; in fact the whole of Central America is a mine for ancient Indian art.

A great wave of creative literary activity has released a flood of books, both prose and poetry, in every department of human endeavour: science, psychology, public economy, law, education, history, biography, philology, philosophy, religion, art, music, etc., In Guatemala the National Printing Press, at the expense of the State, prints many literary and scientific works of merit. The percentage of periodical publications is high.

In science should be particularly noted the recent discoveries in glandular-endocrine research and therapy through a study of sera and precipitins, made by Dr. Picado of Costa Rica. El Salvador is notable for research on tropical sicknesses: the famous "Sleeping Sickness" germ was discovered by Dr. Juan Segovia. Engineer Isaías Araujo, Salvadorean delegate to the Oceanographic Ibero-American Conference, held in Madrid, April

1935, presented the Electro-Magnetic Theory of the Cold Sun. His treatise contains an analysis of a new universe structure and is being studied with interest by other scientists.

Many famous experimental stations in Central America are solving the problems of industrial and ornamental agriculture.

Theosophy in Central America :

General Secretary : Miss Esther de Mezerville, 1933-7 ; Vice-Pres. : Julio Acosta ; Sec. : José B. Acuna ; Treas. : José Monturiol ; Other members of Executive Council : Miss Lydia Fernández, Mariano L. Coronado, José Coronado, and the Presidents of all Section Lodges. The Headquarters is located in the beautiful building and spacious garden, belonging to Virya Lodge.

History : The first Lodge recorded in Central America was chartered in 1894 in Bluefields, Nicaragua, as the *Central American Theosophical Society*, with Simon A. Howard and Joseph P. Moody as President and Secretary, and was attached to the American Section. The Lodge was short-lived, but made its mark on Nicaraguan thought. The next mention of Theosophical activity is that of Señor Tomas Povedano, eminent artist, who founded Costa Rica's first Lodge, *Virya*, on 1st June 1904, under the Cuban Section. Slowly, through Señor Povedano's efforts, and the efforts of the Cuban Section to which these countries were originally attached, Theosophy spread into other Central American countries—Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras, and even into Colombia. In 1927, a Presidential Agency was formed for Central America and Colombia under José B. Acuña and a monthly review

Virya started. 12 May 1929, Señor Mariano* L. Coronado was installed by Mr. Jinarajadasa, as the newly constituted Section's first General Secretary.

Propaganda : While the economic depression reduced membership, interest in Theosophy remained as keen as ever and a fresh wave of life and optimism is today sweeping the Lodges.

The Section took advantage of the Straight Theosophy (1935) and "There Is a Plan" (1936) Campaigns, translating all the material into Spanish for Lodge work.

A lecture tour was made by Señor Acuña to the Colombian Lodges in 1935. In 1929 and 1934 the Section was visited by Mr. Jinarajadasa, who addressed large audiences in the National Theatre, Costa Rica, and aroused great enthusiasm for Theosophy. The attempts made by orthodoxy to forbid attendance stimulated rather than deterred, and huge crowds were attracted. Lodges have been active in work for prisoners and Indians, a Children's Park movement, a Theosophical School, The Youth Movement, the prohibition of importation of immoral literature, and other welfare activities.

Theosophical ideals and wisdom are broadcast from a powerful wireless station, belonging to Luz de Valle Lodge, Colombia.

The Section takes part in the cultural life of the country, several of the members being internationally known as artists. Headquarters constitutes itself as an appreciative receiving station of books, works of art, and other cultural achievements of members. Several of the Lodges publish Theosophical bulletins or journals.

AMERICA (UNITED STATES)

President of Republic : Franklin Delano Roosevelt, re-elected November, 1936, to hold office March 1937-41.

National Summary :

The keynote : "The Spirit of the Quest of the New Age, and of giving spiritual values to material things." (George S. Arundale).

A new social order is fighting its way into being against the great odds of determined and forceful capitalistic opposition. President Roosevelt took office during the period of deepest financial depression. The banking structure was on the point of collapse through huge withdrawals of deposits ;

the small investors deprived of income and the great mass of unemployed were unable to spend; those who had small reserves, fearful of the future, were hoarding, and many of the very wealthy were converting securities into gold or foreign investments. The case of the young was tragic: thousands emerging from school with no prospect of employment.

Given the power of emergency dictatorship, offered every assistance by a thoroughly frightened Congress, and even implored by banking and other capitalistic interests to save the situation, President Roosevelt, counselled by a chosen group of trained economists, known as his "Brain Trust," inaugurated a series of decisive measures under the name of the "New Deals" which restored public confidence and brought the country back to normality. Secretary Henry A. Wallace summarizes the New Deal as follows:

"(1) A job for everyone who wants one. (2) Wages high enough to leave no one in serious want. (3) Hours of labour short enough to give everyone time to enjoy life. (4) Adequate insurance against unemployment and old age. (5) Comfortable housing at moderate cost for all. (6) Sufficient planned utilization of the land and other natural resources so that unnecessary depletion by erosion and similar processes will be avoided. (7) Maintenance of such democratic institutions as free speech, free criticism and free conscience.

"In brief, the New Deal places human rights above property rights and aims to modify special privilege for the few to the extent that such modification will aid in providing economic security for the many."

These decisive measures, are of the new order of co-operation and protection rather than the old order of cut-throat competition and unmerciful exploitation. When, therefore, the capitalistic interests began to breathe again with relief, the immediate danger over, an uproar was made, protesting and abusing the people's servant.

The people, however, have had a taste of Government planning for their social

security through the abolition of child labour; old age, unemployment and health protection; regulation of maximum working hours and minimum wages; Government employment on huge public projects; loans made to property owners for repairs and improvements, and to prevent foreclosures; guarantee of bank deposits; banking and stock-exchange regulation. Even business itself under industrial codes has enjoyed a freedom from unfair competition which has contributed materially to its rehabilitation. Agriculture has been salvaged. It is doubtful whether even the annulment, as unconstitutional, of some of these measures by a conservative Supreme Court will ever force the people back to the old competitive system. The overwhelming majority of votes by which President Roosevelt was re-elected in 1936 demonstrated the people's confidence in "The New Deal," and his plans for the future.

In the world sphere the majority of the people, egged on by financial interests, favour the policy of isolation. On the other hand a non-official interest is taken in world conferences, particularly for disarmament or limitation of arms, and economic adjustment; and there is a large internationally-minded minority who are hoping that America will yet take her place officially in the League of Nations. A decided step was taken when the President renounced the country's right, as a neutral, to trade with belligerent nations, declaring that he would "insure that no act of the United States helped to promote war." This he calls the policy of the "good neighbour."

Cultural Activities:

America has not only given the world many great scientists and artists, but has for years been the Mecca for world-renowned scientists and artists, driven out of their own countries by political upheavals. As a consequence its universities, research institutes, orchestras, and conservatories are manned by some of the greatest cultural geniuses the world has ever known; Einstein, Millikan, Toscanini, Stokowsky are a few examples.

A very excellent twelve page report summarizing recent achievements in scientific America will be published in an early issue of *The Theosophist*. Notable discoveries have been made in anthropology, archæology, astronomy, biology, chemistry, medicine, physics, psychiatry, and psychology.

The standard of education is high: college preparatory schools are free; there are many State universities, and postgraduate courses are so readily available to young people that it is not unusual for the Ph.D. degree to be granted to promising young persons of twenty-four. As original research is the basis for the M.A. degree, as well as the Ph.D., this is obviously one factor in the stimulation of research; the other great factor being the highly developed technical laboratories.

The newer education has two objectives: Adjustment and Creative Expression. Classes are being held in junior colleges, universities, and adult night schools, on "How to get along with folks," as it is expressed in the junior schools; mental hygiene is taught to the maladjusted. Special children's courts study rather than "try" young offenders. Among the more obvious ways of stimulating creative expression are the competitions for original works, such as the Guggenheim awards in the Fine Arts; the Pulitzer Prizes in journalism; the hearings and exhibitions of Contemporary Art, such as that at Harvard in 1936, at which the poem *Immanence* by Mrs. Lawrence Bull, F.T.S. was sung. A wave of creative beauty in art and music is sweeping the country. We find older and more seasoned composers vying with young men hardly out of the class room. Some of these younger men are frankly experimental and a-tonal in their concepts, but chaos comes before cosmos. On the other hand such men as John Alden Carpenter, Leo Sowerby, Deems Taylor, Howard Hanson, Eric DeLamarter, Daniel Gregory Manson are producing less arrantly modern works but perhaps more representative of American culture at its best. The radio has been a

powerful influence in tuning people in to fine music; even the inevitable jazz, with its challenging rhythms, though now demoralizing in its effect, may be the precursor of a future "folk-song."

The Government has recognized art as a necessary function of life and the Public Works Administration, Arts Projects Division, is awarding contracts for the embellishment of Federal buildings in many cities. Art is being taken away from the collector and given to the people. City Planning is replacing the haphazard cowpath type of town with beauty in even the smaller villages. The larger cities are zoning, tearing down slums, and in general rebuilding in line with the new cult of Beauty. Factories, railway stations, public utilities in particular show the influence of the new bridging movement to give spiritual values to material objects. Claude Bragdon, F.T.S. and architect, of New York, has contributed his idealism to the new art movement.

Theosophy in the United States:

Sidney A. Cook is in his third term, 1936-9, as General Secretary or National President of "The Theosophical Society in America." Vice-Pres., Norman Pearson. Five other Board members also are elected every three years by direct ballot. The National Secretary, Miss Etha Snodgrass, and other national officers are Presidential appointees.

History: The story of Theosophy in America from 1875 to 1878 is identical with that of The Theosophical Society and its Founders. In January, 1879, en route to India, the President-Founder appointed Major-General Abner Doubleday as his representative in the United States, with William Q. Judge as Secretary. The removal of the Headquarters from New York to Bombay caused an almost complete cessation of activities in the United States. With the exception of an application for a charter for a Lodge in Los Angeles in April, 1879, and one in Rochester in 1882, no activity was reported until 1883, when the Pioneer Lodge of St. Louis was formed May 5th, and in December a few members gathered round Mr. Judge in New York and were

chartered as the "Aryan Theosophical Society." From then the movement grew steadily. America served as the laboratory in which various methods of national organization were tried by the President-Founder. First the Presidential agency, still used in opening up new countries. Then a Board of Control was instituted 13 May 1884, and later dissolved as unsatisfactory. On 30 October 1886, the autonomous but closely linked to Headquarters Section idea was instituted, and has been since adopted as the policy of The Society in every country with more than seven Lodges.

A tremendous impetus was given to Theosophy in America at The first World Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1893, one of its sessions being devoted to the presentation of Theosophy by Mrs. Besant and delegates from other countries.

Wm. Q. Judge served as the first General Secretary until 1895, as well as Vice-President of the international Society, but owing to serious differences (refer to *Old Diary Leaves*, 5th Series) he seceded from The Society with the majority of the 102 U. S. A. Lodges. Shortly after Mr. Judge's death in 1896, a secession from the secession took place, and that movement split up into several minor branches and offshoots, losing the cohesion which devotion to a strong personality had maintained.

A nucleus of fourteen loyal Lodges under the able leadership of Alexander Fullerton, and stimulated by the lecture tours of Countess Wachtmeister and Mrs. Besant, 1896 and 1897, drew around itself many more Lodges and members, and a strong American Section with Headquarters in New York was re-established.

Major and minor upheavals and turmoils seemed to make only inappreciable effect upon the steady progress of the Section. In the early years, it received impetus from lecture tours of great Theosophists: The President, Founder, 1901 and 1906; C. W. Leadbeater, 1903, 1905; Mrs. Besant, 1907-1908; C. Jinarajadasa assisted the American Society in the crisis of 1906

and several subsequent years. From 1909 to the twenties, it was dependent more particularly on its strong Section leaders, its General Secretaries and other stalwarts. The twenties and thirties have again marked a renaissance of life with many visits from Dr. Besant, Dr. Arundale and Shrimati Rukmini Devi, and Mr. Jinarajadasa. The Third World Congress, held in Chicago in 1929, marked another epoch in Section history.

Each General Secretary contributed substantially to the progress of Theosophy in America: Wm. Q. Judge, 1886-95, laid the foundations of Theosophical interest in the major cities; Alexander Fullerton, 1895-1907, rebuilt the Section in its most difficult period. The great scientist-surgeon, Dr. Weller Van Hook, 1907-12, stimulated its growth in the central area, moving the national headquarters to Chicago. Albert P. Warrington, 1912-20, brought in a phase of cultural and spiritual development in the beautiful garden ashrama, "Krotona," located in the Hollywood hills of California. The vision of L. W. Rogers, 1920-31, established "Olcott," the fine Headquarters, at Wheaton, thirty miles west of Chicago, whose cornerstone was laid with full Masonic rites, 29 August 1926, by Dr. Annie Besant, and whose 25-acre estate was soon thereafter enriched by a 250,000-dollar building. Sidney A. Cook, 1931—, has contributed a rare combination of practical business ability and spiritual prescience, and is welding together all parts of this country of magnificent distances into a closely knit and well-integrated working organization for the Masters' Service.

Propaganda: The American himself is in a state of transition. Within him is coming to birth the intuitional principle through mind and feeling. The precursor of this intuition is evidenced in a certain "joining" tendency. This peculiar feature of American emotional life, the expression of human solidarity in feeling, gives rise to organizations innumerable. In the world of the mind, this emergence of intuition is indicated by a ready acceptance of the truths of

Theosophy, without a too detailed inquiry or analysis; in other words, a direct "knowing" or "hunch." American children often distress teachers by their impatience with long explanations of what to them seem obvious truths. To this new type Theosophy is being presented, as well as to the Nation's finest minds and deepest thinkers.

The policy of the Section Administration is not only propaganda to obtain members, but a wise project to hold them.

The Greater America Plan, inaugurated in 1933, is a sustained effort to unify the Section in deep and unbreakable bonds of understanding and sympathy; to develop the innate capacities of the individual member, young and old, for leadership and cultural expression; and to put forth Theosophy with a special cultural appeal to the finest artistic, scientific, and philosophical minds. Dr. Pieter K. Roest, a Professor of Sociology, and Miss Anita Henkel, welfare worker, were drafted to put the Plan into operation, and with the assistance of Dr. Pickett and other field workers, it has been an ever-increasing success for the revivification of the Section.

Direct contact is also maintained with the Lodges through *The American*

Theosophist and personal letters from the President. The annual Conventions and Summer Schools are a continuous source of inspiration.

Correspondence Courses have been found of great value to the inquirer and student, and a new series has been recently issued by Mrs. Simons.

The lecture tours of L. W. Rogers, Fritz Kunz, and Dr. Roest, together with the distribution of many propaganda leaflets, are spreading Theosophy over the Section. Particularly successful is Mr. Kunz's Visual Education Scheme prepared by the Research Seminars (Room 203, 9 East Hoth St., New York), and the "reelslides" of Mr. Norman Pearson.

A project is on foot to establish a cultural and artistic centre at "Olcott." This should attract those interested in the Beauty aspect of the Divine Life.

Under the stimulus of Dr. Arundale and Shrimati Rukmini Devi, there has arisen an American Federation of *Young Theosophists*, which is actively spreading Theosophy among America's youth.

The 1936 Convention, by discussing the central subject of Justice in relation to Races, Motherhood, Youth, Art, etc., was a preparation for the Geneva World Congress, at which the Section was well represented.

ARGENTINA

President of Republic: Ingeneiro Don Agustin B. Justo, 1932-8.

National Summary:

Argentina may be viewed as a great melting-pot from which is emerging a new type of humanity, through a mixture of different races from all parts of the world. The tendency of the Administration is towards Conservatism though extensive modifications of the Constitution have been discussed since 1934. An extensive public works programme was begun in April 1936 for public buildings, highways, railway reconstruction and improvement. Argentina has taken many steps to establish a friendly entente with Brazil and other Latin-

American States, and has been host to Pan-American conferences.

Cultural Activities:

The civilization is modern, centering around the capital Buenos Aires, a city with fine public buildings and housing two and a half million inhabitants. The greatest expression of Art at the moment is in Architecture. A new tendency towards light and air marks the construction of new buildings—they are distinguished by simple beautiful lines. There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State, and its President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics. All other creeds are tolerated and

freedom of conscience prevails. Primary education is free, secular, and compulsory between 6 and 14 years. Illiteracy decreased 13% from 1916 to 1930. 24% of the total expenditures of 1932 went for education with a tenth of that amount spent on universities.

Theosophy in Argentina :

General Secretary, Señor Raul Angel Wyngaard, and a General Council, elected for a three-year term by the delegates assembled at Convention.

History : The Theosophical movement in South America was started in the Argentine Republic by Commandant Don Federico W. Fernandez and Signora Antonia Martinez Royo, who founded 7 January 1893 in Buenos Aires the first Theosophical Lodge, and a Semi-monthly review under the name of *Luz* (Light). The members of this Lodge were enthusiastic and studious investigators who have since occupied prominent positions in Argentine politics, science and literature. In 1898, the journal *Philadelphi*a was started. *Ananda* and *Rosario* Lodges were founded 1899; and in 1901 *Dharma* Lodge, the only one of these four pioneer centres still in existence. The visit of Colonel Olcott in 1901 gave a great impetus to Theosophical activity in South America. He appointed Don Luis Schneider as Argentina's first Presidential Agent; succeeding Agents before the Section was formed, 6 June

1919, were Einar K. With, Federico W. Fernandez, and José Malian. The visit of Dr. Rosa de Luna, great scientist, in 1909 was also a tremendous stimulus. Other important lecture tours were : 1923, Ernest Wood; 1924, the poet Rabindranath Tagore; 1934, C. Jinarajadasa; 1935, J. Krishna-murti.

Argentina has mothered first through a Presidential Agent and then as a Section all of the other South American Sections and Federations and has taken a prominent part in the South American Federation.

Propaganda : An effort is being made to form new Lodges in La Plata, Rafaela, Casilda and Parana.

Since 1918, the Argentine Theosophical Library, with more than 300 members and 8,000 volumes of Theosophical and other literature, has been one of the greatest agents for bringing members into The Society. This Library publishes leaflets and books, and organizes Sunday public lectures. The Reading Room is open to the public, and subscribers pay a small monthly fee. *Kuntur*, official organ of Section, and *Evolucion*, of the Library, are Theosophical expressions of national Art, Science and Literature.

The Congress of South American Lodges held in Argentina in 1935 brought The Society before the public.

AUSTRALIA

Governor-General of Commonwealth in British Empire : His Excellency Lord Gowrie, V.C., P.C., C.G.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. 23 January 1936.

National Summary :

The note of this virile young country : "The Spirit of Adventure, and of Brotherhood, and a widespread Appreciation of the Beautiful." (G.S.A.) Within a century Australia, while remaining 98% British, has clearly marked out within its borders a new Aryan type. Various authorities

have marked these differences; and some have envisioned the Australian archetype. In 1915, Bishop Leadbeater stated in public lectures : "A new and distinctly Australian race is coming to birth. . . . The principal characteristics will certainly include strong will, great intellectual development, and ready impressibility." During the many years he lived in Australia he lent his powers to the development of the new race type. Sir Philip Gibbs observed it in the Great War : "It was when the Australians came—many

of them from the hell of Gallipoli—that one saw a new type of British manhood. . . . They had a gypsy look at times, but many of their hatchet faces and tall, loose-limbed bodies would have made them good models for Arthur's knights—Lancelot and Galahad." Dr. Piet Roest, anthropologist, distinguishes between the American and the Australian branches of the new race: "Wedge face . . . cheeks not full and round, as with the almost square-faced Americans, but tapering towards the narrow front of the jaws, falling in line with the firm but narrow chin. In the finer types the whole expression of face and body suggests a curious combination of delicacy and strength, of child-like sensitiveness and dogged determination. The impression of concentration is strengthened by the thin nose and close-set eyes, while the cheek-bones are rather high." Mr. Jinarajadasa finds the Australian intuitive, he has "the Englishman's reasoning ability, with intuition as well." The rapid unfolding of this new type is aided by the tropic sun in 40% of the country's area and the above-average shower of "cosmic rays" which equals that in California.

"The Australian is nearer the spirit of Australia than is the average man to the spirit of his country, because the future is nearer to the Australian, as the past is nearer the citizen of many other nations. The true Australian bears the mark of the Australian upon him: He is openhearted, he is sincere, he is simple, he has vision." (G.S.A.) Out of such qualities arise leadership and to Australia the world must look for men and women, who can vision over far horizons newer solutions to world problems.

Australia has for over a decade given social security to children, invalids and the aged through adequate pension allowances where the family income falls below a living wage. Men and women alike have the power to vote and hold office.

The 1936-7 budget abolishes and diminishes many taxes, restores salary cuts, increases pensions and maternity allowances, and gives higher research grants.

thus reflecting the remarkable economic recovery of the Commonwealth.

Australia has taken a prominent part in support of the League of Nations, thus creating favourable opinion among the Mandated Territories. A chair of anthropology founded at Sydney University should help to train suitable administrative officers.

Australia is attempting to solve great political and social problems by an innate quality of *naturalness*, a complete absence of artificiality which is her gift to the world.

Cultural Activities:

The pioneers of Australia built a University before they had a water supply and founded a library before the streets were made. Primary education is free and compulsory and higher education is of the finest. State grants enable the "out-back" children to travel to the nearest schools and where this is impossible a system of correspondence tuition, even for young children, is successfully developing. The Theosophical Society for years has played an intimate part in the cultural growth of the Commonwealth. Through 2GB, the Theosophical Broadcasting Station, have spread waves of goodwill and spiritual influence. Many Theosophists have been active in the educational and artistic field.

Theosophy in Australia:

Gen. Sec. Ray G. Litchfield, 1936.

History: Theosophy was introduced into Australia by W. H. Terry, a book-seller and editor of the spiritualistic journal, *Harbinger of Light*. In 1880 he ordered four copies of *The Theosophist* and fourteen copies the next year. In 1882 he served on its General Council. The first actual nucleus was the Brisbane Lodge, formed in 1881 by Carl Hartmann of Toowoomba, Queensland. The first Australian to contact the Founders was Hon. J. Smith, who visited them in Bombay in 1882. An early group of Theosophical students was that in Melbourne who called themselves the Gnostic Society. They were unable to organize as a Lodge until 1890 because of the difficulty in getting sponsors for membership applications.

Other early Lodges were Wellington, N.Z., 1888 and Hobart, 1890. The President-Founder's action in 1891 of turning the bulk of the Hartmann estate back to the legal heirs created a tide of enthusiasm in Australia for Theosophy. Sydney, Toowoomba and Adelaide Lodges were formed during his lecture tour, and before leaving he issued a charter for an Australasian Section, nominating Dr. A. Carroll as General Secretary pro tem. and W. T. Willans as his assistant. This charter was never officially used until the visit of Mrs. Annie Besant in 1894 who persuaded J. C. Staples of England to come to Australasia and organize the Section, and serve as its first General Secretary.

The visit of Mrs. Cooper-Oakley in 1893 had added life and vitality, and she founded *The Australasian Theosophist* (1894), a finely printed journal, edited by Mr. E. Besant-Scott of Melbourne, and succeeding a small typewritten sheet, *The Upadhi*, produced by a Sydney Lodge. This became *Theosophy in Australasia* in 1895. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley served as President of the first League of Lodges—"The Victorian Theosophical League," and in 1894 T. H. Martyn became President of "The Theosophic League, N. S. W.," thus showing the organizing tendency of Australasia, even before the materialization of the Section.

Australia has not only a great many devoted workers within its own ranks, but was assisted by the lecture tours of Dr. Besant, 1894 and 1908; Countess Wachtmeister, 1896; Col. Olcott, 1898; Miss Lilian Edger, 1898 and for many subsequent years; C. W. Leadbeater 1905, 1907; Mrs. Ransom, 1912; C. Jinarajadasa and J. I. Wedgwood, 1918 and following years, Miss Mary K. Neff-1922-7, 1935; and many other international lecturers. Mrs. Ransom and Miss Clara M. Codd both assisted the Section as General Secretaries.

But the greatest of all influences in moulding the Theosophical destinies of Australia was the establishment of *The Manor* and long stay of Bishop

Leadbeater (1914-1931) with his group of pupils and helpers in that Spiritual Centre for the Southern Hemisphere. He stimulated the work for young people—Lotus Circles, Round Tables, Theosophical Schools, etc., the revival of Christian mysticism in the Liberal Catholic Church movement, and the esoteric aspect of ceremonial in the Co-Masonic Order. Australia was also greatly vitalized by the work of Dr. Arundale, 1926-30, who aroused not only Theosophists but all Australia to the possibilities of its glorious future through the *Advance Australia* Journal. Under his leadership the first Theosophical Broadcasting Station 2GB was founded in 1926, and took its place quickly as the premier commercial Station, and its influence on public thought has been considerable. Australia as a land of golden promise has been still further helped by the many lecture tours of Mr. Jinarajadasa, who during most of 1935-6 resided in Sydney as the head of The Manor.

As vigorous a Section as Australia could hardly expect to escape severe upheavals from time to time, and The Society there has had its minor and major convulsions. But the Theosophical work steadily goes forward.

Propaganda: Australia has always been a vigorous centre of Theosophical propaganda from the days when it distributed the first volume of *The Theosophist* in 1880. As an example, 3,000 copies of Dr. Besant's *Australasian Lectures 1908* were sold through the chief booksellers of the country, and 7,000 copies of leaflets were sent to the clergy and other leading citizens. In 1909 all libraries (350) were presented with a copy of *The Ancient Wisdom*. Even before the formation of the Section a Theosophical journal of some type was consistently published. An effort has always been made to contact the Press, and this culminated in connection with the *Advance Australia* movement in a weekly Press Service Release Sheet which was edited by J. L. Davidge and served to make the public even more Theosophy-conscious. Through 2GB,

beforementioned, an enormous public was contacted over the air. A Radio Lodge was formed in 1935 with 80 members, the first of its kind in the world.

The splendid halls and buildings owned by the various centres, and the fine Headquarters, Adyar House, 29 Bligh St., Sydney, all create a favourable impression of stability on the Australian public. Melbourne, too, is building an imposing edifice on

the site of Queen's Hall in Collins Street.

The Youth Movement is co-ordinated by the little magazine *Zest*, edited by Bert Ferrie, and the work of the Round Table in Brisbane has resulted in the formation of a Youth Group in the local League of Nations Union.

The name of the Section Journal has been changed from *News and Notes to Theosophy in Australia*.

AUSTRIA

Head of Republic: Dr. Wilhelm Miklas, re-elected 9 Oct. 1931.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Culture, into which the Spirit of the Quest largely enters."—G.S.A.

Austria for centuries has been the melting-pot of divers nationalities. There is hardly a nationality in Europe unrepresented in Vienna. As a consequence the quality of adaptability and a warm welcome of foreigners are greatly in evidence throughout Austria. Service to the Austrian is not a creed, or a business expedient, but naturally and spontaneously it is an expression of an inner urge.

After severe internal struggles in the young Republic since its formation 12 November 1918, a new order has emerged with the present Constitution, which came into force 1 May 1934. Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, emergency dictator, lived just long enough before his assassination to see his dreams realized and Austria stabilized. Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the present Federal Chancellor, continues the work inaugurated by Dr. Dollfuss. The new Constitution grants to all citizens, men and women alike, equality before the law both as to suffrage and the holding of office. A fine feature of the new regime is the advisory representation given to cultural and Economic groups of people through a Cultural Council, consisting of representatives of Religion, Education, and Art; and an Economic Council made up of representatives from the professions—

Agriculture, Business, Mining, etc. There is also a State Council consisting of citizens of merit and character, who from their past service to the State may be expected to have a full understanding of the needs and duties of the State; and a Provincial Council consisting of the eight Governors and their finance members. From these Councils are chosen the members of the Federal Diet or legislative body, the Councils acting as its advisory bodies. Religious liberty is a fundamental principle. Ninety per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is compulsory, and there is ample opportunity for higher education provided by the State. A Juvenile Court adjusts the problems of young offenders. Unemployment insurance went into effect 24 March 1920. Since 1863 the poor who are unable to obtain assistance from any other source may claim subsistence, medical aid and nursing service from their native parish. Austria is consolidating its new order.

One of the most important and far-reaching steps taken by Austria in 1936 was the establishment of friendly relations with Germany, wherein Germany agreed to withdraw Nazi propaganda and agitation for "Anschluss" or amalgamation of the two countries, recognizing the full sovereignty of Austria; and Austria agreed to remove certain taxes on German visitors and import of German publications; and to recognize herself in principle as a German State, this in no way to affect

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The Rome Protocol relationships of 1934-6. This rapprochement removes one of the factors of constant friction and, if these two great nations continue as "good neighbours" should stabilize conditions in Central Europe.

Cultural Activities:

Culture, having gained a voice in Government, is a dominant factor in the national life. Austria is promoting a Brotherhood of Culture through "Cultural Treaties" with Italy and Hungary, aiming at the exchange of artists and artistic objects. Recently a series of plays called *The Voice of the Nations in Drama* promoted appreciation of the spiritual treasures of all nations. The Salzburg Festival Plays are a unique achievement of Austrian art, both in drama and music. Austria's commanding position astride several of the great European crossways suggests not only a hopeful economic future, but a revival of Vienna as one of the world's great centres of cultural inspiration.

Theosophy in Austria:

General Secretary: Fritz Franz Schleifer.

History: The Vienna Theosophical Society was organized in 1887 with Friedrich Eckstein, as President. Little came of the movement until 1912 when John Cordes was sent from Adyar to organize the Section. General Schemua greatly assisted in overcoming official resistance to the new organization and the new Section came into existence 11 January 1913 with John Cordes as General Secretary. Over the doors of the first meeting room, owned by the Knights of Malta, figures the Maltese Cross. To Mr. Krishnamurti's generous

gift of fifty pounds, the Section owes its establishment 22 years ago in its present beautiful Headquarters in an aristocratic district of Vienna. This was shared for fifteen years by the Order of the Stars. During the World War, the Section Headquarters was closed, and the General Secretary was forbidden to lecture and in 1917 finally exiled. Mme de Redlich purchased many more books which were distributed during these dark years and translations went steadily forward, so the light of Theosophy was only partially obscured.

March 25, 1919, marked the return of John Cordes and propaganda went on apace, an average of 150 members joining every year. In 1923 the Austrian Section entertained the European Federation at Vienna and the *Theosophenheim*, centre of Theosophical and allied activities, was established on the outskirts of Vienna. During periods of greatest financial stress, the Section refused to discontinue its journal which brought to the whole of Central Europe interesting articles on Theosophy; devoted members typed out each issue, and so the Section courageously carried on.

Propaganda: The greatest activity is in Vienna through informal talks and social and artistic gatherings for people interested in Theosophy; and the publication of translations and original Theosophical booklets. The monthly journal, *Theosophische Nachrichten*, continues its excellent work of publishing many translations, etc. In this difficult period of financial and political readjustment the Section is utilizing every means in its power to keep the Theosophical torch alight in Austria.

BELGIUM

KING: Leopold III, born 3 November 1901, succeeded his father 23 February 1934.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Independence and Virility."—G.S.A.

Though Belgium has at one time or another been under the dominance of

Spain, Austria, France, Holland, and Germany, there remains a distinctive Belgian type, called by some "the intractable Belgian," for no discipline has daunted him or made him subservient to authority. Through the successive occupations, he has never assimilated the psychic character of the

dominant nation, but remains above all a Belgian. His mind is realistic, he desires adequate proof and complete understanding before acceptance, and is marked by good judgment and deliberation, never yielding to the lure of propaganda. Seldom expressing emotion, on occasions the Belgian can display a stormy and magnificent patriotism. While ardently desiring freedom for themselves, Belgians are essentially pacific and hold no hatred toward other countries. They have a keen sense of the social needs of the world. The first King of the Belgians, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, was elected by a National Congress, 4 June 1831; the royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. Legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. A universal male suffrage, with the addition of the votes of women who have suffered certain war losses (the loss of husband, son, etc.), elects both Houses. In local government there is universal suffrage.

The May 1936 election showed a Socialist increase in power in the National Union Government, with the addition of a new "Rex" party whose ideal is to strengthen Government influence; it also advocates female suffrage. Seats are distributed: Socialists, 70; Catholics, 63; Liberals, 23; Rexists, 21; Flemish Nationalists, 16; Communists, 9. Provincial Councils in the June election show out of 696 seats to be filled: Socialists, 221; Catholics, 224; Liberals, 89; Rexists, 78. The Prime Minister, M. van Zeeland, is a young man of 43 who took over the Ministry three years ago when Belgium was on the verge of political and financial collapse. Though a Catholic he was again been asked by the King to lead the Government. The new Government has made a declaration of many forward measures, including a 40-hour week, a 6-day annual holiday, a minimum wage of 32 francs for an 8-hour day, unemployment insurance, employer-employee industrial commissions, redemption of foreign loans,

public works to reduce unemployment, national control of arms and war supplies, etc. The Government is also attempting to deal with the very serious splits into Flemish and French factions, which have existed for many years, by announcing that henceforth Army officers will be enabled to carry out all their studies in the Flemish language and that a Flemish Academy of Science will be created. A young King, a young Prime Minister, and many comparatively young men in high office, will have an opportunity to demonstrate what youth can do at the helm.

Belgium cannot be adequately considered save with reference to her great colony, the Belgian Congo, eighty times larger than Belgium, with a 9,000,000 native population of Bantu and Sudanese origin, and an 18,000 white population. Some 3,000 missionaries, the majority Roman Catholic, with the aid of government grants, are giving medical aid and elementary education.

Cultural Activities:

Not only is there full religious liberty, but religion is held in such high esteem in Belgium that part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The majority of those professing religion are Roman Catholic.

Each commune must have at least one primary school, the expense for which is borne by the commune with subsidies from the State and provinces. 22% of the people speak two languages, 7% of these speaking three. There are many universities, conservatoires, technical and pre-university schools. Prizes awarded through the Royal Academy (founded 1769) are keenly contested. Belgian Art is realistic, both in music and painting. Note such artists as Rubens, Jordaens, Teniers, Breughel and such a modern musician as Tongen. The exceptions are Cesar Franck in modern music, Memling in ancient painting, and Jean Delville in modern. The note of all Belgian art is colour. As the Belgian public are so keenly critical, when once an artist has won approval in Belgium, his future is assured in other countries.

Serge Brisy, F.T.S., was decorated by Leopold II for her splendid work in arousing the creative spirit in prisoners and giving it outlet through literary and artistic activities. The death penalty has been abolished.

The discovery of the year was the theory of the expanding Universe by Abbé Lemaitre. Among distinguished composers were Jongen, Quinet and Rasse.

Theosophy in Belgium :

General Secretary : Gaston Polak, with headquarters in Brussels.

History : Belgium first shared in a Theosophical Lodge called the Dutch-Belgian Lodge, Amsterdam, Holland, founded in 1890 by Mme H. de Neufville and Mme Johanna Stout. In 1891 two centres, which had previously been working at Gosseliers-Courcelles and Montiny-le-Tilleul under the able direction of M.A. Oppermann, amalgamated in the Charleroi Centre, 1892, taking rooms for Theosophical propaganda, and existing as a Lodge 1892-4. The Section was organized 7 June 1911 by the great artist-sculptor, Jean Delville, first General Secretary. The present General Secretary has held office since 1813. The steadiness of the Section is witnessed by the existence today of some of its very oldest Lodges : Brussels (chartered 1898) ; Antwerp

(1899) ; Central (1901) ; White Lotus (1903).

Propaganda : A new periodical *Uranus* on Theosophical lines, has been courageously undertaken, by Messrs. Chapellier and Lemesre and space in it is reserved for Sectional information.

A feature of the lectures regularly delivered at headquarters is the musical programmes which precede them.

The Section has been favoured with visits by many eminent international lecturers. A newly organized H.P.B. Training Class is enthusiastically training lecturers for the field.

Brussels headquarters is noted for artistic productions by young people directed by Serge Brisy : the 1936 drama "The King's Dream" was one of the most beautiful. The order of Service and the International Order of Arts and Crafts are active.

The Section takes advantage of All Souls day to distribute near the cemeteries leaflets on Reincarnation and Death.

The sacrifices of a small number of members have enabled the Section to balance its budget and amortize approximately Frs. 18,000 of its mortgage debts.

The 25th Anniversary of the Belgian Section marked a new cycle of life, especially attributed to close co-operation with the President's Campaigns.

BRAZIL

President of Republic : Dr. Getulio Vargas, 3 Nov. 1930-34, 18 July 1934.

National Summary :

A crucible wherein diverse racial elements are being blended into the Unity of Brotherhood. Brazil has taken many forward steps during the transitional period between the revolution of 1930 and the formal Constitution on 16 July 1934 of a new Republic. The new Constitution embodies advanced statecraft ; it differs chiefly from the old in the very large powers given the State to regulate industry, gradually to nationalize the banks and insurance

companies and to monopolize, subject to compensation, any forms of industrial activity thought desirable. Both employees and employers in agriculture, industry, commerce, and transport are separately represented in the Chamber of Deputies. The liberal professions have also their representatives in the Chamber. Literate men and women over eighteen years are compelled to vote. Capital punishment has been abolished. There is a form of judicial separation but no divorce.

Few countries have progressed so far toward economic rehabilitation as Brazil, notwithstanding depression,

communist uprisings, etc. The power to resist the shock of the extremely low prices of coffee and other staple exports is traceable to the great undeveloped resources of the country and the urge of a growing population with small consuming power to improve its living conditions. Another factor is the little advertised but heroic fight which Brazil has made against its greatest plague, the "seccas" or droughts which periodically endanger the existence of millions of industrious citizens, especially in the North-East. Prior to 1936 no fewer than 91 huge dams had been erected and 25 are under construction. A new lease of life has been given to several millions of people by 6,500 kilometres of new roads. Agreements with Argentina for mutual co-operation constitute a forward step.

Cultural Activities :

Brazil is one of the most beautiful countries in the world : Birds are famous for the beauty of their plumage and their singing ; butterflies of 5,000 varieties are of incomparable beauty, and the richness of the flora, particularly the orchid family, is remarkable. Precious stones vie with the beauty of the capital city, Rio de Janeiro, itself a jewel of the Pacific. In such natural surroundings, it is little wonder that the Fine Arts play a prominent part and Government itself maintains schools for Art and Music. A conservatory was established as early as 1841. Education is free and in seven States compulsory, and the Government undertakes to provide in part for higher or university instruction. The National Library (founded 1807) contains over a half million volumes and a wealth of manuscript. The Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute (dating from 1838) is the oldest South American historical society. The Brazilian Academy of Letters is modelled upon the French Academy. There are many technical schools. Scientific Research is followed assiduously and two recent discoveries are of special note : The cure of leprosy by the external application of chaulmoogra oil ; and the study of the use of oxygen

under pressure for the cure of cancer. Brazilians have achieved notable success in conquering tropical diseases (yellow fever, neutralizing snake bites, etc.). Large sums have been spent on the public health. Sports arouse great enthusiasm.

Though the population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, there are numerous evangelic sects and advanced thought cults and non-Christian religions have a generous representation.

The new Constitution restores the link between Church and State for all religions, and religious teaching is encouraged in the schools.

Theosophy in Brazil :

General Secretary : Prof. M. B. de Lima, who is chairman of an Executive Committee of six members.

History : The earliest Lodge in Brazil was the Dharma Theosophical Society chartered in 1905 in Pelotas, Rio Grande del Sud. A tremendous stimulus to the work came with the advent of Com. Raimundo Pinto Siedl, first President of Lodge Perseveranca, chartered in Rio de Janeiro 5 June 1910, and three more Lodges came into existence before 1914. Brazil worked under a South American Presidential Agent until its organization as a Section 20 January 1920 under Com. Siedl, General Secretary, who fathered the Section for eight years, Brazil has always encouraged young people and its oldest living Lodge (Perseveranca) devotes itself especially to their development and activities.

Propaganda : Close contacts have been made with the cultural elements of the country who often co-operate in Theosophical activities. An example of this was the "Blavatsky Week" in Rio de Janeiro, 1931, and Mr. Jinarajadasa's recent South American tour in which the cultured and artistic non-Theosophical public gave splendid assistance, and responded most enthusiastically to Mr. Jinarajadasa's prophetic message of South America's future greatness as a nucleus of the Seventh Race. One fine contribution given by Brazil to Theosophy is "The Theosophical Hymn" written by Viscountess

de Sande) for the Blavatsky Week. Brazil has active Press and Radio Departments which popularize Theosophy in South America. The publicity division contains also a Pamphlet Department which puts out Portuguese

and Spanish Theosophical propaganda. Lecture tours are conducted under the unique title of "Voyages of Instruction and Propaganda." Altogether Brazil is a vital stronghold of Theosophy in South America.

BULGARIA

Reigning King (Czar), Boris III, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, 3 October 1918.

National Summary :

Note : An indomitable persistence that eventually triumphs over obstacles.

Bulgarians founded the first Slav State, 679 A.D., and in 865 adopted Christianity as its religion. The First Kingdom, in the reign of King Simeon (892-927) comprised the territories of Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania and Epirus. During this period the invention of the Bulgarian alphabet made possible the translation of ecclesiastical and philosophical literature, a great cultural contribution to the Slavonic races.

From 1018 Bulgaria declined under the Byzantine yoke until the formation of the Second Kingdom, 1186-1393, under which again the country reached a high level of prosperity, sending out into Western Europe a Religious-Humanitarian movement under the name of the Albigenes.

After an exhausting struggle the country was conquered for the second time and came under Turkish rule for some five hundred years. Aroused by the fiery speeches of Father Paissy, a monk of Mount Athos, the national consciousness reawakened, European public opinion was stirred up, and after eighteen years as a Principality under Turkish suzerainty, Bulgaria declared her complete independence 5 October 1896, her third incarnation as a national entity.

The present ruler came to the throne in a period of financial and economic difficulties, but rapidly succeeded in gaining the affection and respect of his subjects, among whom he moved very freely. Out of a Bulgaria, torn with civil strife and disunion between a large

peasant party and the intelligentsia, there is now a promise of return to constitutional government, and a renewal of constructive patriotism. The King's policy promoted peaceful and equitable conditions with an especial regard for the rights of labour, for since 2 August 1919, an 8- and 6-hour day has been in effect. Cordial relations with the adjacent countries of Yugoslavia and Rumania have been steadily maintained.

Cultural Activities :

The Clergy of the Orthodox (Greek) Church and of other religious bodies are paid by the State. Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between 7 and 14. There are many facilities for higher and cultural education most of them under National control. A Free University teaches political and economic science. Museums, picture galleries, an up-to-date National Theatre and Opera, and the National choruses and dances, appreciated all over Europe, all give artistic outlet to the people's genius.

There is arising a new school of literature marked by originality in form ; limpidity and sincerity pushed to the point of candour. With artistic realism scenes drawn from simple everyday life are portrayed. A whole group of young poets and talented writers of fiction are the advance-guard of this new age in Bulgarian literature.

Theosophy in Bulgaria :

General Secretary : Nikola Trifonov, 1935-8. Assisted by a Council of five members.

History : In 1894, the first Theosophical group was formed under the chairmanship of M. Anastassieff, who with the collaboration of his brother, N. Moushoff, a well-known archaeologist, published some small books on

Theosophy. In 1903, the first Theosophical Lodge (Sophia) was formed in Sofia with Sophrony Nickoff as chairman. This Lodge translated and published Theosophical books, and established its own organ, *The Theosophical Review*. It ceased to exist and again a Lodge was formed 1 March, 1907, which carried on with Theosophical publications and the journal *The Path is in Thee*. The first National Congress was held in Sofia in 1912, and a steady interest was maintained in Theosophy during the ensuing years till the formation of the Bulgarian Section, 4 April 1920, with Sophrony Nickoff as first General Secretary. Theosophy and The Society in Bulgaria are held in high esteem and the Hall of the National University in Sofia has been opened to Theosophical lectures. The Society in Bulgaria is frequently asked to co-operate with other social and national organizations.

"Theosophy throughout the world" was the theme of a series of meetings held jointly by the Lodges and the

public, with the General Secretary in the chair, to promote the Straight Theosophy Campaign. On 10th October 1936 the Seventeenth Annual Convention was opened by the President, Dr. Arundale, and in a twice-packed hall an enthusiastic audience listened with deep appreciation to Shrimati Rukmini Devi's address on "India's Genius in the Arts." During 1936 the Section concentrated on supplying the need for Theosophical literature in the Bulgarian language. One group of members worked on translations; another collected funds, with the result that for the first time since 1926 there is a Theosophical journal *Orpheus* (Orfei) in Bulgaria, and this activity has induced an unknown donor to give 100,000 levs for publishing Theosophical literature. Another welcome development, is a generous donation practically ensuring the erection of a National T. S. Headquarters. Bulgarian Theosophists are showing the national quality of triumphantly surmounting obstacles.

BURMA

Governor of Province of British Empire: H. E. Commander the Hon. Archibald Douglas Cochrane, R. N. (retired), D. S. O., 11 February 1936-.

National Summary:

Burma's Task: "To proclaim the message of Lord Buddha in all its purity and in all its glory." (N. A. Naganathan, Gen. Sec.) In Burma Religion is so bound up in the life of the people that the nation cannot be considered apart from its *cultural activities*. The most important event in Burma's history for 1935-6 was its political separation from the Indian Empire and the many treaty adjustments necessary with India to insure the maintenance of stable equilibrium during the transitional period.

Nearly every man and many women have lived in the monasteries or nunneries as novices for at least a few months, and thus have had training in self-discipline and an intimate knowl-

edge of the purity and holiness of the Buddhist Brothers. This accounts for the high respect in which religion is held in Burma and may even be the basis for that great charity which is characteristic of the Burmese people. Dire poverty is utterly unknown, for the people's charity to each other is all-embracing. Even the poorest man will put out jars of clear, cool water by the roadside under a little stand to refresh weary travellers. In almost every village there is a Buddhist monastery where a good primary education is given to all children. As a consequence, Burma ranks as the most literate Province in the Indian Empire. The Rangoon University provides two Arts Colleges, a Medical, and a Teachers' Training College. Technical colleges and institutes provide specialized training.

Love of Beauty is a Burmese characteristic and manifests in every detail

of life from the delicate pastel shades of the native costume to the world-renowned shining gold-leaved pagodas. Womanhood in Burma is emancipated not only in the franchise but in freedom of expression. "A country of sweetness and light!"

Theosophy in Burma :

General Secretary : N. A. Nagathan, 1928-.

History : From the inception of the Theosophical movement in 1885, T. S. Lodges have been intimately linked with the religious and social life of Burma. The first visit of the President-Founder, accompanied by C. W. Leadbeater, was made at the request of King Theebaw, to stimulate a revival of Buddhism in his country. Again in 1891, 1892, and 1893, in the interests of Buddhism Colonel Olcott visited Burma. His *Buddhist Catechism* became a text-book in the schools and his fiery enthusiasm for the spread of Buddhist Dharma aroused the already devotional people whose national characteristic of "Sweet Joviality" made them most responsive, to make practical application of their ideals in many fields of cultural life, such as the Buddhist school at Moulmein, etc.

Theosophy has had a constant influence on the religious life of Burma since 1885 when the first three Lodges were formed : The Rangoon Theosophical Society for Hindus ; the Shwe Dagon Theosophical Society for Buddhists, and the Irawaddy Theosophical Society for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The Lodges had their active and dormant periods, and The Society as an organization was not stabilized until the visit in 1899 of the President-Founder, accompanied by Dr. Annie Besant and the Prince-Priest of Siam. Since 1899 the Rangoon Theosophical Society has steadily spread the message of Theosophy, reviving the other dormant Lodges, erecting a permanent headquarters and

book depot in Rangoon, and in 1902 establishing The Society in the community as a religious and charitable institution.

Among many early T.S. workers were W. A. Pereira, U. Shwe Hla, U. Shwe Oh, Captain W. C. Prince, N. G. Cholmeley, and particularly M. Subramania Iyer to whom Burma owes much for his many years of sacrifice.

The next great impetus to Theosophy in Burma came with the visit of Dr. Besant, C. W. Leadbeater and several other Theosophists in January 1911. On the 1st of October, 1912, the Burma Section was formed with Maung Thain Maung as its first General Secretary. The Section organ, *The Message of Theosophy*, first published in 1904, was revived, and has since been regularly issued. C. W. Leadbeater again helped the Section in 1914 and 1926 ; C. Jinajadasa in 1915 and many subsequent years ; and many other international lecturers.

Propaganda : The Society is held in high esteem by the Bhikkus of Burma who consider that Theosophy is Buddhism devoid of superstition. Several hundred Bhikkus are members. Leaflets and pamphlets have since the earliest years been distributed by the thousand. The public libraries and literary clubs have been well supplied with Theosophical books. Since 1913 the Burma Theosophical Educational Trust has maintained schools, with a recognized high standard of cultural development. Other social activities include : A Women's League ; a Burma Humanitarian League, which has practically stopped animal sacrifices in non-Buddhist temples and has secured over a lakh of pledges to abstain from animal food ; Boy Scouts, etc. The Youth Federation inaugurated 17 November 1935 reports a splendid year of progress. Burma Section has high ideals and fine plans for the future.

CANADA

Head of Country : A Governor-General, Baron Tweedsmuir, acting for

His Majesty King Edward VIII, 2 November 1935.

National Summary:

Keynote: A new-old country: New with the aggressive pioneer spirit of nation building in the heart of the wilds: old with lineage and loyalty to the traditions of a well-loved Motherland.

Canada is experimenting with National ownership of a large trans-continental railway, previously privately mismanaged. A step of far-reaching importance was taken early in 1936 by Canada, when the Government set in motion missions to take over control of the banking system. Over 400 municipalities have united in a Hydro-Electric Power System to produce cheap power and light. Canadians are attempting to solve the difficult problem of whether or not to regulate the production of their wheat, the back-bone of national industry. In 1934, production was cut in half under a high tariff regime, but a reversal of policy is now being followed under the present Liberal government. Many progressive measures have been instituted by Canada within the last year in an effort to solve the economic situation. A vigorous campaign against unemployment was launched in June, 1936.

An experiment which the world is watching with interest is Alberta's Social Credit System, an attempt to wipe out the public debt. Each citizen receives a monthly dividend upon signing a pledge of mutual co-operation. To keep money in circulation and provide revenue, a "velocity dollar" has been created which costs its holder 2c. if kept longer than one week.

Canada, being directly represented on the League of Nations, declined to co-operate in the Pan-American Conference called by President Roosevelt, as she wished to do nothing to weaken the position and effectiveness of the League. On the other hand the most friendly relations are maintained with the United States. The encouragement of Teutonic and Celtic immigration is being considered, as Canada does not wish to adopt a "dog-in-the-manger" attitude with her abundant natural resources, which have so greatly aided a

steady upgrade from the recent world depression.

Cultural Activities: Canada is famed for the annual exhibitions of graphic arts, held under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Academy, and the Ontario Society of Arts. The national Canadian Exhibition, held each August in Toronto, is one of the greatest annual Fairs in the world.

The Little Theatre movement holds annual amateur dramatic competitions with finals at Ottawa, judged by English experts. Hart House, University of Toronto, has taken the lead in this and other movements fostering the Drama, Music, and Literature. In the last decade many musical artists of note have arisen out of Canada's fine Conservatories.

The Canadian National War Memorial, a majestic monument of Sacrifice which King Edward VIII unveiled on Vimy Ridge on July 24, 1936, was created by Walter Allward, Canadian sculptor and architect. It occupied his energies for fourteen years.

The School of Seven have been ridiculed and lampooned, but their idealism, largely based on what might be called Theosophical theories of expression, has made a strong impression on the public taste.

O'Callaghan's realistic books and Miss Mazo de la Roche's *Whiteoaks* series have gained great favour. In 1935, 812 new books were published in Canada, including 78 poetry and 57 fiction; 204 were in French. *The Canadian Poetry Magazine* commenced publication in 1936; total periodicals 1748. The Royal Society of Canada distinguishes Canadian authors by election to its fellowship.

Education is almost entirely State-controlled, and in most provinces free through the college-preparatory stages. There are special schools for aboriginal Indian youth. Juvenile offenders are tried in special courts.

Theosophy in Canada:

Three organizations represent The Society in Canada:

The Canadian Section (17 Lodge), Mr. Albert E. S. Smythe, General

Secretary, with headquarters at Ontario;

The Canadian Federation (8 Lodges), Mr. Albert J. Harrison, Vancouver, Secretary-Treasurer;

The H.P.B. Lodge, Toronto, Ontario, Mrs. G. Aitleen, Secretary.

Evidence of "lost" chemical elements no longer present on the earth was found by Prof. George H. Henderson, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada, from study of halos in mica formed by radioactivity. William B. Carmel, University of Montreal, presented mathematical formulæ questioning the validity of the theories underlying the Michelson-Morley experiment to determine ether-drifts.

History: The first Lodge in Canada was Toronto, charter in 1891 under the American Section, with Albert E. S. Smythe and A. H. Blackwood as President and Secretary. At the time of the Judge secession this Lodge remained one of the few faithful to

Adyar. The next Lodge noted was the Mount Royal in Montreal, chartered 1892; then Vancouver, B.C., 1898. The Canadian Section was chartered 1919 with Mr. Smythe as General Secretary.

Propaganda: The Canadian Section reports three Fraternization Conventions with other groups of Theosophical students; and a National tour by Mr. Felix A. Belcher, stimulating interest in *Secret Doctrine* study classes, as their contribution to propaganda. The Section journal, *The Canadian Theosophist* was enlarged for several issues, and the policy is being continued of publishing standard Theosophical works in serial form, including a classic translation of the *Bhagavad Gita*.

The Canadian Federation welcomed Mr. Jinarajadasa on his 1935 tour. Most of their Lodges are promoting the Research Seminar work of Mr. Fritz Kunz.

CEYLON

Governor of Crown Colony of British Empire: Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. 7 October 1933-.

National Summary:

Keynote: The application of Lord Buddha's teachings to life.

The Sinhalese are a quiet, happy, affectionate, peace-loving people, in whom religion has become embodied in living. Adults of both sexes have territorial franchise under certain limitations and elect a State Council which aids the King's representatives in administration. Ceylon's benevolent Governor is very popular. Ceylon is abreast of civilization with model factories showing the best methods of production, a stimulation to manufacture; a direct telephone service with India, established in 1935; and in construction one of the best equipped airports in the East.

Cultural Activities:

The Buddhist priesthood is deeply erudite, and among the High Priests of the last 50 years we find such names as Sumangala, Megittuwatte, Bulatgama,

and others known for their Scholarship among Orientalists the world over. Buddhism has raised in Ceylon some magnificent temples.

Ceylon is an island of riotous colour and aromatic fragrances. Among the native manufactures are weaving, basket work, tortoise-shell boxes, metal work, lacquer work, and jewellery made up with stones taken from the hundreds of small-gem quarries of sapphires, rubies, moonstones, catseyes, etc. While not important industries commercially, they satisfy the creative hunger of this beauty-loving people. Even agriculture, the principal occupation, takes on a new meaning, amidst surroundings of such luxuriant natural beauty.

Theosophy in Ceylon:

General Secretary, Dr. T. Nallai-nathan.

History: Theosophy came to Ceylon in 1877 through the Buddhist priest Megittuwatte Gunananda, High Priest of the Temple at Kotahena, Colombo. He translated portions of a presentation

copy of *Isis Unveiled* to further his militant campaign for the revival of Buddhism, the spiritual vitality of which had been greatly sapped by missionary proselytism. He joined The Theosophical Society through correspondence, and interested H. Sumangala, Principal of the Vidyodaya College for Buddhist Priests. These two great Buddhists invited the Founders to visit Ceylon, and a question arose as to whether they should locate the T.S. Headquarters in Ceylon or India. Though Adyar was chosen, it is a significant fact that from May, 1880 (the date of the first visit of Colonel Olcott, Madame Blavatsky and a delegation of Indian Theosophists), until the President-Founder's passing in 1907, the movement in Ceylon claimed more of his time and effort than any other individual country with the exception of India. On the first visit, the Founders made a triumphal tour of the Island, and formally identified themselves with Buddhism by publicly taking *panchasilā* amidst the enthusiasm of a multitude who saw for the first time white men as champions of their religion. Thus began the second and permanent stage of Buddhist revival.

The President-Founder brought all of Ceylon Buddhism, the Chief Priests and laymen, together into The Theosophical Society under a Buddhist Section "to be composed of two subdivisions, one exclusively laymen and lay branches and another exclusively of priests." In this organization for the first time were associated the Siam and Amarapoora Sects. In the space of eight weeks the Founders organized Lodges of this Buddhist Section at Kandy, Colombo, Panadura, Bentota, Welitara, Galle, Matara, and a non-Buddhist branch, the Lanka, at Colombo. Before the Founders left the Island the first Convention was held of the seven Buddhist Lodges to plan an immediate practical campaign for Buddhist propaganda.

In April, 1881, the President-Founder began to collect a National Education fund to promote the education of Buddhist children. He summarized the simple teachings of Buddhism in a

Buddhist Catechism, which was carefully 'checked' and pronounced authoritative by the High Priest Sumangala. Published in both English and Sinhalese, it was adopted as a text-book and found its way into every Buddhist home. To counter the attraction of a healing shrine set up by the missionaries, Colonel Olcott started his famous year of mesmeric healing, giving freely of his vital forces in many "miraculous" cures. C. W. Leadbeater also put in several years of earnest endeavour in the educational field, founding the Ananda College, organizing the Ceylon Section, and serving as its first General Secretary, 1888-9. Special recognition should be given to the long and devoted service of Mrs. Musaeus-Higgins and Peter de Abrew to the cause of Buddhist education.

From 1889 to 1926, the Ceylon Section, as such, did not exist, but the individual Lodges carried on the educational work of the Buddhist Theosophical Society reorganizing again under Gen. Sec. Henri Frei.

Propaganda: The official (Government) report of Ceylon's educational activities in 1935, shows a total of 407,904 or 65% of the Sinhalese children receiving education in Buddhist schools, of which 229 are directly under the management of the Buddhist Theosophical Society. Buddhists in Ceylon now enjoy—thanks to the President-Founder's appeal to Government—a toleration and freedom from missionary persecution never experienced before his intervention. To the Sinhalese has been preserved a national consciousness which was threatened with extinction, with that of their Faith. The Buddhist Flag, created by Theosophists in 1886, waves as a symbol of this renewal of the soul of the people.

The great Days of Theosophy, Adyar Day, Founders' Day, etc., are observed at celebrations to which the public are invited. In 1935-6 Dr. Arundale and Mr. Jinarajadasa lectured in Ceylon. The Youth Lodge, Colombo, is active both in T. S. and Sports Club and the Section's greatest asset are these fine young men and women. The members,

among other types of social welfare work, are aiding sufferers in the re-current malaria epidemics which are one of Ceylon's greatest problems.

Ceylon is giving release to the new impulse of Theosophy through Beauty by the artistic setting for its lectures and the fine accompanying programmes of oriental music.

CHILE

President of Republic: Don Arturo Alessandri, 24 December 1932-8.
National Summary:

Keynote: Independence, Innate Aristocracy and Culture.

The keynote of the country was struck in long-gone ages and was preserved in the fastnesses of mountain areas by tribes of Indians who still retain remnants of the civilization of Atlantis. This brave people with a burning love of country made great sacrifices to maintain their independence, which was acknowledged in 1724 by the Spanish Dons from whom most of the Chileans of today are descended.

The liberal Constitution and the hospitality of the Chileans have encouraged foreigners to settle, thus making cities of Chile cosmopolitan centres. In municipal elections, foreigners of five years' residence are permitted to vote. Women have municipal suffrage. The Government in 1934 took over the control of the 70 Province subdivisions or "Departments" to safeguard a foreign loan. Ample coal and electrical power gives Chile the possibilities for extended industrial development.

The year 1924 introduced a veritable era of social legislation, regulation of labour contracts, salaries, hours of work, hygienic conditions, conditions for women and children, security, arbitration, syndical organization and methods of co-operation. An extensive programme for sanitary betterment was undertaken by Government, which has resulted in a lowered death rate. In December, 1935 the Government decided to nationalize the Power Industry.

Chile has bravely come out of the depression, is balancing her budget, paying interest on foreign debts, and her exports in 1935 were 160% of her

imports. This favourable balance in world trade is also one of the national problems, for the temptation to overship is strong. Wheat had to be bought back in 1933, and so great was the over-exportation in 1936 that Government prohibited the export of certain foodstuffs.

A very interesting plan was evolved by Government in August 1936 to protect the intellectuals, the greatest sufferers from economic loss: Extra working hours in all professions employing intellectuals and dual office-holding were prohibited; no one with a private income over 2,000 pesos per year can become or continue as a Government officer; equal work, equal pay for men and women, but women only to form 20% of total personnel of official and semi-official departments; and 95% of all persons employed in private industry to be of Chilean nationality.

Cultural Activities:

For many years the Roman Catholic religion was maintained by the State, and the laws tolerated no other; but for over a century there has been no marked opposition to the quiet performance of worship under other faiths; in 1925 the church was dis-established. There is no divorce.

Since 1850 Chile has been known for the efforts of Government in education, and as early as 1857 the State furnished free education and textbooks. In 1920 a four to six year education was made compulsory for all; in 1928 this was extended to include children between 7 and 15. The 1936 budget gives education third place in estimated expenditures, with an allowance of 17½% of the total. This percentage compares very favourably with amounts spent by world powers.

930 newspapers and journals are published in Chile, including 93 dailies and 213 weeklies.

Theosophy in Chile :

General Secretary, Sr. Armando Hamel, 1925-.

History : The two oldest Lodges, Arundhati in Santiago, and Lob-Nor in Valparaíso, chartered in April 1902 are still vigorous centres of Theosophy. The next great impetus to Theosophy in Chile came in 1909-11 when seven Lodges were formed. Work in Chile was under the direction of the South American Presidential Agent until 20 January 1920 when the Section was chartered with Armando Zanelli M. as first General Secretary.

The economic crisis somewhat diminished membership, but the General

Secretary's report for 1935 shows a turning point and net gain in membership.

Propaganda : Theosophy has an ample hearing in intellectual circles ; and the general public is showing greater interest. The library in Santiago is spreading Theosophy through selling and lending books. Mr. Krishnamurti received hospitable reception in September, 1935. The Section has sent a cordial invitation to President Arundale and is hoping for a visit in the near future. The greatest ideal of the Section is to co-operate for the betterment of international relationship, particularly among South American Nations and the Theosophical movement has had a strong spiritualizing influence in the Nation.

CUBA

President of Republic : Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez y Arias, 20 March 1936-40.

National Summary :

Keynote : The spirit of Freedom and True Democracy.

Cuba is now working under a new Constitution drafted by President Mendieta and his Cabinet, 12 June 1935. It provides for a four-year term for the President (without re-election), restores the Vice-Presidency, gives Representatives 4-year and Senators 8-year terms of office, and grants votes to women. Seven women were elected 10 January 1936 as the first Congresswomen in Cuban history.

Cuba faces a diminishing demand for its principal crop, sugar, owing to the greater amounts being produced in its former best market, the United States. An attempt to meet the situation was made by a limitation of raw sugar production in 1935, through Presidential Decree.

Cuba is closely in touch with the rest of the world through 52 long-wave and 2 short-wave broadcasting stations ; direct telephone connections with American and European cities has been maintained since 1921. A new and

impressive Central Highway, traversing the island for 706 miles and costing a hundred million dollars was opened 24 February 1931. Aliens are granted the same property and personal rights as are given to citizens.

Cultural Activities :

Education is compulsory and free. In each province the Government maintains a special Institute for advanced education and normal schools. University instruction is given at the University of Havana, founded 12 September 1721. Ninetyfour night schools are maintained. A feature of the educational system is the group of 67 travelling teachers who are teaching in 145 isolated communities without school facilities, 3,089 children.

There is no State Church, though Roman Catholics predominate.

Theosophy in Cuba :

General Secretary : Lorgio Vargas, 1936-. Assisted by a Council of twelve members, including a Secretary and Treasurer. In the Section are two Federations ; The Federation of the Central Lodges, in charge of Dr. Antolin Garcia ; and the Federation of Oriente and Camagüey, in charge of Sr. Antonio A. Duany.

History: In 1884 Don José M. Masso found Theosophy and with it a determination to spread its wisdom in Cuba. In 1902-3 his hope was realized and the following Lodges were chartered: Sophia in Cienfuego (29 Oct. 1902); Concordia (17 Nov. 1902) and Annie Besant (1903) in Havana. Sophia and Annie Besant Lodges are still vigorous centres of Theosophy. Thus was lighted a Theosophical lamp in Cuba and its light spread far and wide throughout Latin America. The Cuban Section, organized 7 February 1905 with Sr. Masso as the first General Secretary, started with six Lodges in Cuba and one in Costa Rica, but it annexed one Spanish-American domain after another, until in 1908 it had 26 Lodges. Rafael de Albear, who carried on as General Secretary after the passing of Sr. Masso, continued the same policy and in 1922 the Cuban Section included seven countries, besides mothering Mexico and Brazil, which had become autonomous Sections. In the early days, freedom of thought was not permitted and propaganda was carried on under great difficulties. A private printing press solved the problem and the first General Secretary of necessity became his own printer and typesetter. An early group was founded by Jimenez Serrano in 1893, two of

whose members, Dr. Ramón Rogina Carbonell and Sr. Manuel Janer Román, are still active workers.

Propaganda: A fine journal *The Cuban Theosophical Review* presents Theosophy to the public, with *The Review Supplement* for members. Pamphlets and leaflets are published. Close contact with the newspapers is maintained and much spontaneous publicity is given. Public conferences in the important cities are a valuable means of spreading Theosophy. A project is on foot for the foundation of a Permanent National Theosophical Camp.

An active Young Theosophist Group and Theosophical Order of Service vitalize the Section's work.

Dr. Besant said in 1923 of Cuba and the activities of the first two General Secretaries: "Central and South America . . . will ultimately form part of the continent of the seventh root-race . . . Now the Latin-Americans are steadily forging ahead, thanks at first to the initiative and admirable services of these two faithful Theosophists, and secondly to the workers they have gathered round them. The seed they sowed has sprung up a hundredfold, and Latin-America will play a more and more active part in the progress of humanity."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

President of Republic: Dr. Edvard Benes, 18 December 1935-42.

National Summary:

Keynote: The understanding of Democracy as Reverence and Brotherhood.

The ideal of Democracy was born in the 15th century in Tabor, where the people gathered all their jewels in a vessel and offered them to found a Community, endeavouring to build it on selfless intention and spiritual understanding. In this century also the Czech-Brothers movement started. Though the fulfilment of Brotherhood is not yet perfectly realized, the new generation is being educated according to this ideal.

On 28 October 1918 the Czechs of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks of Slovakia, two branches of the same Slav nation, "decided of their own freewill to unite . . . for the purpose of forming a single sovereign independent State under the title of the Czech-Slovak Republic," which was formally recognized by the Allied and Associated Powers 10 September 1919.

This bloodless revolution, led by the "Liberator-President," T. G. Masaryk, broke the fetters of a 300-year oppression. Yet so ingrained was the ideal of Brotherhood that some days after the revolution, the newly-formed Government offered seats in the Convention Parliament to the German minority.

The Constitution, passed by the National Assembly on 29 February 1920, embodies progressive principles. It guarantees freedom of the Press and of speech; it safeguards racial minorities, to whom it assures the maintenance of their schools. Privileges derived from sex, birth or calling are not recognized. Marriage, the family, and motherhood are placed under the special protection of the law. All these guarantees and rights are protected by the Supreme Administrative Court which sees to the legality of the public administration.

Czechoslovakia is democratic in administration as well as ideal. The franchise for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens over 21, while all over 30 are eligible for election. The franchise for the Senate is open to all citizens over 26; and all over 45 are eligible for election. In the Chamber of Deputies alone a vote of non-confidence can compel the resignation of Government. A measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies becomes law, despite an adverse decision of the Senate, if the Chamber of Deputies adheres to its first decision by an absolute majority of all its members.

By 1935, 1,913 estates, involving ten million acres, or 28.6% of the entire area, had been redistributed, approximately half left to original owners, and the remainder among small proprietors, national forests, etc. The original workers on the large estates were given land grant, employment, or cash compensation. The beloved President Masaryk resigned at the ripe age of 85, after having guided his country in seventeen years of steady constructive work which won for it the approval of many nations. He nominated as his successor his most distinguished disciple and lieutenant, Dr. Benes, then foreign minister, who is rapidly becoming as popular and as beloved a leader. Dr. Benes' great ideal is to bring all the nations of the Danubian Basin into a league to work out amongst themselves a system of economic co-operation and political appeasement. As head of the State he has continued his policy of

establishing as many cordial relationships as possible with neighbouring and other countries, and is a firm supporter of the League as an adjuster of differences.

Cultural Activities :

The people are very musical—almost every child is able to play several instruments. Their artistic nature is also expressed through handicraft known in many lands for its beauty. The first International Congress of Music Education was held at Prague 4-9 April, 1936 with eighteen nations represented.

Women have not only complete equality but have representatives in the Parliament.

There are many women's societies for educational and cultural purposes, and for social welfare.

Education is compulsory between 6 and 14. There are practically no illiterates. Many universities and pre-college schools offer opportunities for higher education.

There is complete religious freedom, though the majority of the population is Catholic. In January, 1920, the reformed clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a Czechoslovak Church which has close to a million adherents.

Theosophy in Czechoslovakia :

General Secretary : Vaclav Cimr.

The seven original Lodges in Prague (under Section charter 7 February 1909) each had a distinctive type of Theosophical study and activity to pursue and were so named: Lodges Occultism; Mysticism; Philosophy and Science; Religion, Ethics, Esthetics, Psychic Studies. The First General Secretary, Jan Bedrnicek-Chlumsky held office until 1925.

History : Oscar Beer served 1925-27; Josef Parchansky 1929-31, and the present General Secretary in 1927-9 and from 1931. Other pioneers are A. Koch, Julius Zeyer, Václav Procházka and Mrs. Pavla Moudrá.

Propaganda : Some of the meetings are held in beautiful outdoor spots, drawing the members close to Nature.

Theosophy is also spread through Esperanto.

Many Theosophical books have been translated into Czech, and original Czech work have been written by Mrs. Moudrá, Dr. Bezdek, Dr. Samálek and others. Among the active workers are Václav Cimr and Oskar Beer.

The chief ideal of the Section is to keep the Peace in Central Europe. Members see in the "Small Entente"

—the brotherhood between Jugoslavians, Rumanians, and Czechoslovakians working in practical co-operation—the guarantee of Peace. "We keep the Fire burning, which can be spread as the message of Brotherhood and Peace in Central Europe." (General Secretary.) From this country which produced a John Huss, a Comenius, a T. G. Masaryk, we may expect the fulfilment of its pact.

DENMARK

Reigning King: Christian X,
14 May 1912.

National Summary:

Tolerance, Gentleness, Co-operation, Silent Strength, and Spiritual Individualism are the national ideals.

In Denmark there are no marked differences between rich and poor, upper and lower classes. Even the Crown was elective until it was rendered hereditary by right in 1660. There is a strong democratic tendency in all classes, though there is great respect shown for the royal family. The many years of democratic government have given the State great influence in Social problems. Of late a liberal-socialistic government has been in power. In 1933 Danish social legislation was co-ordinated into four Acts (The Social Reform). These provide for child welfare, including half-orphans, and unmarried mothers; assistance for burial, sickness, cripples and the blind; old age pensions, etc. Denmark has abolished poverty in its most intense forms, also the death penalty. Both men and women have the franchise and are eligible for election.

Denmark is one of the motherlands of the great co-operative movement which has brought together producer and consumer. While gaining much by virtue of its collective co-operation, in material things, the spiritual life of Denmark has a strongly individualistic character. The people are keenly intellectual, balanced in temperament with a well-developed sense of humour. Great tolerance of other races and

peoples is a national characteristic. The ideas of the League of Nations and the international judicial principles of Hague Tribunal have many votaries in Denmark.

Cultural Activities:

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory for all between 7 and 14. It is free for everyone. The oldest University, Copenhagen, was founded in 1479; a Royal Academy of Arts in 1754; a Polytechnic Institution in 1829. About 40% of university students are women. Of the total budget 1936-7 16% is allocated to education. The established religion is the Lutheran, introduced as early as 1536. However, complete religious toleration is extended to every sect.

The Danish language is extraordinarily rich in roots and abounds in compact and intuitive words for all natural objects. As one of the mildest and richest European languages, its musical softness as well as its clarity and perspicuity in the expression of abstract ideas favour its application to poetry. Søren Kierkegaard, religious inquirer, George Brandes, critic, and Harald Høffding, philosopher, have international renown; while the sculptor Thorvaldsen and Hans Christian Andersen, story-teller, are dear to the hearts of beauty-lovers the world over.

In the domain of science the name of Denmark is frequently mentioned through such men as Ørsted, inventor of

electro-magnetism ; Valdemar Poulsen, radio inventor ; Niels Filsen, physician ; Prof. Niels Bohr, atomic-physicist.

Theosophy in Denmark :

General Secretary, Ch. Bonde-Jensen, 1935.-

History : Theosophy was introduced in to Denmark through the Copenhagen Lodge, chartered in 1893 under the Scandinavian Section, G. Howitz as President. The Theosophical Society in Denmark held its first General Assembly in 1918, as the Danish-Icelandic Society ; five of the Lodges being Danish and two Icelandic. The first General Secretary was the Countess E. B. B. Selby. A very successful feature of the original propaganda was the production at Lodge and public meetings of really fine music. In 1920 the Section acquired its own Publishing House. In the same year the Icelandic Section was formed, leaving the Danish Section with six Lodges and 360 members.

Propaganda : All Theosophical activities, including offices, propaganda, and a public library have been centralized at the fine Headquarters in Copenhagen, recently acquired largely through the efforts of Marius Anderson. In 1935 a Lodge in Odense, the first on the island Fyen, was formed by C. E. Nielsen. There is now a growing tendency for Lodge members to intermingle. Among the factors responsible is the Summer School of the Vikings in Nakskov, the Centre-Work begun in Mariager, in Jutland, by Theodore Anderson, and especially the influence of Edwin C. Bolt for the last six or seven years who through his lecture and Lodge work has not only linked together Scandinavia but Scandinavia to other parts of Europe. It is impossible also to overestimate the value to the Danish Section of the visit of Mr. Jinarajadasa in 1935 and of the President, Dr. Arundale, and Shrimati Rukmini Devi to Nakskov and Copenhagen in 1936.

EGYPT

Reigning King : Farouk succeeded 28 April 1936 on death of Fuad I (his father) Sultan from 9 Oct. 1917, who took title as King on 15 March 1922 on termination of British protectorate. King Farouk will formally accede 7 August 1937 upon attaining his majority.

National Summary :

Egypt's keynote is the heritage of an age-old past : Peace, and an eternal certainty of the spiritual verities.

Inner Egypt remains physically as she has always been spiritually—a bridge linking Orient and Occident. Just as the physical records of past ages have been preserved in the dry desert climate, so in the changelessness of Egypt's spiritual background have been preserved the records of ancient Atlantis, the source of its greatness. Even its Gods remain unaltered from dynasty to dynasty, and the despair of archaeologists is to have to date a statue as belonging to any particular period.

Modern Egypt, after long subjection to foreign powers, has at last attained

her independence. After a brief period under a British Protectorate (18 Dec. 1914-15—Mar. 1922), she is now wholly free, though closely watched by all foreign Powers because of her key position as guardian of the Suez Canal.

In spite of the declared independence of Egypt, the military occupation by British troops to guard the Suez Canal was a source of constant irritation to the Egyptians, and after many conversations, an Anglo-Egyptian treaty was negotiated 13 August 1936 which completely restored to Egypt her dignity as a self-governing nation, at the same time safeguarding British interests by the retention of troops only in the Canal Zone.

Great strides have been made in the last decade, particularly along the line of public health ; pure food laws, prevention and control of epidemic disease, ophthalmic hospitals, control of stupeficient drugs, children's dispensaries, housing, town planning, etc. Forced labour has been abolished.

On 12 December 1935, King Fuad signed a decree restoring the 1923 Constitution to Egypt, making again a constitutional rather than absolute monarchy of the State. Equal legal, civil and political rights for all Egyptians, irrespective of race, language, or religion and liberty of religious belief are guaranteed. The young King Farouk has created a good impression, starting with a partial restriction of Royal prerogatives. The Regents' Committee announced a new governmental policy of development of local industries, agriculture (including reclamation of waste lands), law controlling insurance companies, creation of an Industrial Credit Bank; and granted an amnesty for all persons convicted of political crimes, except murder, since 1930. The Egyptian Women's Union is active in the political field.

The modern Egyptian is courteous, affable, with a striking dignity of manner. Filial piety, respect for the aged, benevolence and charity are conspicuous. Humanity to animals is another virtue. Cheerfulness and hospitality are remarkable, as well as frugality and temperance in food and drink, and honesty in the payment of debt. Egyptians are very enthusiastic Freemasons.

Cultural Activities:

91% of the population are Moslems; among the Christian sects is the Coptic, the descendants of those ancient Egyptians who adopted Christianity in the first century A.D.

The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded 962 A.D. Its students come from all parts of the Mohammedan world; they pay no fees, and the professors receive no salaries, subsisting mainly on fees from private teaching, copying of manuscripts and

the reciting of the *Koran*. All over Egypt are scattered mosque-schools or kuttabs conducted on similar lines where pupils are taught to recite portions of the *Koran* and learn to read and write Arabic, and simple arithmetic. Numbers of these are Government-controlled and provide a good elementary secular education. Education in 1933 was made compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 12.

Out of Egypt, now that she is free, may come a revival of that artistic creativity which marked her past genius for personal portraiture, exquisite perfection in the small arts of ivory carving, gold work, cloisonné inlay, jewel setting, etc. Still are being mined the emeralds, turquoise, porphyry, beryls, and ornamental stones used in ancient times.

Theosophy in Egypt:

Mme Olga de Lebedeff, L. C. Oltramare and Egizio Veronesi formed the first Lodge in Egypt, 7 May 1908, in Cairo under the name of "El Hikmet El Kadim." During the Great War, George Herbert Whyte and other Theosophists stationed for periods in Egypt gave the movement great impetus, and 16 January 1918 a Section was founded under the General Secretaryship of Egizio Veronesi. The Section existed until 1926, when it became dormant, and today there is a Federation of Lodges under J. H. Perez, the last General Secretary, who is now Presidential Agent. Particular note should be made of Mrs. Duckworth who for years was a stalwart worker in Alexandria. The members are "standard bearers still showing the Theosophical flag at this carrefour between Europe and the Orient," and between the two hemispheres.

ENGLAND (GREAT BRITAIN)

King of Country: Edward VIII, 21 January 1936. Coronation 12 May 1937.

National Summary

Britain's keynote from the lips of some of her greatest men:

"The Spirit of Respect for Law and Order and Tradition, and of practical

capacity." The British Commonwealth of Nations: "The bond of union between East and West."—G. S. A.

Power: *A Deep Sense of Justice* which gives constant uneasiness that all is not well and leads to much self-criticism; an awakened sense of

Responsibility to all at home and abroad ; a *freshness of heart* keeps England *Young* ; and therefore *Progressive*, light-hearted and a lover of games ; a profound sense of *Beauty*, which is expressed in a keen love of nature, in simple song, and much gardening ; a well-hidden but stirring *Idealism* which results in a strong political and social consciousness and great commercial ability. England is a *Mother Country* and is *tender* behind her Power.—J.R.

"Firmness, justice and commonsense . . . A belief that all nations alike have a valuable contribution to make to the common stock of humanity."—Sir Samuel Hoare.

"The great achievement of the last century, culminating, perhaps, in the reign of King George V, was the coming to terms of democracy and of monarchy, and the system under which we live today, a system unique in the world, was evolved . . . The temporal power of the Crown has diminished through the ages, and yet today the spiritual power of the Crown is not only far greater than it ever was, but greater than any man, in vision and in dream, could have foreseen it. It is not only the link that holds together our country ; it holds together the whole Empire of English-speaking peoples. It is, I believe, an indissoluble link, and it holds together the myriad peoples of the East in that great Indian Empire . . . The power of the Crown is not today the power of force, It is a great moral power and it must depend on the character and quality of him who sits on the Throne." (Prime Minister Baldwin).

From KING GEORGE'S Jubilee address : "The Mother of Parliaments and her children, grown to full estate, stand now upon equal terms in common allegiance to the Crown. The unity of the British Empire is no longer expressed by the supremacy of the time-honoured Parliament that sits here at Westminster. The Crown is the historic symbol that unites this great family of Nations and Races, scattered over every quarter of the earth. The United Kingdom and the Dominions, India, the numerous Colonies

and Dependencies, embrace such wide varieties of speech, culture, and form of Government as have never before in the world's history been brought into a Commonwealth of Peace.

"It is to me a source of pride and thankfulness that the perfect harmony of our Constitutional Monarchy has survived the shocks that have in recent years destroyed other Empires and other liberties. Our ancient Constitution, ever adaptable to change, has during my Reign faced and conquered perils of warfare, never conceived in earlier days and has met and satisfied new democratic demands, both at home and overseas. The system bequeathed to us by our ancestors, again modified for the needs of a new age, has been found once more, as of old, the best way to secure *government by the people, freedom for the individual, the ordered strength of the State, and the rule of Law over governors and governed alike*. The complex forms and balanced spirit of our Constitution were not the discovery of a single era, still less of a single party or of a single person. They are the slow accretion of centuries, the outcome of patience, tradition and experience, constantly finding channels, old and new, for the impulse towards *liberty, justice, and social improvement* inherent in our people down the ages . . ."

A Great King passed on the 20th of January, 1936—George V. For twenty-five years he had nobly fulfilled his Coronation Pledge : "To safeguard the treasures of the past and prepare the path of the future." His Majesty's Jubilee of 1935 released a flood of love and devotion from his people. "First gentleman in the land, he taught us that only he who serves can rightly claim that title . . . his people learned by countless acts of simple kindness that no interest, sorrow, or joy of theirs was outside his thought or too humble for his sympathy." (Viscount Halifax). One of His Majesty's last conscious utterances was "How is the Empire ?" and he sank back in relief when his secretary answered, "All is well, Sir, with the Empire."

A Great King will be crowned on the 12th of May 1937. "To the Throne he brings a personality richly endowed with experience of public affairs, with the fruits of travel and with universal goodwill. He has the secret of youth in the prime of age; he has a wider and more intimate knowledge of all classes of his subjects; not only at home, but throughout the Dominions and India, than any of his predecessors." (Prime Minister Baldwin). For many years as Prince of Wales, His Majesty was devoted to the service of his people, to the relief of distress, and specially to improving the conditions of England's youth. Under King George he was head of every national movement for the relief of sickness, suffering and want. He not only travelled widely throughout the Empire, but visited also The United States and the South American Republics, everywhere mixing freely with men of all races and classes, and becoming affectionately known as the "Ambassador Prince." As soon as possible after His Majesty's coronation he is planning an air tour of the Empire.

The British Commonwealth of Nations:

Within the protection of the British Empire are half a billion people of every race and clime: some older races, as is India, the Mother Nation, others younger as in Europe, America, and Australia. Many of these peoples have been brought within the world-encircling fold of the Empire through conquest to protect commercial interests; many have voluntarily sought its protection; many have been put under the care of the Empire through mandate of the League of Nations.

We must look deeper than external causes for the linking together of one-fourth of the world's two thousand million (2,055,732,850) inhabitants under the protectorate of a single Empire covering over one-fourth of the continental populated area of the globe. One sees there the beginning of a World Confederation in the linking of East and West, North and South, with the stronger bond of unity than any league of warring interests can hope to achieve.

There is a growing tendency in colonial policy to give Self-Government as quickly and in as great a measure as the welfare of the protected nation warrants. Dominions are granted equal status with the Mother Country.

This policy was stated in 1926 by a committee on inter-imperial relations, defining the "position and mutual relation" of Great Britain and the dominions: "They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is now the master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever . . . The British Empire is not founded on negotiations. It depends essentially, if not formally, on positive ideals. Free institutions are its life-blood. Free co-operation is its instrument. Peace, security and progress are among its objects . . . And though every dominion is now, and must always remain, the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation, no common cause will, in our opinion, be thereby imperilled."

Great Britain with a broad vision of world equilibrium has steadfastly worked for the Collective Security of all the nations of the world and has courageously attempted to maintain peace both within and without her borders. A Chilean demonstration recently paid fine tribute to Great Britain for her "persistent endeavours to support weak nations, maintain respect for international rights, and serve the cause of world peace." Holding these ideals, Great Britain has been one of the greatest stabilizing forces in world history.

The British Nation silently and yet surely progresses, avoiding on the one hand great booms, and on the other great depressions. A realistic people, they have kept the British budget

strictly balanced through adequate taxation. One of the first nations to reduce salaries, Great Britain was also one of the first to restore them to the original levels, and is now leading the world in economic recovery.

Yet throughout a generation a magnificent system of social security has been built, including Unemployment Insurance, National Health Insurance, Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions, Maternity and Child Welfare, etc. During the difficult period of world depression, many unique methods were adopted to "save the self-respect of our fellow-countrymen," while still insuring a subsistence through unemployment allowances. The "occupational club"—of which there are some 1,500 throughout the country—was started in hard-hit towns, villages or districts, and employed and unemployed alike played and worked together, building swimming baths, playing fields, children's playgrounds, nursery schools, and in general working for the upbuilding of the community, thus "preventing the demoralization and feeling of hopelessness and helplessness which results from lack of work."

In the greatly depressed areas, rehabilitation is being accomplished through reorganization of the coal, iron, and steel industries, special aid, employment regulation, and in general the effort is (1) To create a revival of industry in the area (through award of Government contracts, etc.); (2) To bring new industries to the area; and (3) To take people where industry is.

A vast programme of housing and slum clearance has been in progress since 1932, with the result that in 1936 46% of all working-class families were so well housed that the number of persons in each family could be doubled without overcrowding. Within seven years the present programme will clear London of all slums. Manufacturing satellite towns are being carefully planned.

Industry has been assisted where necessary by subsidies, and on the other hand carefully controlled and regulated. An example of this was the undertaking

in 1936 of gradual reorganization of the electricity supply with a view to accomplish in fifty years ultimate public ownership of all the supply, retaining and utilizing the larger and more efficient existing undertakings and absorbing the smaller and less efficient.

An important 1936 reform was the elimination of the tithe rent-charge, the State compensating for Church losses.

Great progress has been made in dealing with offenders against the laws of the land. Commitments for drunkenness fell from 54,452 in 1910-11 to 6,838 in 1934; local prisons 56 in 1910, 26 now; annual receptions 186,395 in 1910 to 56,425 in 1934, and the daily average population from 20,826 to 12,238. Special attention has been given the young offender, attempting to educate and raise his standard of life rather than frighten and embitter him. The workless are trained in centres for future employment, local Government is taught and every effort made to inculcate true citizenship. The Juvenile Courts have been made most informal. The young offender meets a friendly group of men and women in a pleasant room, with a complete avoidance of such terms as "conviction" and "sentence" and a careful protection of the names of offenders in custody. As a result the number of lads sentenced to imprisonment has fallen from 9,891 in 1910 to 1,894 in 1934. In adult prisons, some unique experiments are in progress in which selected men are given outside group agricultural work under minimum supervision. A cafeteria meal service, brighter dresses and many other "humanizing" reforms are in progress for mental hospitals.

Great emphasis is laid upon youth. This is exemplified in the growth of the world Scout Movement under Lord Baden Powell; the King George Jubilee Trust which was used to assist existing juvenile organizations of proved worth; and in the King George Memorial, consisting of National playing fields throughout the country, each with a gateway designed by an eminent architect and engraved with the late King's name.

King Edward on 3 November 1936 inaugurated a Physical Fitness Campaign, the aim of which is to provide gymnasiums in every town in the country; thousands of additional swimming pools; more open spaces and sports fields, together with intensive propaganda to educate the nation in physical fitness and the facilities of Britain's existing health services—a project in which the King has always taken a close personal interest. Sportsmanship and fair play have always been the mark of the British.

Cultural Activities :

For several years the tendency of religious bodies to amalgamate for greater strength and unity has been developing. In 1936 two great bodies of Christian fellowship—the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches and the British Christian Social Council (representing the universal Christian Council for Life and Work) became one body under the title of the British Christian Council for International Friendship, Life, and Work, which union has the support of the governing bodies of all the Churches. This Council is vitally interested in world peace, and economic and social questions. London acted as host in July 1936 to the World Congress of Faiths, which met to consider the remedies to be found in each religion for present-day problems.

There are many signs of a widespread awakening of interest in all the Arts, as the following facts indicate :

(1) So popular was the Exhibition of Chinese Art held in London in 1935 that it was decided to hold an exhibition of the Eumorfopoulos Collection of Chinese Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum; during the first week, there were 5,000 visitors.

(2) Some months ago the Anglo-French Art and Travel Society was formed to promote the social intercourse of people interested in art and travel in the two countries. Facilities are afforded to members to meet one another in Paris and London and reciprocal programmes are arranged. Russia sends the famous Moscow ballet as an am-

bassador to aid in cultural rapprochement. There is frequent interchange of students between Germany and England. The culture of India was represented in the opening of the first Indian Bank in Britain with a religious ceremony. India is building in London a Hindu Temple, the lack of which has prevented many Indians from visiting the British Isles. Two centuries of British Art were shown at the Municipal Museum at Amsterdam and opened by the Duke of Kent in July 1936. The Canadian Government Memorial which the King opened at Vimy in July 1936 will always remain a cultural link between Europe and the British Empire.

(3) A Picture Lending Society (or Library) has been founded in London through which well known artists loan pictures for a very small sum per month, thus distributing art broadcast through the nation.

(4) Craftsmanship, music and drama have been stimulated through the occupational clubs, where unemployed and employed meet for comradeship and mutual assistance; in the schools a stimulation to crafts and arts education—spinning, weaving, woodwork, metalwork, pottery, modelling, painting, carving, sculpture, embroidering is being initiated; in Birmingham the British Industries Fair opened 17 February 1936 showed the products manufactured by fifteen Empire countries, the exhibit from India being specially attractive.

The eightieth birthday of George Bernard Shaw was celebrated 25th July 1936 at Malvern where he personally rehearsed three of his plays. Drama mourns the loss of Sir Henry Lytton on the 16th of August. He was the only Savoy actor to share with Gilbert and Sullivan the honour of a knighthood and retired in 1934 after celebrating his stage jubilee.

No word about the art of Britain would be complete without mention of her gardens. The English are flower-lovers, and in addition to home-cultured blossoms spend £15,000,000 a year for flowers or one-third of what the entire population spends on the cinema.

In the last decade (1924-34) there has been a 76.8% increase in the population served by public libraries, a 144.8% increase in books issued annually; a 108.2% increase in stock of books and a 198.2% increase of registered readers for home-reading only.

A spelling reform has been started in the United Kingdom so that English, one of the simplest languages in grammatical structure, may be more available as a world language.

Two great writers passed in 1936: Rudyard Kipling was interred 23 January in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey in a grave adjacent to those of Dickens and Hardy; and on 14th of June passed G. K. Chesterton, novelist and biographer.

In the field of **Archaeology**, Maiden Castle, the great prehistoric earthwork near Dorchester, is yielding many valuable relics of Roman and pre-Roman eras.

In the realm of **music** the Autumn of 1935 witnessed two important events: the first complete performance of William Walton's First Symphony, that is, its fourth movement was heard for the first time; and the first hearing of Arnold Bax's Sixth Symphony.

A critic writes of Walton's work: first movement—"an impression of powerful energy"; "dynamic inventions" in the scherzo; beauty emerged from the elaborate adagio; and the finale "suggests barbaric jubilation." Clearly this work, like Vaughan Williams' 1934 Symphony in F minor, is post-bellum music. The listener receives an impression of music which is vividly alive, and yet there is no repose in it. The mere act of listening demands a distinct effort.

But it is not alone large-scale works which the musical public has been offered; mention must be made of a comic opera by Vaughan Williams set to a libretto by Evelyn Sharp—"The Poisoned Kiss," and of Arthur Bliss's "Music for String Orchestra."

In a brilliant season at Covent Garden, Mme Kirsten Flagstad, a new Isolde with a beautiful voice, won many hearts.

In less expensive way those who love music have been catered for; the

"Foundations of Music" item which is broadcast at 6.30 on week-nights has revived less known music such as that of Monteverde, Schütte, William Byrd, etc., affording some twenty minutes of rare pleasure nightly. The South Place Sunday Concerts are being continued in a modern concert hall. And the 1225th of the series was given on 6th October 1935; chamber music is the speciality. No reference to English music would be complete without mention of the annual Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall conducted by Sir Henry Wood which have been enthusiastically received by music lovers for the past thirty years.

The B.B.C. arranged two musical items of special interest: a complete performance of Purcell's music to Dryden's masque "King Arthur"; and a rendering of Berlioz's "Grande Messe des Morts," which requires four bands for its performance.

Turning for a moment to Jazz—it would seem that all attempt at melody has now been flung to the winds in the latest "productions"; a jazz record now consists of a series of shouts, yells and howls, with intermittent and cat-like miaowing, against an accompaniment of saxaphones, guitars, etc. The effect is shattering.

A notable and difficult achievement of 1936 was the capture of bird songs in their natural haunts; now for the first time can be heard beautiful reproductions on records of the nightingale, blackbird, and other British songsters.

Definite progress has been made in the science of **Television**, and the first high-definition broadcast of Television took place 25th August 1936 from Alexandra Palace to Olympia. A wireless triumph is the discovery that ultra-short waves used in television are capable of reflection in lower layers of atmosphere which will greatly extend the possible range of television transmission from fifty miles as a rough limit for effective reception to inter-Continental distances with sufficiently powerful transmitters. A mobile Television Station will televize the Coronation Procession.

The year 1935-6 noted a consolidation and expansion of previous work in **Science** and a tendency to review theories in the light of newly discovered facts rather than many startling discoveries. The recognition of the inadequacy of current theories of variation and heredity at the Royal Society's Meeting, May 1936, is significant. Striking advances have been made in the field of twentieth century alchemy, namely the transmutation of large numbers of chemical elements, resulting in the artificial synthesis of new, as well as old, types of matter. Many of these synthetic elements show radioactive properties comparable with those of the natural radio-elements, spontaneously disintegrating after long or short periods of life into other lighter elements. The achievement of transmutation in the laboratory may well indicate that the modern scientist can not only analyze matter but can reproduce on a small scale the creative processes by which the material universe was built.

The most outstanding tendency in **Medicine** in 1935 was the change in the official view on the question of compulsory vaccination against smallpox. A report of a Committee on Investigation in the British Medical Association makes the definite conclusion that the retention of the Vaccination Acts at present in force serves no useful purpose. A further indication of the trend in Medicine is found in the inauguration of the Health Education and Research Council, a body international, dissociated from experiments on animals, three of whose main objects are :

"The study of the laws of health and their application to individual, occupational and social life."

"The critical investigation of the results of prevalent medical theories and practices, of laboratory research and experiments on animals and human beings, recorded in medical and scientific journals, of operations and treatment in hospitals and asylums, of statistics in relation to preventive and curative treatment, of injury and death caused by vaccination and inoculation."

"The encouragement and support of methods of healing which are dissociated

from experiments on animals such as Homoeopathy, Herbalism, Nature Cure, Physiotherapy in its various forms, Hydrotherapy, Osteopathy, manipulative treatment, light-ray and wireless-wave therapy, vegetarian and fruitarian systems of dietetics, Psychotherapeutics."

Another important tendency in research has been the growing recognition of the danger of the repeated use of anaesthetics. There are signs that the medical profession in England is beginning to recognize the importance of the flow of vitality in the physical body. Research scientists recognize what is called the electrical field of the body, and experiments are being made on forces which disturb this field as well as enhance its healthy activity.

Among the most important and far-reaching developments are those in the field of **education**: an extensive ten-year programme involves improved provision for technical and art education; grant for new elementary school buildings raised from 20 to 50% from 1st January 1936; grant towards school transport increased from 20 to 40%; more nursery schools for children up to five years of age; further development of adult education; improved school medical services; schemes of physical education covering all types of schools; extension of "special places" awards in grant-aided secondary schools. This programme is linked up with legislation raising the school-leaving age by law and necessitating accommodation for more children. Teachers have received improved standards of pay as from 1st April 1936.

Beauty is a keynote in the new luxury schools, brightly-coloured walls with desks to match, large airy rooms, tall wide windows, radio equipment in every classroom and assembly hall. Twenty courses in English and two in Welsh (ten special from Scottish stations) are given each week over the radio, including travel talks, English literature, history, German, nature Study, biology, gardening, etc.; 3,820 schools are on the radio register. A big film project is making use of educational

silent and "talkie" cinemas covering geography, physics, biology, natural history, and physical education.

Special attention is paid to education in agricultural areas, and the Ministry of Agriculture offers to sons or daughters of land or rural workers, or workers on the land, 130 junior and 10 senior scholarships, the most coveted of which provide for degree courses at Cambridge or Oxford with generous outfit allowance and living expenses for three or four years.

School curricula are being carefully revised and the whole system of competitive examinations with intensive special preparation is challenged by school authorities. Week end and Sunday homework has been abolished by the Board of Education. The country is keenly alive to the need for radical changes in the educational system and among suggestions advanced, one notable idea is that of Sir Richard Livingstone to the British Association who advocates the sandwich system of part work and part school after adolescence, contending: "At present life is so arranged that most of us do our thinking in youth at an age when we are not best fitted for it, and having left the university think, systematically, no more." Youth is trained for citizenship and many youth organizations are keenly interested in governmental affairs. Education is given for peace, and history is taught without partisan colouring that gives to the conqueror the guise of "hero" and to the conquered the mask of "ruffian."

The New London University buildings in Bloomsbury were occupied 17 August 1936, though the ten acres of buildings of a monumental character, which are intended to last for hundreds of years, with architecture on a scale grander than St. Paul's, will take thirty years to complete. By 1940 the site will be half covered; the buildings are designed to be completed in units.

In the realm of **Adventure** an outstanding achievement was the England-Capetown-England flight of Mrs. Amy Molison in seven days, 22 hours, and 43 minutes in May 1936, breaking all

records. Miss Jean Batten on Oct. 11 broke the solo flight record England to Australia by 24 hours and 16 minutes.

After an initial failure, The Queen Mary wrested the "Blue Riband of the Atlantic" from the Normandie for the fastest westward and eastward passages on the 23rd and 31st August 1936, the America-Europe passage being completed in 3 days, 23 hours, 57 minutes.

Womanhood has high esteem in Britain. Not only has suffrage been won, but a full contractual equality is being established. By order of King Edward VIII the statutes of the Royal Victorian Order were altered in May, 1936, so that women might be awarded this honour. Queen Mary was made the first woman G.C.V.O.

Theosophy in England:

Mrs. Adelaide Gardner, General Secretary, 1936-. Treasurer, Henry S. L. Polak. The Government of the Section is in the hands of the National Council, Executive Committee and General Secretary. The National Council consists of the General Secretary, the Treasurer, the Presidents, and Secretaries of Federations and one representative per 100 members duly elected by that Federation every three years, and members of the Executive Committee who do not represent Federations. The Annual Convention is held at Whitsuntide.

History: Great interest in occultism led C. C. Massey, an English barrister, to New York to investigate the phenomena being produced by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. He became one of the sixteen original formers of The Theosophical Society in New York 17 November 1875, and upon his immediate return to England gathered around him an informal group for the study of Theosophy. On a visit to England, 27 June 1878, John Storer Cobb, Treasurer of The Society, was authorized to form this little group into "The British Theosophical Society" with C. C. Massey, President, and Emily Kislingbury, Secretary. Great names associated with England's early Theosophical history are Sir Alfred Russel Wallace, Sir William Crookes, Prof. Stainton Moses,

etc. In 1883 under the presidency of Dr. Anna Bonus Kingsford, the name was changed to the "London Lodge." In September of the same year, as Mother Lodge of the British Isles, London was officially authorized to endorse charters coming from the United Kingdom. In 1885, A. P. Sinnett, one of the Vice-Presidents of The Society, who had rendered inestimable support to Theosophy in India, became President of the London Lodge and was the pillar of the Lodge for many years.

Great impetus to the work in the British Isles came with the arrival of Madame Blavatsky, who had been engaged in writing *The Secret Doctrine*, in Europe. *Lucifer* was started September 1887, as also the Blavatsky Lodge, meeting in Madame Blavatsky's home, 17 Lansdowne Road. From this time forward the growth of the Lodges in England, and London particularly, was steady. The President-Founder formally chartered the British Section, 19 October 1888, at a meeting attended by delegates from the two Lodges in London, and Liverpool, Dublin, Cambridge and Glasgow Lodges. In October 1889, W. R. Old became the first General Secretary. Much stimulus was given to the Section by the lectures of Mrs. Besant, who had joined The Society in May of that year.

In July, 1890, Madame Blavatsky moved from 17 Lansdowne Road, to 19 Avenue Road, St John's Wood, which became the Headquarters of the European Section as well as of the Blavatsky Lodge. The new Hall was the first Theosophical building in Europe. Under the supervision of the Countess Wachtmeister, lending libraries were established in various places, and hundreds of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets were distributed all over the country, this constituting the first Theosophical propaganda in Britain. During the next few years the work, under Mrs. Besant and other leading workers, went on steadily. In 1900 Bertram Keightley, the General Secretary, reported that the membership figure stood at 1,680. These few years saw the output of much standard litera-

ture, including some of Mrs. Besant's best known Convention Addresses and Mr. Leadbeater's *Man, Visible and Invisible* and *The Other Side of Death*.

The passing of Madame Blavatsky, 8 May 1891, welded the members even more closely together in a common purpose, and her many trained workers nobly carried on the work of Theosophizing Europe. In fact so many Lodges had been formed in Europe under the jurisdiction of the British Section, that it was rechartered 17 July 1891 as "The European Section," and was so reported until 1905, when owing to the formation of autonomous sections in Sweden, Holland, France, Italy, and Germany, it again returned to the title of "The British Section," to be so known until the formation of autonomous Sections, Scotland 1910, Ireland 1919, and Wales 1922, made the name "English Section" the only logical one. England still shares with France the mothering of unattached European Lodges.

The years immediately preceding and following the election of Dr. Besant as President of The Society show great activity. The Section journal was *The Vahan*. Out of the Bureau of Theosophical Activities, of which Dr. Wedgwood was secretary, grew the Propaganda, later the Publicity Department, and Summer Schools. In 1911 there were 51 Lodges and 23 Centres in England and Wales, and the activities of the Section had so greatly increased that a Propaganda Sub-Committee was formed to organize and conduct the publicity work. During this year it was hoped to take possession of the magnificent building, now the Headquarters of the British Medical Association, which was in course of erection. This dream, however, was unrealized. In 1912 the membership exceeded 2,000, and the next year found England and Wales divided into three federated areas.

In 1915-16 Dr. Arundale was General Secretary and rendered great service to the Section by putting the various departments, sociological, educational, and so on, under experts. By 1917 the

number of Lodges was more than double the 1911 figure; for though the war claimed its toll and conditions were naturally adverse to development, yet the interest aroused by the Theosophical teaching on life after death was very great, 1918 showing the greatest net increase in membership.

During the next few years the international aspect of the work became marked. Many General Secretaries passed through London, and demands for literature were constant, particularly for use in the Balkan countries. Another feature of The Society's work in England was the co-operation in various ways with many similar movements, religious, social and international. These years saw an increased tendency also to encourage study, by the holding of more Study Classes, Students' Week-ends, and Study Weeks in all the Federation areas. By this time also the movement had begun to interest many young people, hence a Youth Lodge and the Young Theosophists Association.

An outstanding feature of these years was the annual and eagerly awaited visit of the President. The Convention of 1926 was the largest ever held in England. In 1930, for the first time for twenty-four years, Bishop Leadbeater visited England, and Dr. Besant being also there, the two august figures appeared together on the Convention platform. The various internal and external problems now confronting members resulted in a loss of membership, and these years are records of the adjustments to doubts and difficulties on the part of many of those remaining. In 1934, the Section acquired, as a permanent home, attractive, dignified and very central freehold premises at 50, Gloucester Place, London, W. 1.

An outstanding event of 1936 was the Annual Convention, held at Whitsuntide, the first to be held in the new Besant Hall, which was dedicated by the President "not to the memory but to the ever-living presence of a great leader." The Blavatsky Lecture was delivered by Dr. Arundale on "The Foundations of Practical Occultism."

Following this, the President and Shrimati Rākmini Devī attended the Northern Federation Conference in Manchester, stimulating all they met to a greater endeavour and more intense purpose in the work.

Propaganda: The commodious premises of the National Headquarters afford excellent accommodation for the various administrative departments. On the ground floor are situated the Inquiry Office, a charming room for members, where tea is served in the afternoon, and a small lecture hall capable of seating about 150. The first floor is given over to the Lending and Reference Libraries where 10,000 volumes are housed in three large rooms upon readily accessible shelves. The General Secretary's and other offices are on the upper floor. The Besant Hall seats an audience of 450. The whole building is charmingly decorated, and is a dignified centre from which to represent Theosophy to the English nation and the heart of the Empire.

The Publicity Department issues annually a Year Book and Diary, giving particulars of every Lodge and Centre in the British Isles. It also describes the organization of the Section. The Department publishes pamphlets and issues to Lodges a specially prepared poster on which Lodges overprint local particulars of lectures, etc. One valuable result of this is that the special poster has acquired a quite definite publicity value. The supply of leaflets for resale or free distribution has proved very valuable as an introduction to the more serious study of Theosophical literature. Perhaps the most important work is the arranging from Headquarters of lecture tours. In autumn 1935 about 400 lectures were arranged.

One of the greatest services that the English Section has rendered to Theosophy has been to provide two Presidents of the Society (Dr. Annie Besant and Dr. George S. Arundale) besides Bishop Leadbeater and many of the International lecturers.

"The Society is standing for peace and goodwill wherever and whenever

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possible and many Lodges as a part of their regular work hold meditations for peace and understanding . . . It is hoped that our Section may play its

part in the re-emphasis and revival of the spiritual life as a practical contribution to meeting the needs of the world today" (General Secretary).

FAR EAST

(FOLLOWS NATIONAL SUMMARIES)

FINLAND

President of Republic: Dr. Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, 16 February 1931-7.
National Summary:

Keynote: "Mysticism, devotion, Spirit of Freedom." (G.S.A.)

Finland stands as a bridge between Nordic and Slav nations and cultures. Through many years of association with Sweden, the Swedish language, religion and culture became inextricably blended in the national consciousness. In 1809 came union with Russia as an autonomous Grand Duchy, and from this time on we can speak of the development of a Finnish nation and a Finnish culture. On 6 December 1917 Finland proclaimed itself an independent and sovereign State. The nation today is stressing nationalism.

After gaining her independence, Finland adopted laws which with certain limitations gave tenants the opportunity of purchasing their holdings at a price below their value in the open market, and a large number of tenants have thus become small owners. This active policy of improving the position of the landless agricultural population had been set on foot before the World War. The co-operative movement has made considerable progress in Finland.

A remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals yields 3,000 miles of navigable and 23,000 miles of floatable waterways for internal communications.

Women have had suffrage in Finland since 1906, and they are very active in national affairs. One of the many women's associations, the *Suomen Naisyhdistys*, has as its ideal, besides

the improvement of the status of women, the raising of the standard of education and the bringing of women into contact with modern thought, social work, and the duties of citizenship.

The prison system is progressive. Children are dealt with in juvenile courts.

Financial considerations have limited the scope of actual legislation for social insurance, but workmen's compensation for accidents was put on a comprehensive basis by legislation in 1917 and 1925.

The Finnish people have been characterized as having great strength, stability, simplicity, as being earnest, thoughtful, with a hunger for knowledge, nature-loving, athletic, dramatic, musical, and artistic. Runeberg stresses their patriotism, loyalty to legal government, endurance, trustfulness, spirit of strong comradeship.

Cultural Activities:

The National Church is the Evangelical Lutheran, but entire liberty of conscience is guaranteed to members of all religions. Obligatory education has existed in Finland only since 1921; but owing to the zeal of the Lutheran Clergy, most persons for the last 200 years have been able to read, and in 1930 over 99% of adults over 15 were literate. Finland's premier university, now in Helsinki, was founded in 1640 at Turku. There are also a Swedish University (1911) and a Finnish University (1922) with many secondary schools of high standard.

The Kalevala Festival Centenary 28 February 1935 celebrated the first edition of Finland's great national epic,

gathered by Dr. Elias Lonnröt from the lips of the peasantry. This edition contains 12,000 lines exactly as he heard them sung or chanted. In 1849 a new edition of 22,793 verses in fifty runes was published. Longfellow built his *Hiawatha* on the metre of these beautiful folk-songs.

Music from the "land of a thousand lakes" has a poignant and haunting appeal. Jan Sibelius takes his place among the foremost masters as an interpreter of the spirit of Finland in his sombre and intensely individual symphonies and songs. Since 1897 the State has honoured him with a life-grant. Other Finnish composers of note have been Toivo Kuula, Erkki Melartin, F.T.S., Oskar Merikanto, F.T.S. (who composed among other works a Theosophical symphony), Armas Jarnefelt, Selim Palmgren, and A. Launis.

Theosophy in Finland :

General Secretary, Armas Rankka, 1931-.

History : Theosophy reached Finland through the Swedish newspapers of 1891, the first printed treatise in Finnish being that of Prof. Grotenfelt published in 1894. A year earlier some Finns at Helsingfors founded a Lodge, which was attached to the Scandinavian Section. Lectures on Theosophy were delivered from 1901. In 1903 a Theosophical Publishing Company was formed, and in 1915 registered. As soon as the legal right to form a Section was obtained in 1905, the members worked vigorously, and on 21 October 1907 the Section was chartered with

Pekka Ervast as first General Secretary. The Section grew rapidly, adding five new Lodges in 1908, and developed valuable literary and artistic activities, mining the rich store of occult lore in the mystic traditions of Finland. The translation into Finnish of *The Secret Doctrine* was begun in 1911 by Mr. Ervast, and though dropped for a period is now being continued in the pages of *Teosofi* by Dr. Angervo.

Finland can claim with the formation of its Theosophical Young People's Association in 1911 one of the first youth organizations in The Society. The Section has weathered successfully several upheavals; among them the surrender of the fine Headquarters in 1933 because of financial difficulties, but the work was soon reorganized and the Section is now one of the most vigorous. Names that stand out in Section history are Pekka Ervast, Dr. Angervo, Vaino Valvanne and Dr. Sonck.

Propaganda : For many years the Section has been active in free distribution of Theosophical literature. Since 1928 a Summer School has brought the members together. During the 1936 Summer School at Kaunianen over half the Section membership gathered to hear the President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi. Theosophy as Beauty has long been emphasized in Finland through choruses and choirbands of Theosophists. Especially was Beauty emphasized by the performance at the 1935 Convention of the Mystery Play *Kaukomieli* written by Willie Angervo on the *Kalevala* motive.

FRANCE

President of the Republic :
Albert Lebrun, 10 May 1932-9.

National Summary :

Keynote : "The Spirit of Individuality, of emotional and intellectual brilliance." (G.S.A.).

France has been torn for years between the attempt to maintain the gold standard and balance a Budget in a currency-devaluated world, to maintain

what was considered an adequate national defence for security, and to alleviate the sufferings of a large number of unemployed. Cabinet after Cabinet in rapid succession has attacked one angle of the problem, to be succeeded in a few months by another Government whose emphasis was laid on another angle. Among the fifteen Cabinets in the period 1932-36 two stand out for

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longevity: the 1933 Daladier and the 1934 Doumergue Governments, each lasting for nine months, or two months longer than the average duration of a French Cabinet in the past sixty years. The Daladier Cabinet laid emphasis on economy; in the "truce" Doumergue Cabinet all the ex-Premiers in Parliament worked with the ex-President of France, who was drafted by the people to bring "truce, appeasement and justice" into the political situation.

The emphasis of the present Coalition Government of Radicals, Socialists and Communists, Léon Blum, Prime Minister, is upon social reform, and from June 4, 1936 "New Deal" legislation includes:

A series of labour laws which succeeded in adjusting a difficult strike epidemic that had brought the industrial life of Paris and other important centres almost to a standstill. (This legislation granted the right of workers to belong to trade unions, to permit delegates in the shops, the 40-hour week, yearly paid vacations, the right of collective contracts.)

For the first time in history the appointment of women in the French Cabinet: Mme Irene Joliot-Curie, Under-Secretary for Scientific Research (since resigned); Mme Suzanne Lacorre for Child Welfare; and Mme Léon Brunschweig for Education.

A Bank Reform Bill, which "democratizes" France's central bank of issue, giving the voting power, hitherto held only by the 200 largest, to all stockholders, and transforms the governing body of the bank from the present Council of Regents into a General Council consisting of representatives of industry, agriculture and the trade unions; the Governor and two Vice-Governors to be appointed by the State.

A National Wheat Board was established to "organize French wheat production on rational lines and to guarantee farmers a remunerative price for their products." Co-operative marketing is stressed.

Control of the price of coal by the Minister of Mines.

Nationalization of the armament industry under strict Governmental control.

Abolition of the notorious Devil's Island in French Guiana as a penal institution.

A programme of public works costing £260,000,000 spread over four years, to be devoted to agricultural and rural needs, to schemes for bringing drinking water and electricity to the countryside, reafforestation, modernization of school buildings, etc.

A realignment of currency between France, the United States and the United Kingdom.

A reduction of tariffs as a gesture to other countries. By 488 votes to two the Chamber on 31 July 1936 approved a motion inviting Government to submit without delay a Bill giving women the right to vote.

The Blum Government has many other projects in view, among them the creation of a national unemployment fund and an insurance system against agricultural catastrophes, the reorganization of agricultural debts, and the creation of a system of pensions "guaranteeing the working-men of the towns and the country against misery." "A Free, Strong, and Happy France" is one of the slogans of the present Government.

Other important changes within the period 1932-36 have been:

Under the Laval Cabinet 1935, a reduction of the legal rate of interest, suppression of usury, a public works plan for the relief of the unemployed through the building of roads, level-crossings and anti-flood defences, measures to help agriculture, etc. In 1933, the largest dam in Europe was opened at Rodez and Espalion; a new maritime station was inaugurated at Cherbourg with deep water dock enabling the largest liners to berth alongside the quays.

A National Old Age Pension Fund has existed since 1850, and since 1910 an old age compulsory pension system has given aid to the worker from his 60th year, increased for all who have brought up three children to the age of at least sixteen. Many public and

private inducements towards large families are provided, including industrial allowances to the worker upon the birth of a child, exemption and reductions in taxation for families over two, and extra taxation of the childless and unmarried. Maternity help has been legally established, and since 1923 an allowance is given to a family of more than three children under thirteen. The 1928 law providing for compulsory social insurance against the risks of illness, premature unfitness, old age and death, and an extension of maternity and unemployment benefits came into force 1 July 1930. Public assistance is given the poor through *bureaux de bienfaisance*.

Crime in the opinion of the Société de Prophylaxie Criminelle is a disease rather than a mere violation of established laws and the endeavour in France is now to prevent rather than merely repress. In cases of jury disagreements as to severity of punishments the most severe is eliminated, a revote being taken on the next penalty.

The composite racial origins of France, the assimilator—at the moment two million exiles are living in France—and its political pre-eminence for many centuries are in a measure responsible for the high level of intelligence, taste, artistic and creative power which characterize the population. In the economic domain France is the world's principal creator of fine quality and luxury articles which attract the fastidious through their taste, quality and finish. The individuality and inventiveness of craftsmen in many small industries have not been overwhelmed by urbanization and industrialization. Other qualities displayed by the nation as a whole are adaptability, staying power, physical and moral, a passion for hard work (which is equally conspicuous in school, factory and field), the thrift of the peasantry.

An exceptional economic role is played by the French woman, who works with head and hand in workshop, office, home and kitchen, and also takes her full share in the field. Rural electrification modernizes farm homes. French agriculture has long been strongly supported by the State and has made immense

progress in general and technical efficiency. Co-operative marketing is strongly organized.

Paris is in process of being rebuilt as a silent smokeless city surrounded by many garden cities. One of the worst slum areas is to become the world's first "International City of Art and Thought," where artists and craftsmen of all nations will find studios, laboratories, theatre, lecture halls, hospital and library. The plan for Paris is a city without slums; every street wide, beautiful, and clean; a system of underground motor roads to relieve traffic congestion; every house with central heating, acres of parkland and garden—the wonder city of the future.

Cultural Activities:

France has long had the power to confer distinction merely by giving membership prize, or degree in one of her outstanding cultural institutions, such as L'Institut de France with its famous Académies, the Université de Paris à la Sorbonne, and many others. Most recently elected to seats in the Académie Française are M. Jacques Bainville, historian (7 November 1935); M. Louis Gillet, political journalist, and M. Georges Duhamel, novelist (21 November 1935); Edmond Jaloux, critic, and Joseph de Pesquidoux, a writer of simple novels about Gascony (2 July 1936).

M. Louis Barthou, the great unifier-ambassador, left the Académie Française a legacy in 1935 for the founding of three memorial literary prizes, to himself, to his wife for a woman author, and to his son for a poet not more than thirty years of age.

The French Academy Tercentenary was celebrated on 17 June 1935 and its great founder, Cardinal Richelieu, was remembered by a special mass. The Lafayette Centenary 20 May 1934 was another grand celebration.

A new tendency in realism was marked about 1890 in French literature. While preserving as a fundamental principle the scientific method of observation, realism took into account not merely the physical, but also the stuff of feeling, the impulses of the soul, and spiritual

energy. As a result, thought became reinvigorated and took on a new lease of life. Men working from very different inspirations, Poincaré, Hamelin, Bergson, all contributed to this awakening. Present-day literature seems to be moving in the direction of a classic revival in which certain other elements are mingled. At few periods has there been so much young genius in the field of creative art.

A Chair of Peace, forming part of the Faculty of Law, has been established at the University of Lyons, the first in Europe. An emphasis is laid on Peace in the educational field, and Lavissee tells the youngest pupils "Vous ne voudrez pas dominer ni humilier les autres peuples." ("You would not wish to dominate or humiliate other people"). On the other hand the necessity for security is stressed, and a 1936 measure introduced compulsory military training graduated according to age up to 14, with more intense training 14 to 18 and a pre-military course between 18 and the conscription age of 21. Government has announced its intention to raise the school age-leaving limit.

Church and State in France are separate and only lay teachers are permitted in schools. Education begins in France with 3,808 infant schools (*Ecoles maternelles*), rises through 79,909 primary and 421 secondary schools to seventeen universities and many technical institutions which complete the education of this brilliant people. Children are to be made "air-minded": From 9 to 14 years they will receive preliminary instruction in aviation; boys from 14 to 17 will be given "gliding" lessons; and youths between 18 to 21 will be trained in aircraft engineering.

Theosophy in France :

General Secretary : Prof. J. Emile Marcault, M.A., LL.B., 1934.

History : Theosophy came to France in 1878 through the Duchesse de Pomar. In 1879 under the direction of M. Leymarie the first Lodge was chartered, The T. S. of the French Spiritists. In 1882 *La Société Théosophique d'Orient et d'Occident*, was formed with the Duchesse de Pomar

(Countess of Caithness) as Honorary President and M. Dramard as Executive President; and in the same year under the leadership of M. le Docteur Fortin, a group of learned men founded the *Société Scientifique des Occultistes de France*. A galaxy of famous men and women received Mr. Sinnett in June 1881; among them were M. Bonne-mère (historian), Baron du Potet, M. Fremeschini (astronomer), M. Sody Effendi (son of the Chief of the Maronites of Mount Lebanon), M. Levy-Bing (philologist and archaeologist), M. Camille Flammarion, the great astronomer, was noted as being out of the city. The visit of the Founders in 1884 was the realization of an invitation given by the Duchesse de Pomar in 1879, and in her brilliant salon many gathered to learn from the great occultist Mme Blavatsky. A charter was given by H.P.B. to M. Dramard for Isis Lodge in 1887; this Lodge was short-lived, and in 1888 Hermes Lodge, in 1890 Lotus Lodge and Ananta Lodge were formed by M. Arthur Arnould. In 1888 the Blech family joined The Society, the brother and his two sisters throwing their whole energy into the work. New Lodges were formed and gained members in spite of difficulties, until a National Charter was issued, 2 August 1899, with Dr. Théophile Pascal as General Secretary. The oldest living Lodges in France are the Grenoble Lodge (1896), Théophile Pascal Lodge of Toulon (1896), Le Rayon Lodge of Lyon (1899) and Lotus Lodge of Paris (1899).

"M. Charles Blech (General Secretary from 1906 until his passing in 1934) and the famille Blech are household words, not only in France, but in every country where Theosophy is known . . . Under the care of this united trio The Society in France has grown and flourished" (Annie Besant). Through their devotion and that of Alfred Ostermann, working from 1912, a fine Headquarters was built, which was formally dedicated by Dr. Besant at the First Theosophical World Congress. In these Headquarters is a large hall, a publishing department, with

basement book-bindery, bookshop, lending library and reading room, and many smaller rooms, besides a large amphitheatre with accommodation for 650 and equipped with a cinematograph plant.

To the great leaders of The Society who have favoured France with many visits, the Section expresses appreciation to the Founders, Mohini M. Chatterji, J. C. Chatterji, A. P. Sinnett, Bertram Keightley, Mrs. Scott Elliott, Countess Wachtmeister, in the early days; and in later years, Dr. Besant, Bishop Leadbeater, C. Jinarajadasa, Dr. Arundale and Shrimati Rukmini Devi.

Propaganda: Most of the classics of Theosophy have been translated into French, thus finding their way into the hands of the French reading public the

world over. Some original literature has been printed from time to time. *Le Lotus Bleu* founded by H. P. Blavatsky in 1889 is today edited by Prof. Marcault. After years of strenuous work The Society has been largely successful in placing before the public the great facts of Reincarnation, Karma, etc., now topics of common reference in the press, current literature, the theatre, as well as the conversation of the man in the street.

The French Section mothered the first Lodges in Rumania, Greece, and Portugal before these became independent Sections. Today, under France are listed Lodges in Monaco, Luxembourg, and the French Colonies and Protectorates: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Indo-China, Annam, Guadeloupe—all nuclei of future Sections.

GERMANY

Leader of Nation: Adolf Hitler. Appointed by President von Hindenburg as Chancellor of the Reich, 30 January 1933. Upon the death of the President, 2 August 1935, the offices of President and Chancellor were united in the person of Herr Hitler, who expressed the wish to be known simply as "Führer (Leader) and Chancellor."

National Summary:

Keynote. "The Spirit of Discipline, strangely and wonderfully permeated by the Spirit of the Quest" (G.S.A.) A passion for national unity and racial purity, coupled with a glorification of comradeship through labour. One of the national maxims is: "Work ennobles." Names of national organizations, such as "Mother and Child," "Strength through Joy," "Beauty in Work" express the idealism of the people.

The Rise of the Nazi Party: The National Socialist Party (Nazis) was formed in 1919 with seven members, among whom was Herr Hitler. None of these men held a prominent position in German political life. In 1920, the Party had 64 members; 1921, 3,700; 1922, 7,000; 1923, 30,000. Under the

leadership of Herr Hitler, from 70,000 members the Party, after 1927, gained phenomenally. In 1930, 6,500,000 electors voted for Hitler; in the Presidential election of 1932, 13,417,460 votes were cast for Hitler as against 19,539,642 for von Hindenburg. As in the Reichstag, the Nazi Party had 196 votes as against Socialists 121 and Communist 100, Herr Hitler was offered the Chancellorship, but refused as he and the President had not at that time come to an understanding as to the methods to be pursued in bringing the German nation out of its chaotic condition. The report in December 1931 of the International Committee investigating Germany's financial condition regarding her power to pay Reparations, stated that production compared with 1928 had fallen to 66%, unemployment was continually increasing, agriculture was in a bad way, taxation was so high it could not be higher, many banks were in difficulties, the receipts of the Government railways were steadily decreasing, etc. Add to this impartial report the fact that Germany was a suspect nation, every minute change in her internal affairs being watched with grave concern

by other nations (even the organization of groups for sport by von Hindenburg in 1932 being misconstrued as a war threat), and one can readily understand the flocking of the people of Germany to a party which pledged itself to Nationalism in its foreign and Socialism in its internal policy, with the watchword "Germany, only Germany, nothing but Germany."

Practically all of the political parties of Germany in 1932 had their private armies, the Nazi "Storm Detachments" or "brown shirts" being that of the National Socialist Party. During the political crisis of 1932, the Nazi Reichstag was dissolved by the Chancellor during the process of passing a "No-Confidence in Government" vote (514 for, 32 votes against). Outdoor meetings were forbidden, as well as the wearing of distinctive uniforms. Nazi headquarters were raided. Only a Supreme Court decision prevented the Nazis from being banned from Government employment. Broadcasting was not permitted until June, 1932. Hitler kept his men in check, ordering them to follow the "legal path to the conquest of political power." Centralization of Government: The deadlock was broken between Germany's majority party and Government 30 January 1933, when President von Hindenburg appointed Herr Hitler as Chancellor of the Reich, with unconditional freedom to carry out the aims of the National Socialist Party. The Enabling Act of 24 March 1933 (passed 441 to 94 votes) gave absolute power to the Chancellor and his Cabinet until 1 April 1937. Government became eventually centralized, the States becoming administrative units. The judicial system throughout the States was likewise unified and placed under the control of a central Government. Greater power was vested in the judiciary by the addition 8 July 1935 to the penal code of a provision that "if an act is against healthy public opinion" a Judge can sentence, even if the offence is not found specifically in the code.

As the goal of the National Socialist Party was the centralization of Government and the unification of the German

people, private armies were forbidden, and eventually all other parties were either dissolved by Government or self-dissolved, most of the members joining the Government Party. Freemasonic organizations were also dissolved as being no longer necessary "now that the German nation had found unity."

Germany and Her Neighbours: Germany stated that with the regaining of the Saar Basin, she could make no further territorial demands upon France. A non-aggression pact was concluded with Poland and offers were made to conclude with all those Eastern States which border on Germany similar non-aggression pacts. In July 1936 a formal pact of understanding was reached with Austria. Herr Hitler repeatedly has stated that Germany does not want war and will welcome complete or partial universal disarmament.

Party Purge: Inevitably in a one-party Government attempts were made to exploit the German people. In June, 1934, a purge was made of the Party and upon its leaders the following injunctions, among others, were laid by Herr Hitler: "From S. A. leaders, especially. I want simplicity and no ostentation. I do not wish them to give or receive expensive entertainments. Millions of our members still lack the necessities of life. It is unworthy of the National Socialists to increase still further the chasm that divides those who have been favoured by fortune and those who have not." Leaders were positively forbidden to exploit their party membership to enhance their social position. Purity was demanded. "I would like every mother to feel assured that her son, in joining the S. A. or Hitler Youth, will not be morally corrupted."

Four-Year Plan: Government immediately launched a Four-Year Plan to "enable the German peasant to maintain the food supply and to rescue the German workman by a mighty and comprehensive attack on unemployment." One of the methods used was Labour conscription, not only to attack the unemployment problem, but that "Work" might be made the "true

standard of citizenship . . . in order to provide that every German, whether the son of a Prince or a scholar or a workman, would learn to work with his hands and respect the work of others. The young men do six months of valuable service such as drainage work in flooded districts, road building in the mountains, etc., and the young women (conscripted since 1935) work in new settlements, helping the wives of new settlers to overcome their initial difficulties; in agricultural districts helping the farmers and their wives; and in the "distressed" industrial areas, doing housework and caring for the children of working-class women. Before the conscription, large voluntary labour camps of young men showed the determination of Germany's youth not to be doomed to a life of lounging on street corners in misery and idleness. So important is this training to the National Socialist life that all official positions require it as a background. As a result of this levelling of class and caste a tone of easy familiarity and comradeship between employer and employed is noted in factories, etc. As for unemployment, from over 6,000,000 unemployed early in 1932, by August 1933 there was a drop of 2,500,000, and by September, 1934, unemployment had been reduced by 4,500,000. From that time consistently decreasing totals have brought the unemployed in July, 1936, down to 1,170,000.

The problem of agriculture was attacked in a unique manner. First a general Moratorium for farmers February to October, 1933. Then, among other measures, there were created two classes of land owners, the large-scale owners and the peasantry; the latter in October 1933 were made a privileged class. To encourage the small holders of less than 310 acres who were capable farmers and German citizens, their land was relieved of liability to debt, mortgage, sale, or division among heirs.

The returning confidence and prosperity of the people showed itself in an increase of savings bank accounts in 1934 of 45,000 and in 1935 of 70,000, the total increase in moneys

deposited in 1935 being 51,000,000 marks. *

Disputes between capital and labour were settled through the dissolution of the trade unions and their reintegration into one homogeneous union of manual and office workers as a common "Worker's Front" of employer and employed. All industrial associations were incorporated 13 March 1935 into one Chamber of twelve sections representing the following branches of industry: (1) Mining, iron and metallurgy; (2) Machine construction, electricity, optics, clocks and other mechanism; (3) Iron, tin plate and nickel goods; (4) Minerals; (5) Chemistry, oils and paper; (6) Leather, textiles and clothing; (7) Foodstuffs; (8) Handicraft; (9) Commerce; (10) Banking and Credit; (11) Insurance; (12) Transport. An Industrial Leaders' Council and Honour Court co-operate in settling disputes and general industrial problems.

The Four-Year Plan started in 1933 was completed one year before schedule, and in September 1936, a new Four-Year Plan was announced, the principal objective being to produce by German chemists, mines, and factories raw materials that would make Germany self-sufficient industrially and agriculturally. Already a superior grade of rubber, fats, soap, etc., is being obtained chemically, and the soya bean is extensively cultivated as a meat substitute and for its by-products.

Scientific research is going on apace. For example, television for the people is an accomplished fact in Germany not only through ultra-short wave transmitters, but also through television telephone between Berlin and Leipzig which is soon to be extended in other centres. Germany in 1933 ranked second highest in Europe in number of cinemas—5,071.

Social insurance, though curtailed during the nation's crisis, had existed in Germany since 1883. It comprises compulsory insurance of workmen and employees against sickness (including maternity), accidents, unemployment, old age, and infirmity. Germany's social legislation has served as a model for all others. **Health:** The health of the

people has been for many years one of the principal concerns of the National Socialist Party and always the health standard demanded for the Storm Troops has been high.

The "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy) organizations, through Government co-operation, make it possible for the masses at an unbelievably low cost, to enjoy such pleasures as attending the theatre, taking delightful week-end or even long steamer journeys during their legally-fixed and paid-for vacations.

Some eugenic measures taken by the Hitler Government are: Sterilization and the prevention of marriage of the unfit, *i.e.*, drunkards, sexual criminals, lunatics, and those suffering from transmittable incurable disease. Herr Hitler, encourages humanitarian measures.

Cruelty to animals is heavily penalized; hunting is prohibited; promiscuous vivisection is abolished, and experiments permitted in authorized scientific organizations are carefully regulated. Cremation, encouraged legally as hygienic, is becoming common practice. The declining birthrate is approaching normal through the stimulation of dowries or marriage allowances; loans of 1,000 marks to aid those who wish to marry, if the wife promises not to re-seek employment while her husband's income remains above 125 marks; and grants to aid those of limited incomes with five or more children.

Two tributes to Herr Hitler are worthy of note: One left by von Hindenburg in his political testament of 15 August 1934: "My Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and his movement contributed a decisive step of historic importance in the great aim of leading the German people together, above all differences of caste and class, to inward unity."

The other tribute was by Lloyd George on the occasion of a visit in September 1936 to Germany: "In Germany today, there is for the first time since the war a general sense of security. It is a happier Germany. One man has accomplished this miracle. He is a born leader of men. A magnetic, dynamic personality with a single-

minded purpose, a resolute will, and a dauntless heart. The old trust him; the young idolize him. I have heard speeches of prominent Nazi orators freely condemned. But not a word of criticism or disapproval have I heard of Hitler . . . The nation has become unified. Catholic and Protestant, Prussian and Bavarian, employer and workman, rich and poor, have been consolidated into one people. There is a passion for unity born of dire necessity. The clash of rival passions is not only deprecated but temporarily suppressed . . . Those who imagine that Germany has swung back to its old Imperialist temper cannot have any understanding of the character of the change. The idea of a Germany intimidating Europe with a threat that its irresistible army might march across frontiers forms no part of the new vision."

Cultural Activities:

The present trends in German cultural life reveal a closer association between the academically educated and the people as a whole; a new emphasis on the ideal of Woman as the Mother; a war through Chambers and Senates of culture in the Reich on vulgarity; a practical renunciation, without the coercion of prohibition, of the use of alcohol in the last decade; in religion a new worship of an archetypal Nation which is dimly sensed as God in the becoming, mis-called "pagan" because it harks back to ancient Norse heroes and celebrates the age-old Aryan Solstice Festival. But the greatest miracle in present Germany is its Youth—lad and maiden. Trained for selflessness, helpfulness, patriotism, devotion, sacrifice, and true comradeship, in them, as Dr. Besant saw, is "a splendid set of young people of whom any Nation might well be proud; no resentment and no anger, eagerness to serve and help, readiness to take up their part as they grow into manhood and womanhood." As ambassadors of New Germany, they have established friendly relations with the youth of other countries through "the wandering scholar," student interchange and correspondence, because, like youth everywhere, they are determined to

maintain peace in Europe and throughout the world. The ideal "Beauty through Work" has stimulated in them creative activity to the highest degree, and the principle in their youth organizations that "Youth must be led by youth" has developed in them leadership. In choosing a leader for all the many divisions of the Hitler Youth, the first question asked is: "What has he done?" For the principle of Service is dominant and through it are eliminated the old-time distinctions of class and position, profession and education, birth and money. It is in the camps, schools, and celebrations of youth that New Germany is being constructed as a free community on the basis of a thorough-going equality in social comradeship. It is a Germany inspired with the spirit of creative youthfulness and at the same time conscious of a mighty cultural and historical inheritance. It is a Germany determined to preserve and advance everything that is essentially German and in accord with the German spirit. This it believes is the best service which a nation can render to the common interests of mankind. It was such a youth that welcomed the world in 1936 to the Olympic Games and reverently placed the torch lit from the sacred flame on Mount Olympus and carried by fast runners the 2,000 miles to the Berlin Stadium, on the shrine of Germany's heart and hope. Such is young Germany.

Theosophy in Germany:

Activities in the Section are at the moment self-suspended.

History: The Germania T. S. was formed in 1884 by the President-Founder with Dr. Hubbe-Schleiden, as Lodge President—the far-sighted statesman who developed the German colonial

policy adopted by Prince Bismarck. The Gebhards of Elberfeld, whose home housed the first Lodge, could well be called the founders of the Theosophical Movement in Germany. In 1894 the Berlin Lodge under Dr. Hugo Goring was founded, also the Munich Lodge, and the Leipzig Centre. In 1902 the German Section was chartered under the General Secretaryship of Dr. Rudolf Steiner, who held this office until 1910. The movement spread far and wide throughout Germany. Because the neutrality of The Society was threatened, the General Council in 1910 transferred the charter of the Section to a group of Lodges that stood for liberty of thought. Dr. Hubbe-Schleiden was elected General Secretary, followed by Mr. Lauwericks. The Great War forbade all communications. A few faithful members held together, and Dr. Von Kapff guided them for a few months. Then followed a gap of over four years. In 1919 an effort at reorganization was made, but public life was so shattered that little could be done. Herr Axel von Fielitz-Coniar, Herr A. Schwarz, and Fraulein M. Kamensky tried to draw the scattered remains of the old organization together, but not until Herr John Cordes, the Austrian General Secretary, assisted in 1921 was the Section reorganized with Herr von Fielitz-Coniar as General Secretary. The Section grew through the twenties until in 1932 it reached a peak of forty Lodges and approximately 500 members. In 1935 the Section became self-suspended, but Theosophists throughout the world echo the hope of our German brethren that soon again the light of Theosophy will be rekindled in the New Germany.

GREECE

King of the Hellenes: Georgeos II, 27 September 1922—18 December 1923; 3 November 1935-.

National Summary:

Keynote: Individualism, Brilliance, Beauty.

A young King was exiled in December 1923 from a Throne he had held insecurely for a year following the abdication of his father Constantine. A King, a Man returned to that Throne on the 25th of November in 1935, called by the

overwhelming majority of his people. A King with the ideal that his ancestral motto, "My strength lies in the love of the people," should again live in Greece. A man because for many years he had lived as a man in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, instead of being confined within a narrow and subservient circle of courtiers. To the troubled Throne of Greece His Majesty brought the unalterable determination that he would be "King of *all* the Greeks" and not of two hitherto irreconcilable factions. Ignoring politicians, he appointed a non-political man, Demertzis, as Prime Minister of a Service Cabinet from which all political leaders were excluded. He granted a general political amnesty, called a conference of all Party leaders, and then granted daily interviews to any and all political visitors, particularly to those who were anti-Royalists. His absolute impartiality soon gained the support of the Greek Republicans.

A plot against the State was discovered, 5 August 1936 and martial law proclaimed; parliament was dissolved, a new Cabinet formed, and General Metaxas assumed command as Prime Minister. The ideal of the present Government is to operate on the authoritarian State plan with one party, though giving fullest scope to private initiative. "When healthy social and economic conditions have been established, the Government contemplate the setting up of a representative system under which the workers will be able to collaborate in the national reconstructions." (Metaxas).

Many of the King's ideals for the social betterment of his people are now taking shape: The State is preparing to monopolize the insurance business to stop abuses and prepare the way for social insurance; regulation of the working day and fixing of minimum daily wage is promised; a five-year plan has been started for improving the public health at a cost of about £4,000,000, of which a quarter will be spent on public relief; the Budget has been fully balanced by economies rather than increased taxation; a certain amount of Press freedom

has been re-established; all of which has helped to consolidate the non-Parliamentarian regime. Reconstruction of defence forces and a final settlement with foreign debtors are the next items on the agenda.

Unemployment in Athens is decreasing, although the population, through the absorption of a major portion of the two million refugees from Asia Minor, increased from 275,000 to over a million. An achievement of the Republican regime was the conclusion of an age-old feud by the Turco-Greek Pact which among other provisions permits Greece to represent Turkey or Turkey Greece at international conferences.

Cultural Activities:

The Greek Orthodox Church is the State religion, but complete toleration and liberty of worship are guaranteed to all other sects. Mount Athos with its 20 monasteries, each a little republic in itself, is an autonomous Government. There the monks of Greek, Russian, Bulgarian, and Serbian monasteries and hermitages till the fields, tend the vineyards, weave, and carry on all secular as well as sacred duties.

Education is compulsory for all children between seven and twelve. A complete educational system, from kindergarten to the two universities in Athens and one at Salonika, together with many technical schools, provides excellent cultural opportunities. A Chair in Far Eastern Languages and Culture was formed at the National University in September 1935. The Ministry of Education is also charged with the Service of Antiquities, managed by an Archaeological Council responsible for the conservation and reparation of ancient monuments of all periods (Prehistoric, Classical, Byzantine, and Mediaeval), the upkeep of museums and the conduct of excavations. French, American, Italian, Austrian, German, and British Schools of Archaeology delve into this fertile field of discovery. Many have been the excavations at Knossos, Crete, Melos, Sparta, Thessaly, Mycenae, and elsewhere.

Between 1910 and 1928 there was an all but total conquest of the entire

literary field by the spoken language, called the demotic or romaic, after a century's struggle with the scholastic or "pure" tongue. Two of the first works of a new literature uniting the eternal spirit of ancient Hellas, of Byzantium, and of modern Greece were *The King's Flute* and *The Immutable Life* by Kostis Palamas in 1910. The newer poets have ventured even farther than Palamas into uncharted territory. Among them are Angelos Sikelianos, who rediscovered the secrets of the ancient myths of sea and land and who hymns the greatness of life. Modern Greek literature is becoming more and more touched with western inspiration and form, and increasingly less Byzantine.

An age-old culture has been that of Greece, a culture from Minoan and Mycenaean Ages (3,000 or 4,000 B.C.), which even then indicated an originality and freedom of expression that could only have emanated from a still more ancient and advanced civilization; a culture which produced a Parthenon, and statues of heroic beauty forming a bridge of superhuman statelessness between God and man; a culture which conquered its conquerors, and thus was preserved as a heritage to the western world.

Theosophy in Greece:

General Secretary: Cimon Prinaris. 1929-. Joint General Secretary, Paris Hadji Petro, 1929-.

History: The Ionian T. S., the first branch of The Theosophical Society, was organized by Signor Pasquale Menelao as President and Otho Alexander as Secretary in 1877. This continued as an active centre of Theosophy throughout the 19th Century. In Athens, in 1914 the Hermes Lodge, and in 1915 the Apollon Lodge was formed. In 1923 in Athens was organized the Platon Lodge (oldest now existing), under Basile Krimpas, President, and Jean Charitos, Secretary; in 1924 Athena Lodge under Mme Julie Diomede as President and Mme E. Zarifi as Secretary. With a small but determined group of workers a few more Lodges were organized, all under the aegis of the French Section. Finally a Federation became possible in 1927, and 21 May 1928 a Greek Section was chartered with Basile Krimpas as General Secretary and J. N. Charitos as Joint General Secretary. The Society is greatly indebted to Mme Julie Diomede for her generous aid during the whole of its existence.

Propaganda: Since 1926 the Society has had a small suite of rooms in the centre of Athens in which classes are held. A larger hall is procured for public lectures.

The Theosophicon Deltion, a monthly journal, and occasional translations of Theosophical works into Greek spread the Ancient Wisdom.

HUNGARY

Regent of Kingdom: Admiral Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya, elected 1 March 1920.

National Summary:

Keynote: "Freedom, Mysticism, Culture, Chivalry," (G. S. A.) Motto: "My trust is in the ancient virtues."

The ideal of Kingship is dominant. Though Hungary is kingless, a Regent rules in the name of a future King who will be chosen when the country's equilibrium has been restored. In February 1935 the Regent was granted all the powers of a King except

those of conferring new titles of nobility and ecclesiastical patronage. Because of the Regent's supreme control over and the confidence given him by all parties, Hungary has been able to work tranquilly on its economic reconstruction with no major political upheavals.

The Nation suffered the great loss, 7 October 1936, of the passing of General Julius de Gömbös, Prime Minister, whose chief ambition was the realization of a programme of land reform to benefit the small farmers, and also the introduction of measures of relief for

the masses of the people. One of the measures taken by Government to insure the freedom of democratic institutions was the restoration, 2 April 1935, of the secret ballot in order that class dictation of landowning gentry over the peasantry might be avoided. (The present Premier, M. Daranyi, is emphasizing Democracy).

Gen. Gömbös's long tenure of office was characterized by constant endeavours to rebuild Hungary on firm economic foundations and to restore her equality of status in European affairs lost through the Treaty of Trianon. He was largely responsible for the establishment and maintenance of cordial relations with Italy, Germany, Austria, Poland and neighbouring countries. A State with a "keystone" position astride the middle Danube, Hungary has an important part to play in fostering the progress of Eastern Europe and linking it more closely with the West.

The National Social Insurance Institute was called into existence by two fundamental laws passed in 1927 and 1928 to regulate optional and obligatory social insurance. The Institute affords its members medical and hospital treatment gratuitously and pays a subsidy during illness, granting old age and disability pensions. The insurance of farm-workers under the Agricultural Workers' Fund is optional. Poor relief is left to communal administration. Much assistance is given the unemployed. The new Budget for 1936-7 is definite evidence of a slow but continuous improvement in Hungarian economics, both industrial and agricultural production showing an increased valuation.

The Hungarian is heroic, proud, deeply chivalrous, as is shown by the unparalleled act of the Hungarian nobility in 1843 in spontaneously giving up every feudal privilege and setting free their subjects. The Hungarian's word is his bond; this is illustrated in Hungary's joining the Central European Powers in the War of 1914. Hospitality and respect for foreigners are innate. A certain national trend which might be called, Ceremonial Order and Beauty reaches its apotheosis

in one of Hungary's great heroes, the Adept-Prince Rákóczi.

Hungary's present enforced incapacity and spirit of reaction are not a true expression of the Self of the Nation. Her mission is to preserve and later give to a world reborn the beauty of the ancient virtues.

Cultural Activities :

Religion is a necessity to the Hungarian, and no cultural organization is permitted to exist whose leader does not belong to one of the many legally recognized religions (Roman Catholic, and Greek Catholic, Evangelical, Unitarian, Jewish, Mohammedan, etc.). Throughout the centuries Hungary has been an heroic defender of Christendom, and yet in Hungary for the first time in Europe (1568) was freedom of faith proclaimed.

Public education ranges from infant and compulsory elementary to technical and university training. An attempt is being made to extend the very excellent educational advantages of urban population to the farthest reach of steppes where schools of necessity are few and the people are very poor. Free University lectures are popular; many of the people are linguists. Hungary's economic difficulties have scattered talented young artists and scientists abroad to give Hungarian culture to the world.

Notable work done in the field of Science by Hungarians is the Vitamin C isolation and study of Dr. Szent Györgyi at Szeged, the discovery by Dr. I. Weiss of methylene blue and sugar as cure for illuminating gas poisoning; the work on diabetic therapy by Dr. Eugen Sägi.

Many world championships in sports and games have been won by Hungarians.

The countryside is beautiful with the picturesque brightly coloured peasant homes. Everything is decorated with carving and paint from the simplest tools to the house fronts. The household linen and dresses are known the world over for beautiful embroidery. The development of a national painting and sculpture has been slow, as the greatest artists remained abroad. One of the

first-rank portrait painters, Philip de Laszlo, resides in England. Following the Hungarian war of Independence in 1848, an artistic renaissance expressed itself in historical paintings. In spite of the economic situation, the State, and especially the city of Budapest, does much to help artists by purchasing their works. In Budapest there is a large State Art School, and in the country several colonies of artists. Many of Hungary's artists have been members of the T. S., among them Prof. Robert Nádler, painter, and Béla de Takach, painter and architect.

Hungarian music had a great revival through the two well known composers, Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly, who, travelling over the country, collected folksongs, thus saving the hidden treasures of Hungarian folklore from oblivion. Through using the national uniqueness, even as Liszt did in his Hungarian Rhapsodies, they have built up works of universal value and greatness.

After the War, literature set itself to the task of national regeneration. It voiced the grief of the divided country and its longing for the lost provinces. Latterly the novel has held the centre of attention, and lyric poets strive to write great novels. Nowadays the appearance of an essay causes more stir than did a poem before the War. The younger generation is striving to break down the ideology of the past and to voice the aims of "neo-nationalism." There has been a similar renaissance of philosophical thought. Historians of the first rank are to be found in Hungary. The Cultural Congress of the Finnish, Estonian and Hungarian peoples held at Budapest in 1928, the cultural treaties in progress with Italy, and made with Poland, whereby a mutual exchange of professors and students and literatures is to be made for better cultural understanding, indicate that Hungary will serve as a melting pot for the cultures of many racial types, the fusion of which promises a new element of Beauty.

Theosophy in Hungary:

General Secretary: Miss Flora Selver, 1932-.

History: Mr. Károly Zipernowsky, a University Professor, travelling through Vienna in the eighties noticed in a bookshop window Sinnett's Esoteric Buddhism in German. After glancing through the book, he changed his itinerary and went directly to London to join the English Section, as the first Hungarian member. A little later a German Theosophist, Ernst Krause, gave a lecture in Budapest at which many who afterwards became prominent members were present. Mrs. I. Cooper-Oakley visited Budapest first in 1905, and those interested formed a Hungarian Lodge attached to the English Section, holding weekly meetings in the homes of Messrs. Agoston, Harasanyi and Zipernowsky. According to the bylaws a Section was formed at the Convention of 2 March 1906 under the chairmanship of the High Court Judge, Desider Szentmariay. The Adyar charter was formally issued 16 November 1906 for seven Lodges dedicated to Theosophy as expressed through art, history, science and philosophy. (One of these original Lodges "Blavatsky" still is active). A great impetus at this time was given to the young Section by Dr. Besant and Dr. Steiner who lectured in Budapest. Another stimulus came through the holding of the International Congress of the European Federation in Budapest in 1909, with Dr. Besant in the chair. Internal difficulties arose in the Section and in 1910 Mrs. Cooper-Oakley was sent by Dr. Besant to help the Hungarian Section, and the rest of her life was faithfully consecrated to that purpose. Professor Robert Nádler, General Secretary, 1911-16, revived in 1921 the war-torn Section. Under the leadership of Mrs. de Ráthonyi, General Secretary (1927-32), the Section realized its "golden age." All the great leaders lecturing in Hungary linked the Section to the world; public activities were multifarious; the Federation Congress met in Budapest in May 1929, Dr. Besant was given an audience

with the Regent; Dr. Besant, Mrs. de Ráthonyi, Mrs. von Held and their friends together secured the present beautiful headquarters just outside Budapest on "The Hill of the Roses." - **Propaganda**: The present General Secretary is bravely carrying the Section through its "age of sacrifice." In spite of seemingly insurmountable difficulties the members are bending every effort to keep Dr. Besant's gift of the Head-

quarters for the Theosophical work. They are dauntless in determination to make Theosophy available in the Hungarian language. When funds for publication fail, they typewrite recent books for their excellent circulating library of 4,000 volumes. Weekly public lectures attract good audiences and co-operation of the Press is secured. Such courage is bound to succeed, and already a marked upward trend is noted in book sales and public interest.

ICELAND

King of Sovereign State: King Christian X of Denmark. Iceland since 1381 under the rule of Denmark, from 1 December 1918 has been united only through the identity of the Sovereign, and through an Act of Union (1918-40) which places foreign affairs under Danish control.

National Summary:

Keynote: The indomitable spirit of the Viking touched with the flame of Celtic beauty.

Most of the original colonists who founded the Icelandic Republic in 930 A.D. were Norwegians; a few came from Ireland and the Hebrides. Though one of the latest countries to be colonized, it claims a Parliament and code of laws dating from the 10th century. Treaties of Union were made in 1262 with Norway. In 1381 Iceland swore allegiance to the Danish Kings, but always demanded a status as an individual and Sovereign State, which was definitely recognized to the satisfaction of both States in 1918. Under the Constitution of 1920 (amended 1934) the executive power is exercised by a Ministry of three departments: Justice and Agriculture; Trade and Education; Finance.

Within the last sixty years roads have been made, bridges built over wild rivers, a net of telephones laid over the country, lighthouses placed along the coasts, the country has been electrified, a radio station installed, a complete educational system established headed by a fine University, and a Capital City, Reykjavik, built.

Though Iceland lies half within the Arctic Circle, no fewer than 109 farms have successfully grown corn with specially acclimatized seed, and now even wheat crops are to be attempted in the southern districts. Heat from the abundant springs also permits the cultivation of all vegetables and even tropical fruits in glass houses.

By the law of December, 1935, every needy person is entitled to relief from his community: since 1 February 1936, four branches of social insurance. Accident, Sickness, Invalidity and Old Age, and **Unemployment** have been in effect. Sanitation, stressed since the war, has made a marked improvement of the people's health.

The permanent neutrality of Iceland is established and the Nation possesses neither army, navy, nor fortifications.

Cultural Activities:

The Icelandic, mother of Scandinavian tongues, is one of the mildest and richest of all languages, abounding in precise and compact roots, which are enriched to express the most delicate and intuitive shades of meaning. The literature dates from the 12th century. Poetry is the art of arts in Iceland. Old Icelandic poetry falls under two heads—the *Eddic lays* and *Court poetry*, and dates from the ninth century. Outstanding among the many modern Icelandic poets is the name of Rev. Matthias Jochumsson (1835-1920) author of the national hymn, whose works are aflame with the life of the spirit.

The younger generation shows decided tendencies toward creative originality in art, music, drama and poetry. An outstanding sculptor is Einar Jonsson, the "poet in stone." In his early years he became acquainted with Theosophy, and Theosophical ideas and ideals are everywhere visible in his works, as in *Evolution, Karma, The King of Atlantis, The Birth of Psyche, Bound by the Letter*, and the fine relief bust of Dr. Annie Besant as a young woman in which he expresses his ideal of her as standing free, strong, true, fine, and graceful. The State of Iceland has built a Museum for his works, where he also has his workshop and home. Painters are many. The most original is Johannes Kjarval, delicate in his treatment of colour and daring in style. Asgrimur Johnsson is a noteworthy painter of Iceland's majestic hills and mighty rivers.

A College for Music has been established in Reykjavik and its symphony orchestra gives five public concerts every winter. Choir singing is practised in all the larger towns. Among young composers John Leifs is perhaps best known outside the country. His orchestral arrangement of old Icelandic folk-songs is striking and modernistic. Sveinbjorn Sveinbjornsson, composer of the National Anthem, is a noteworthy representative of an older school.

Candidates for the priesthood in the national and only endowed Church must have taken a theological degree at the University of Iceland, have a blameless reputation, and be chosen by secret vote of parishoners over 21 years. The Church is most liberal, and many adherents to the new theology and

spiritualism are found among the younger clergy.

Theosophy in Iceland :

General Secretary, Gretar Fells, 1935-.

History : The first Lodge in Iceland was Reykjavik, chartered in 1912 under the Danish Section, Jón Jónsson, President ; Jakob Kristinnsson, Secretary ; the second Lodge was Akureyi, Systkinabandid, 1913, Jonasson, President ; Miss. A Sigurdaiddottir, Secretary. Both of these Lodges are active. The Section was chartered 5 January 1921 under Jakob Kristinnsson, first General Secretary. At present the Section has only six Lodges. From the seventh, the Laugarnes Lodge at the Leper Hospital, "one by one the members threw off their miserable garment of flesh and went to the Lodge above." Mr. Jinarajadasa after a three weeks' visit in 1927 brought back glowing reports of a "remarkably fine National Society." Mr. Bolt has greatly assisted the Section since 1928, and organized their most successful Summer Schools in 1933.

Propaganda : Novel methods are used to reach the public—music recitals, community singing, lantern slides, social gatherings, and the public meetings are always crowded. The radio carries Theosophy far and wide. The attractive journal *Gangleri* has a popular appeal. The Order of Service is active. Libraries with books well bound by the members attract the reading public. When financial difficulties assail the work, the spirit of Iceland is expressed by the General Secretary : "The spirit of the age seems to be against us, but we are going on with our work and I hope we will be successful in changing the spirit of the age."

INDIA

British India : Viceroy and Governor-General of India : His Excellency the most Hon. the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.C.I.E., O.B.E. April, 1936-.

Indian States : Though closely affiliated with the British Empire, the

Indian States are governed by Rajahs or Maharajahs, with or without the aid of Ministers and Councils. A Chamber of Princes was established in 1921 as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to affairs of Imperial or common concern, so far as they affect

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the States. ^{***}*Chancellor*: H. H. the Maharajah of Nawanganar.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Aryan civilization and culture—Dharma—latent in India as she is today, but moving towards renaissance. India is the heart of the Aryan world." (G.S.A.)

India is on the eve of a form of Government which will give her a considerable amount of autonomy in the various provinces and a certain amount of influence at the Centre (Delhi). This Constitution provides for Federations which will for the first time unite into one political whole British India and the 600 or more Indian States. But the Constitution is hedged about with safeguards and reservations (financial, economic, and military) which have made it unacceptable to many thinking Indians. There can be no doubt whatever that the urge for complete self-government is growing stronger day by day. The Congress party, which is composed of the most dynamic elements amongst the Indian people, has found by experiment that its methods of non-co-operation with Government and its boycott of the Legislature are not practicable under the present circumstances. Members of the Congress intend now to take an active part in the constitutional politics of the country and are bound to sway the Legislatures in all Provinces.

The preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 stated: "It is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire." Only when such a "responsible government" of India by Indians has been established can India fulfil her true destiny. Though the new Viceroy under the 1936 Constitution has many plenipotentiary powers, he has made an appeal for mutual trust and co-operation: "I shall never doubt your sincerity or the integrity of your mind. I ask no more

than that you favour me with the same whole-hearted trust . . . Let us move boldly forward with faith and courage, you and I, and with all our strength, striving to better the lot of our people, wherever they may be, and sustain the fame and glory of the great name of India over all the world."

One difficult problem India has to face is the widespread unemployment both amongst the educated people and the masses. Though forty million are listed as unemployed, in reality only 15,400,000 people are at work, each providing for an unemployed family. Women workers receive 4d. to 8d. a day; male unskilled labour a weekly wage of five shillings, with a working day of ten to eleven hours; textile workers, the best paid, receive £ 3 to £ 5 monthly. There are thousands of homeless people in Bombay, only 4% of the city's entire population knowing the joy of having a place to live in. Yet many of the necessities of life, milk, for example, cost as much as in other countries. This has favoured the growth of the socialistic movement of which the chief protagonist is the president of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This movement is still in its infancy, but it is likely to grow more powerful as time goes on. It is aimed at demolishing vested economic interests, particularly the Zamindari system (landlord-tenant farms). Before foreign occupation, land in India belonged to the King and State in theory, but in practice it was used by the villagers in common, each village developing and profiting by the land which was situated round about it.

Another very striking movement of modern times is aimed at the uplifting of the submerged classes. Mr. Gandhi, the unquestioned leader of the Congress during recent years, has identified himself completely with the objects of this movement, even to the extent of succeeding in having thrown open to everyone without distinction many temples hitherto reserved for the use of the higher castes. The recognition by the great Law-Giver Manu of human society as composed of four distinct divisions of function—Priest, Warrior, Merchant or

Provider, and Server—with a code of laws and caste-rules for each, has in modern times become crystallized into castes within castes, even the so-called outcastes having innumerable divisions making barriers between those with a common cause. The President-Founder early saw the need for assisting these Panchamas (fifth-caste), and his schools for outcastes, particularly the Olcott Harijan School at Adyar, have served as models in India.

To appreciate fully the part The Theosophical Society has played in the renaissance of India, one has only to study the history of The Society and the biographies of its leaders and workers. Even before the Founders landed in Bombay in 1879, *Isis Unveiled*, written by Mme Blavatsky, had revealed to a startled western world the wealth of hidden treasure lying concealed in the Oriental and particularly the Indian civilization. The first lecture delivered by the President-Founder* appealed to India to recognize her own magnificent culture, her own spiritual greatness, and not to overlay it with a coating of western veneer. The first westerner to be elected a Pundit in the exclusive Pundits' Association of Benares, in that same year he entreated Indians to make a determined effort to revive the use of Sanskrit, not only in translations of the ancient scriptures but in the use of its rich terminology for modern scientific lore. He instituted the first "Swadeshi" Exhibition of Indian craftsmanship under western auspices. He toured the land, organizing schools and associations of Hindu religious thought wherein young princes and high born youth could be trained as Indians rather than imitation westerners. No less did The Society support the other faiths of India: Islam, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism, etc. The Adyar Library, known the world over for its rich treasure of Oriental MSS., remains one of the President-Founder's greatest contributions to Indian culture.

The magnificent work of the second President, Dr. Besant,* for India's re-

* See biographies.

generation falls into a natural sequence: First the vivification of Hinduism, the religion of the greater portion of India's peoples, and the rousing of the nationalistic spirit amongst Indians, based on an appreciation of her past and the spiritual ideals underlying her culture and civilization. Then she established the Central Hindu College at Benares in 1898 (now the Benares Hindu University) and from far and wide came Indians to the first school of higher education where they could drink of the fount of wisdom without a distinction of "West" or "East." Here was a school which taught them of their country's greatness, which integrated them as Indians. Dr. Besant later fostered a wider national education movement; also an Indian Scout Movement, which was later affiliated with the International Movement; Lord Baden-Powell appointing her Commissioner for India and rewarding her shortly before her death with the Order of the Silver Wolf. Shortly before the European War, Dr. Besant turned her attention to Indian politics and launched the Home Rule Movement. Synthesizing the aspirations of Indian patriots, it gained instant popularity. While she held uncompromisingly to the ideal of full political freedom for India and equal partnership with other dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations, she held no less uncompromisingly to the fact that India and Britain needed each other, for only in the union of these two great peoples in mutual and free co-operation could the great Plan be fulfilled of a union of East and West in a Commonwealth of Peace and Comradeship.

In close association with this great woman who worked from so many angles for the fulfilment of a people, both in the educational field since 1903, and in every movement she thereafter instituted, was the present President, Dr. George Sydney Arundale. In the Central Hindu College, its Principal during its formative years, Minister of Education at the court of the Maharajah of Indore, collaborator with Dr. Besant in the Home Rule League, throughout India he is esteemed for his more than

thirty years of service to the Motherland.

The list of Theosophists* who have played their part in India's renaissance would include a thousand outstanding names. Among these are: Sir Subramania Iyer, Dr. G. S. Arundale, and Shrimati Rukmini Devi, Dr. Bhagavan Das, Shrimati Svarna Kumari Devi (Mrs. Ghosal, sister of Rabindranath Tagore), Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Maharajah Sir Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Francesca Arundale, Sir and Lady Sadasaviter, A. P. Sinnett, Pundit Mahadeva Shastri, Prof. Ganganath Jha, Dr. Otto Schrader, C. Tinara-jadasa, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Dr. James H. Cousins, Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, T. Subba Row, Norendra Nath Sen, A. O. Hume, B. P. Wadia, Mohini Mohan Chatterji, Prof. G. N. Chakravarti, H. Dharmapala, H. Sumangala, Tukaram Tatya, K. Naraswami.

Cultural Activities:

The progress of Indology is given in a very illuminating survey by Dr. Kalidas Nag, editor of India and the World, in The Hindu of 16 August 1936, a few points covered being: The epoch-making discoveries of the Indus Valley civilization which point to "a pre-Aryan India collaborating with the as yet undefined cradle of ancient civilization in Western Asia . . . The memory of those wonderful days is faithfully preserved in the Vedas and the Avesta, no less than in our great epics and the Buddhist texts, not forgetting the Bavaria-Jataka. If in the 4th millennium B.C. we find a wonderfully developed civilization in the Indus Valley, how far back must we go in chronology to reach the really prehistoric mounds of the Madras Presidency or the prehistoric animal fossils found in the Sivalik and other slopes of the Himalayas (which are soon to be explored by Dr. Torre of the University of Yale, while Prof. W. Norman Brown of the University of Pennsylvania will investigate the Indus Valley sites)."

Dr. Nag, however, rightly asks the universities to "shed for a while the

* See Who's Who.

borrowed plumes of British Universities and to attend to the real nationalization of our education which alone would lead to the growth of national self-respect . . . to make adequate arrangements for the study of Ancient Indian History and Culture . . . to make a rational vernacularization of our studies . . . developing through the teaching and publication of the Vedic and Post-Vedic texts, as well as of the vast Prakrit and Apabhramsa literature of Buddhism and Jainism." He mentions the work already done under Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee in the Calcutta and other Universities in this direction.

The development of Indology in the native States is stressed:

In Hyderabad through the Osmania University founded in 1918 by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, by the Board of Publication of Urdu versions of standard scholastic works; the exploration and conservation of Hindu as well as Moslem monuments, the rock-cut temples of Ellora and the galleries of Ajanta, under the direction of Prof. G. Yazdani;

By the founding by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore in 1916 of the Mysore University, emphasizing the study of Indian culture, archaeological studies, the collection and publication of ancient texts through the Mysore Sanskrit Series;

By the generous appreciation of art given by the Maharajah of Travancore for whom Dr. Cousins* organized a State Gallery and a Palace Gallery and Museum, and by the well-known Trivandrum Sanskrit Series.

The State of Baroda, under the beneficial guidance of His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, has become a centre of Indian culture known the world over. Compulsory primary education was established in 1906 over the whole State; Baroda College was founded 1882. A Public Museum of Arts and Crafts and a splendid Picture Gallery treasures some very fine specimens of Indian art, attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors yearly. An Oriental Institute has already collected 13,735

* See Who's Who.

rare manuscripts and published 63 valuable volumes in the now famous *Gaekwar's Oriental Series*. In Baroda K. P. Jayaswal developed for the first time the project of a comprehensive *History of India and Greater India*. His Highness is President of the World Fellowship of Faiths, Chancellor of the Hindu University of Benares (formerly The Central Hindu College founded by Dr. Besant). The Maharajah's support of cultural unity in India has led him to the Presidency of the All-India Hindi Association.

But all that has been done towards

India's resuscitation is as nothing compared to what is yet to be accomplished. Dr. Arundale,* puts this clearly: "In India a foreign system of education dominates and prevents the Indian National Self from being expressed. The result is that practically everywhere India's citizens are educated rather to observe western principles than to express their own. And only will there be a truly Indian education when it is directed by Indians who have vision and who are able to incarnate in themselves the eternal spirit of India."

The chief historic Schools of Architecture are :

Name	Period	Location of best Examples
Buddhist	250 B.C. to 750 A. D.	Ellora, Ajanta and Sanchi
Jain	1000 to 1300 A. D.	Ellora, Mount Abu and Palitana
Brahmanical	500 A.D. to the present	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuwaneswar and Dharwar
Chaturkyan	1000 to 1200 A.D.	Umer, Somnathpur and Ballur
Dravidian	1300-1750 A.D.	Ellora, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevely
Pathan	1200-1550 A.D.	Delhi, Mandu, and Jaunpur
Indo-Saracenic	1520-1760 A.D.	Lahore, Delhi, Arga, Amber, and Bijapur.

Modern architecture divides itself sharply into two classes: that of the indigenous Indian "master builder" to be found chiefly in the Native States, particularly those in Rajputana like Jaipur and Jodhpur (Mandir); and architecture in British India, greatly modified by western ideas.

Among the Paintings which have been highly praised at recent exhibitions are : Syed Ahmad's *Fakir*; K. Madhava Menon's *Ravens*; S. Ch. Sen's *Morning Flower*; Mandlall Bose's *Santal Village*; K. N. Mazumdar's *The Passing of Haridas*; Gaganendranath Tagore's *A Panoramic View of the Himalayas and Illustrations to the Arabian Nights*.

To hymn the glory of India's past literature would take a many-volumed treatise. The greatest of all works are her Scriptures. In the field of modern literature internationally known, three great names spring to mind : Rabindranath Tagore, not only as poet, but as

the founder of *Kalacharan*, a centre of cultural influence where in surroundings of natural beauty, youth is stimulated to creative expression. Then Sarojini Naidu, whose lovely poems bring us close to the heart of her country, and who is no less statesman than poet. And Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the great philosopher, now of Oxford University, who has given to the world in his books the spiritual significance of India's religions.

The major religions represented in India are the Hindu, 239,195,140; Muslim, 77,677,545; Buddhist, 12,786,806; Tribal, 8,280,347; Christian, 6,296,763; Sikh, 4,335,771; Jain, 1,252,105; Zoroastrian, 109,752, and Jewish, 24,141. In all religions, different levels have different methods of observance. The temples and worship of images were meant for the simpler peoples, and the more evolved find their religious expression through the Vedas and the *Bhagavad Gita*. The minor Upanishads contain the religion of the

* See biographies.

intellectual classes as they actually lived it. Hindus worship in their homes and also in temples; Mohammedans have congregational prayers in their mosques; a Jain must visit his temple daily. But whether Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Parsi, or Jain, Religion is the most vital element in the life of the Indian people.

Outstanding scientific work is being done in India's research laboratories along many lines—as for example, the work of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, who, through his delicate and precise measurements of the reactions of plant and mineral, proved conclusively the identity of life in all kingdoms.

The cultural ideals of ancient India are finding release through the revival of the Indian classical Dance by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, a modern exponent of Beauty. The keynote of India's genius in the Arts and her contribution to the culture of the world were revealed by Shrimati Rukmini Devi in a lecture to the Geneva World Congress:

"India is the land where not only have the people expressed their spirituality through beauty of form, in temples, in music, in dancing and in philosophy, but they have expressed beauty in spiritual ideals applied to daily life. In India the ideal of the temple dancer is that God Himself should be worshipped through the arts . . . There they have combined the religious spirit with the idea of beauty and great art . . . You find in the Hindu religion that the Lord of the Dance has His manifestation as a Divine Dancer . . .

"We are told that the Lord of the Dance was asked by a very great man to explain to him something of the philosophy of the four Vedas, the great scriptures of the Hindus. The Lord tried to explain the philosophy to him, but the man said: 'I cannot understand it in those forms. They are too difficult. Can you not show them to me in some simpler form, so that I can appreciate them?'. Then the Lord created the fifth Veda, the Veda of the Dance, and He showed that all the philosophy of life, all the science of life, can be expressed through the moving form and music.

So He danced His Divine Dance, and as He danced the whole Universe danced with Him . . ."

The same is true of the exquisite and penetrating sweetness of Hindu music, the most highly and scientifically developed melodic structures known to art: "Hinduism will tell you what its meaning is, what its spiritual significance is, and what the exact effect is upon humanity . . . Music is as much an offering to the Highest as flowers or incense.

"When India realizes her own message that beauty is sacred, that beauty brings happiness into the world, when the great arts that exist in India today which are unconscious and simple shall become conscious . . . then India will make a distinct contribution to their civilizations . . .

"Ugliness and vulgarity can have no place in art . . . Through art will come into the world real culture and true refinement. Art is the equivalent for humanity of the flower and the jewel. We must in our humanity become the flower, the jewel, and express this greatness in terms of understanding, in terms of kindness, in terms of beauty in everyday living. Remember that every single individual is an artist. There is no barrier in art. Let us bring the materialistic happiness and the contribution of technique of the West to the spiritual ideas and philosophy of the East . . . Then only shall we have true art, true civilization, and the fulfilment of the Message of Beauty."

The ideal of Indian womanhood is expressed in its purity by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, its apotheosis: "It is to be herself more than anything else, to be divine in her own being, to be a piece of art, not only an artist . . . I do not care what work a woman does, but I do care what life she expresses. She must express the true life of the Divine Woman . . . She can paint, make statues, speak in public, do anything she likes, but unless she lives the life of a true woman and a true artist . . . she cannot contribute to the happiness of mankind. Woman is the mother of the whole world . . . To give to the

world the spirit of motherhood is the highest and greatest contribution of woman."

Theosophy in India :

General Secretary : G. N. Gokhale.

The Section works through eleven Autonomous Federations, and five directly attached, including a Youth Federation. The Headquarters of the Indian Section at Benares, together with most of the buildings, were a gift of Dr. Besant and her friends to the Section in October 1907. She further donated her residence, Shantikunja, and Gyangeha, the total area comprising about fifteen acres, with a valuation of Rs. 1,35,000.

History : The very first Fellow of The Theosophical Society in India was Mooljee Thackersey who joined in 1877 after correspondence with the President-Founder. Several of his friends also joined, including Kavasjee Mervanjee Shroff, the first Parsi member. Through this group the Founders were put in touch with the Arya Samaj, and for a time were closely affiliated with this organization striving for the revival of Hindu culture. The first Lodge was *The Bombay Theosophical Society* in May 1880. The early history of Theosophy in India was the story of The Theosophical Society itself which is to be found in detail in the "Chronicle of Events" and the History of The Society (p. 63). In those first years Theosophy was active only in the immediate environment of the Founders; even in later years too great an emphasis cannot be placed on the presence of The Society's headquarters as a factor in the life and growth of the Section.

But soon arrived those pioneer workers who were to build up The Society in India, from the handful of members who greeted the Founders on arrival and the one Lodge formed a year after, to the 256 existing Lodges, and 21 Centres, comprising 3,995 active members, not including the 25 Youth Lodges with their 353 Youth Members. Great names among the thousands of faithful workers for Theosophy in India besides those General Secretaries mentioned in the

Who's Who Section, include : Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta (Vice-President), Miss Francesca Arundale, J. R. Aria, N. Sri Ram, Lillian Edger, C. Jinarajadasa, Damodar K. Mavlankar, K. Narayanaswami Aiyer, F. G. Pearce, Dewan Bahadur R. Ranghunatha Rao, A. Schwarz, Purnendu Narain Sinha, T. Ramachandra Row, Pundit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, Prof. Ernest Wood, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Seth Ratansi Morarji, Upendranath Basu, P. K. Telang, D. K. Telang, Dr. Trilokekar.*

The Section was chartered in 1890, Bertram Keightley having come from England at the request of H. P. B. to be its first General Secretary. Some of the principal events connected with the Theosophical leaders in India, were : The establishment of the Central Hindu College at Benares, 1 July 1898; the foundation of the Benares Headquarters, October 1907; *New India* founded 1914; Madanapalle College opened 19 July 1915; Women's College in Benares founded 1916; Women's Indian Association founded 8 May 1917; Young Theosophist Movement started August 1923; 21 December 1925 consecration of Bharata Samja Temple at Adyar. The event of 1936 was the holding of the International Convention at Benares.

Propaganda : As the various Federations are autonomous, methods of propaganda vary greatly with the different Sections. Out of the Rs. 4 annual dues, the Sections retain Rs. 2, and with this generally employ a paid Lodge Organizer or pay the travelling expenses of an honorary worker. Western and other non-Indian visitors also greatly assist the Section. The General Secretary, Joint General Secretaries, and Federation Secretaries also cover as much of the field as is possible. The Section Journal, *The Indian Theosophist*, serves more as a link between members than as a means of propaganda. Many leaflets are distributed; and the Federations are doing the much needed work of publishing Theosophical works in the various languages of India.

* See Who's Who.

To the Indian Section is given the grave responsibility and glorious privilege of giving Theosophy to an India in the throes of a great reconstruction, an India wherein conflicting forces are battling for supremacy.

And yet emerging from the struggle there is arising a new India, an India with all the glories of her ancient heritage, an India throbbing with the vibrant hope of a future fulfilment.

IRELAND

Irish Free State: Executive Council President, appointed 8 February 1933, Eamon de Valéra. Governor-General, Domhnall Ua Buachalla (Donal Buckley), appointed 25 November 1932.

Northern Ireland: Governor, The Duke of Abercorn, 1922-8, 1928-34, 1934-40.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Culture and of closeness to Nature. Perhaps a beautiful bridge between the human and the angelic kingdoms (G. S. A.). The Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann), embracing all of Ireland but the northern six counties, having proclaimed itself a Republic in January 1919, on 6 December 1921 signed a Treaty with Great Britain, providing that it should have the same relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government as the Dominion of Canada, and that until the Irish Free State could undertake its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Ireland would be undertaken by the Imperial forces. By the Treaty "Northern Ireland" was given the option of continuing its existence as a more integrally linked part of the United Kingdom, continuing to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons, though enjoying a separate Parliament and Supreme Court.

The urge of the Free State for a complete individuality of expression as a Sovereign Nation has led its Dáil or sole Legislative body (the Senate having been abolished 28 May 1936) to remove the Oath of Allegiance, 9 May 1933, and to pass a Citizenship Bill which changes the status of its citizens from "British subjects" to "citizens of the Irish State," making, however, an exemption from its definition of "alien" citizens, subjects, or nationals of the

countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the present Government also affirming its will not to permit Ireland to be used as a base for an enemy attack against Britain. These measures so completely change the status of the nation that a new Constitution is now in process of formation. The Government declares that the Irish Free State will not be formally proclaimed a Republic without a plebiscite to ascertain the people's definite wish. While the feeling against partition of Ireland into Northern and Free State is very strong in the South, the North still affirms its allegiance to the Crown.

Cultural Activities:

Greater even than the urge for independence is the desire in Ireland to preserve the Celtic cultural traditions. Since the establishment of the Saorstát the Irish language is included as an essential part of the curriculum for all National Schools and the Gaelic script is used for official documents. Elementary education is free and is given in National Schools; secondary or intermediate schools are under private control and are conducted in many cases by Religious Orders, though receiving State grants. Technical and agricultural education is readily available, and particular stress is laid on co-operative organizations. University education is given at the University of Dublin (Trinity College) founded 1591 and at the National University of Ireland, founded in Dublin 1901 with colleges in Dublin, Cork, Galway.

While the Roman Catholic Church leads in both Northern and Southern Ireland in number of adherents, in Northern Ireland Roman Catholics comprise about 30% of the religious population and in Southern Ireland 93%.

Theosophy in Ireland :

General Secretary for the whole of Ireland, Miss J. M. Nichols, 1933-.

History : The first Irish Lodge of The Theosophical Society was founded in Dublin in 1886 by Claude Falls Wright. The Secretary was Charles M. Johnson, who married a niece of Madame Blavatsky and became a widely known Sanskrit scholar. The Dublin Lodge attracted an earnest and original band of students, two of whom have attained world fame as poets—W. B. Yeats (Nobel Prize-winner) and the late George W. Russell, known as Æ. Others were William Magee ("John Eglington", an admired essayist), and D. N. Dunlop. Eminent visiting lecturers were Colonel Olcott, Dr. Besant, W. Q. Judge, G. R. S. Mead, etc.

As a result of the "Judge split" in 1895, the members of the Dublin Lodge, left with Judge, their fellow-countryman. Another Dublin Lodge was formed in 1904, but ceased to function after Colonel Olcott's death.

Dr. Annie Besant revisited Ireland in 1909 and stimulated the formation of another Dublin Lodge. Dr. James H. Cousins became its Secretary and the members were mainly young people, some of them undergraduates of Trinity College. Lodges were formed in other cities, but the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Cousins for England and Adyar and the outbreak of the War in 1914 postponed the formation of a National Section until 25 August 1919 under the General Secretaryship of P. Leslie Pielou, who had

succeeded Dr. Cousins as Presidential Agent. The Light of Theosophy has burned steadily ever since in Ireland through the difficult period of political and economic adjustment.

Propaganda : *The Irish Theosophist* was first published in 1892. A public lecture by Dr. Besant in Dublin in the previous August on "Reincarnation" is recorded in the first number. Herbert Burrows had accompanied her. Æ contributed outstanding articles, and some of his now famous short poems, also coloured illustrations engraved and printed by himself in the Lodge premises. The magazine ceased in 1897 and has become a treasure-hunt for collectors. The present Section journal is *Theosophy in Ireland*. There has been a reawakening of enthusiasm, due not only to the stimulus of the new administration programme but also to the inauguration of Summer Schools which have brought together English and Irish Theosophists. Following the visit of the President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi in June 1936, new ground is being broken, and a particular appeal is being made to the Young Theosophist.

The Irish Section has done much work for the Subhuman Kingdoms and has endeavoured to establish friendly and co-operative relations with those great Devic or angelic forces which brood over Ireland. Dr. Besant voiced the hope in granting the National Charter that Ireland would be able "to serve as the spiritual heart of Europe."

ITALY

King of Country : Vittorio Emanuele III, succeeded to Throne 29 July 1900. Prime Minister and Head of Government, Benito Mussolini, 29 October 1922-.

National Summary :

Keynote : "The Spirit of Independence, permeated by the Spirit of Law. Culture in its Western aspect." (G.S.A.) Dynamic Will and Heroism of the individual fulfilled in the State, as Will and Idea. The Fascist emblem: the

Lictor's rods, symbol of Unity, Strength, Justice.

The March on Rome. To combat the spread of Communism in Italy, the Fascist Party, created and led by Benito Mussolini, after three years of unofficial conflict, called on Government to restore order within forty-eight hours or "on the expiry of this delay, Fascism will assume full freedom to supplant the State." A march was started on Rome, the King sent for Mussolini, and to his

firm hand entrusted the destinies of Italy. Order was restored, corruption uprooted, abuses were eliminated, and deficits in public utilities converted into surpluses. Great public works have been achieved, including the reclamation of a whole Province (Littorio) from the swamps and marshes, construction of gigantic aqueducts, electrification of railways, the building of the magnificent Forum Mussolini covering 328 square miles. Compulsory insurance has been inaugurated (for those with limited income) against disablement and old age, involuntary unemployment, tuberculosis (with the aim of extension later to all diseases); mother and child are especially protected and cared for; ex-prisoners are rehabilitated; the *Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro* insures healthy and profitable occupation of the workers' leisure hours in the development of physical, intellectual and moral capacity. The *Balilla* and *Avanguardisti* inculcate in youth the Fascist ideal. But the unique development of the Fascist era in Italy is the *Corporative or Guild State*:

Every producer in Italy, capitalist or labourer, employer or employee, professional man or intellectual worker, has equal rights in State-recognized regional Trade Union Syndicates, those of the employees being based on the Fascist Labour Charter. From the foundation of this nation-wide mass of syndicates arise federations and confederations and twenty-two Corporations, all of which protect the common interests of employers and employees from regional to provincial levels ending, like pyramids, in peaks (Sections of the Council) which protect the common interest of employers and employees on a national level. These summits represent industry, agriculture, banking, the arts, etc. Built upon the broad foundation of the people as producing factors, these Corporations are linked to the Fascist State through Sections of the Council of Corporations, the nerve-centre and point of collaborative contact between the State and the Corporations, and reporting through a Minister of Corporations responsible to the Prime

Minister himself. Thus, while the Corporative State recognizes the rights of private enterprise to produce, it so regulates that production that all divergent elements co-operate for the good of the State. As Italy is a country of small and medium-sized industries with a strong agriculture, the Guild System is peculiarly adaptable to its needs. However, "If the guild system is to be carried out fully, completely, integrally, revolutionarily," Signor Mussolini holds, "three conditions are required: A single party so that economic discipline may be accompanied by political discipline, and so that rising above contrasting interests all may be bound together by a common faith . . . After the single party there must be the totalitarian State . . . which absorbs all the energies, all the interests, all the hopes of a people in order to transform and potentiate them . . . The third and last and most important condition is to live in a period of high ideal tension. . . ."

Fascist Idealism: The following quotations, all taken from *Mussolini, Fascism, Doctrine and Institutions*, indicate the Fascist idealism, as interpreted by Signor Mussolini:

Fascism on discipline, struggle, peace: The very name "*Fasci Italini di Combattimento*" embodies the idea that "Life for the Fascist is a continuous ceaseless fight, which we accept with ease, with great courage, with the necessary intrepidity." Asked to expound the significance of Fascism in one sentence, Mussolini wrote, "We are against the 'easy' life." "Life, as conceived of by the Fascist, is serious, austere, religious."

"Struggle is the origin of all things. . . . If a day came to pass when struggle ceased to exist, that day would be tinged with melancholy; it would be a day of ruin, the day of ending. But that day will not come, because history ever discloses new horizons. By attempting to restore calm, peace, tranquillity, one would be fighting the tendencies of the present period of dynamism." (Compare with Dr. Besant's answer to the question, "What is the end of the evolutionary struggle?" namely that

to vision an end would be stagnation and unthinkable.)

"The Fascist State expresses the will to exercise power and to command. Here the Roman tradition is embodied in a conception of strength . . . The Fascist doctrine is that best suited to the tendencies and feelings of a people which, like the Italian, after lying fallow during centuries of foreign servitude, is now reasserting itself in the world. But imperialism implies discipline, the co-ordination of efforts, a deep sense of duty, and a spirit of self-sacrifice."

"The individual by self-sacrifice, the renunciation of self-interest, by death itself, can achieve that purely spiritual existence in which his value as man consists . . . Not a supinely optimistic doctrine which places the centre of life outside man; whereas, by the exercise of his free will man can and must create his own world."

"A nation exists inasmuch as it is a people. A people rise inasmuch as they are numerous, hard-working and well-regulated. Power is the outcome of this threefold principle."

Fascism on Democracy: "Fascism denies . . . the right of numbers to govern by means of periodical consultations; it asserts the irremediable and fertile and beneficent inequality of men who cannot be levelled by any such mechanical and extrinsic device as universal suffrage."

Fascism on the State: "The key-stone of the Fascist doctrine is its conception of the State, of its essence, its functions, and its aims. For Fascism the State is absolute, individuals and groups relative. Individuals and groups are admissible in so far as they come within the State . . ."

"The State, as conceived and realized by Fascism, is a spiritual and ethical entity for securing the political, juridical and economic organization of the nation, an organization which in its origin and growth is a manifestation of the spirit. The State guarantees the internal and external safety of the country, but it also safeguards and transmits the spirit of the people elaborated down the ages in its language, its

customs, its faith. The State is not only the present, it is also the past and above all the future. Transcending the individual's brief spell of life, the State stands for the immanent conscience of the nation. The forms in which it finds expression change, but the need for it remains. The State educates the citizens to civism, makes them aware of their mission, urges them to unity; its justice harmonizes their divergent interests; it transmits to future generations the conquests of the mind in the fields of science, art, law, human solidarity; it leads men up from primitive tribal life to that highest manifestation of human power, imperial rule. The State hands down to future generations the memory of those who laid down their lives to ensure its safety or to obey its law: it sets up as examples and records for future ages the names of the captains who enlarged its territory and of the men of genius who have made it famous. Whenever respect for the State declines and the disintegrating and centrifugal tendencies of individuals and groups prevail, nations are headed for decay."

"Without the State there is no nation. There are merely human aggregations, subject to all the disintegrations which history may inflict upon them . . ." "For us the Nation is mainly spirit and not only territory . . . a nation is great when the power of the spirit is translated into reality."

"The Fascist State, as a higher and more powerful expression of personality, is a force, but a spiritual one. It sums up all the manifestations of the moral and intellectual life of man . . . The Fascist State is an inwardly accepted standard and rule of conduct, a discipline of the whole person: it permeates the will no less than the intellect. It stands for a principle which becomes the central motive of man as a member of civilized society; sinking deep down into his personality; it dwells in the heart of the man of action and of the thinker, of the artist and of the man of science: soul of the soul . . ."

"It is Fascism which has refashioned the character of the Italians, removing

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impurity from our souls, tempering us to all sacrifices, restoring the true aspect of strength and beauty to our Italian face."

Cultural Activities :

In August 1936 the new film city of Cinelandia was in construction two miles south of Rome, where films are to be produced on a large scale. The first film will be "Scipione Africano" to celebrate the foundation of the new Italian Empire.

Italy is encouraging the artistic and intellectual exchange of professors and students, music and exhibitions, translation of literary and dramatic works with neighbouring cultures. Notable works of sculpture are Barone Eugenio's *Monument of Christ* on a tomb in the cemetery of Genova, and Messina Francesco's statue of *Cristoforo Colombo*.

Some recent musical works of great merit are *Il Campiello* by Ferrari, *Giulio Cesare* and *La Passione* (sacred) by Malipiero; *Cyrano di Bergerac* by Alfano, *Notturmo Fantastico* by Mangiagalli; *Paolo e Virginia* by Gavazzeni, *Orseolo* by Pizzetti.

Archaeological discoveries are continually revealing the wonders of ancient civilizations, some of the more recent dating back to 2,000 B.C.

Architecture notes the Forum Mussolini, the Church of Jesus in Rome, and renovations and reconstructions of architectural marvels, ancient and modern, in Rome.

Remarkable progress has been made in aviation: petrol consumption has been reduced to 20 gr. of petrol per passenger per km. at the velocity of 400 km. per hour. With trimotor and quadrimotor for 20 passengers, Italy has the fastest commercial service existing, 400 km. per hour (Savoia-Marchetti) and the fastest hydroplane in the world, 700 km. p. h. (Agello), a Fiat-Macchi machine.

In Science the most notable recent work is that of Marconi whose wireless and ultra short or micro-waves are revolutionizing many other sciences, among them telephony. Augusto Fermi has contributed researches on the

atom and the study of molecular physics. The new science of Radio-Biology held its first Congress September 1934, and reported on its systematic study of all that vibrates and lives to prove its conviction that the phenomena of vibration and those of life are intimately connected. Medicine reports notable contributions towards the cure of cancer by radio-action; studies of hematology (diseases of the blood and tissues); discovery of meteoropathy or disease in relation to meteorology; and much work on the function and therapy of the endocrinal glands. Industrial science has manufactured wool from residues of milk and woven materials from the cellulose of broom and other plants.

The ideal of Motherhood is dominant in Italy, and bachelors are taxed heavily to help to provide premiums for marriage, birth, and healthy and well-educated families.

The treaty between the Holy See and Italy of 11 February 1929 has established a close understanding between Church and State and confirmed Roman Catholicism as the only State religion. However, freedom of other creeds and discussion on religious matters is freely admitted.

Fascism on Religion: "Matter was on the altars for one century; today it is spirit which takes its place . . . All creations of the spirit—starting with those religious—are coming to the fore . . . By saying that God is returning, we mean that spiritual values are returning."

"The Fascist State sees in religion one of the deepest of spiritual manifestations, and for this reason it not only respects religion but defends and protects it . . . Fascism respects the God of ascetics, saints, and heroes, but it also respects God as conceived by the ingenious and primitive heart of the people, the God to whom their prayers are raised." (Mussolini).

Theosophy in Italy :

General Secretary : Avv. Tullio Castellani; 1934.

History : The earliest record of Theosophy in Italy is the formation of the

Milan Centre in 1891 and the Olevano Romano Centre by Madame Murphy 1892-5. The first Lodge and lending library was initiated 1897 in Rome through the efforts of Mrs. C. A. Lloyd as President and Signor Decio Calvari as Secretary, and the same year noted a Centre formed in Genoa. Shortly after came Mrs. Cooper-Oakley, to whose devoted efforts and capabilities in founding other Lodges in Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Palermo, Genoa, and Torino, the Section owed its organization, 1 February 1902, under the General Secretaryship of Captain Oliviero Boggiani. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley's work was greatly aided by the visits in 1901-2 of Dr. Besant, Col. Olcott, J. C. Chatterji and G. N. Chakravarti and a stay of two months by C. W. Leadbeater who presided at the opening of the Section.

The Italian Section has always been noted for the high quality of its Theosophical literary activities, starting with the *Nuova Parola* (New Word) founded in the nineties, which presented studies of literature, art and history from the Theosophical viewpoint; the *Bollettino*, first a Sectional organ, then a review; *Il Loto*, founded by Contessa Gamberini, in 1929, showing the Unity of life in Philosophy, Science, and Art; and the review *Gnosi*, presenting Theosophy

according to Italo-Mediterranean traditions. The *Ars Regia*, the Theosophical Publishing House, founded by Dr. G. Sulli Rao and Mrs. Cooper-Oakley, was an invaluable means of spreading Theosophy in the early years of The Society in Italy, and no less so today is *Prometeo*, founded at Turin, under the inspiration of the Contessa Reghini.

Special mention should be made of the devotion of Prof. Otto Penzig, the distinguished botanist, whose balanced judgment and broad tolerance steered the ship of Theosophy through the difficult years 1905-1918. His high intellectual position and world-known scientific name established the position of Theosophy in Italian cultural life. This position was steadfastly maintained under the regime of Signor Turin, Colonel Boggiani and Contessa Gamberini Cavallini.

Propaganda: Under the impetus of the present General Secretary, a strong stimulation has been given to all the Section activities; the cultural appeal is being pursued, and the entrance into The Society of many younger members is rejuvenating the Section. A vigorous contribution is being given to aid Fascism in the new impulse which it has brought to the life of the Nation.

JAVA

(SEE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES)

MEXICO

President of Republic: General Lázaro Cárdenas, 1 December 1934—30th November 1940.

National Summary:

Keynote: The Spirit of Freedom—Loyalty—Beauty through Colour and Rhythm.

Mexico's history falls into three epochs. Annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, for three centuries she was governed through 62 viceroys. 1822-1911, nearly a century of building and shaping of the life of the independent nation; the last or revolu-

tionary epoch, commenced with *coups d'état* and civil war and culminated in bold social and economic experiments.

Three great socio-economic revolutions have rent Mexico asunder during the last hundred years. The first, begun in 1810 by Hidalgo, substituted native-born for European-born Spaniards in industry, resulting in still greater power and wealth for the Church, which by 1821 owned one-half the wealth of the capital city. The second revolution, inspired by the great Indian president, Benito Juárez, in 1854, at a time when

the Church owned one-third of the real property of the whole Republic, separated Church and State, but worked to the advantage of the great landowners. The third revolution begun in 1910 and reaching a climax in the present Marxist Socialistic regime of General Cárdenas, is directed chiefly toward agrarian reform by the distribution of every tillable inch of land among the Indian peasantry, together with regulation of property, a partnership between worker and capitalist, and above all, a more expansive movement toward popular education. (Over 27% of Budget so spent.) The present Government has given more land to the peasantry than the peasants ever seized for themselves, five million acres to some 300,000 peasants, making a total of 8,500,000 acres of cultivable land and 20,000,000 acres of barren territory distributed amongst 900,000 peasants. There still remain in Mexico 2,500,000 rural landless toilers.

Newly created industries are being assisted to hold out until markets are secured, and an attempt is being made to eliminate foreign capital by a special fund of fifteen million pesos administered through "The National Bank for Mortgages, City Development, and Public Works," newly created, which will grant long-term loans to industries of national importance.

The new Penal Code of 1930 abolished the death penalty (except for Army), and without the aid of Courts, a commission of alienists and other specialists study and "try" criminals to see how they can refit them into social life.

The present Government is "determined to stamp out terrorism and is working for the restoration of complete religious and political freedom."

"To help the introduction of new ideas, give more initiative and prevent the formation of bureaucracy," no Governor of the Federated States can be re-elected before two years have elapsed from his last term of office. (December 1935).

Cultural Activities :

"Mexico—a land of contrasts—the old and the new working side by side . . . women washing clothes in a

stream which runs beside a powerful railway, native festivals conducted to the accompaniment of an American radio. The old world and the new, inexorably interwoven, producing a series of contrasts like the bright, clashing colours of the countryside itself." (*Christian Science Monitor*).

A country with the traditions of the ancient civilizations of the Aztecs and Mayas, themselves descendants of the Toltecs, all tracing in codices of stone their origin as "coming to this land from the other side of the sea." (The keystone has been discovered by Dr. Alfonso Caso in Oaxaca, the first to be found in Mayan structures.) A country which had had the teaching of the "One Unique God" from the lips of its Aztec King and Poet, Netzahualcoyotl, centuries before the arrival of Christian teachers. A people in which the Spirit of Beauty finds expression through Colour, Dance and Song. Such a people are blending the old with the new in the rebirth of a Nation.

Theosophy in Mexico :

General Secretary: Dr. David R. Cervera, 1935-.

History : The Theosophical seed was sown by Victor Ramond of Cuba in Mexico in 1906. Of the several scattered Lodges founded that year, Au Ra is still active in Mexico City. These Lodges were attached to the Cuban Section until 24 February 1920 when the Section charter (dated 12 November 1919) was brought to Mexico and Señor Agustín Garza Galindo, its founder, was made first General Secretary. Within the next two years the Section expanded from eight to twenty-three Lodges. In 1929 the lecture-tour of Mr. Jinarajadasa stimulated a veritable revival of spiritual thought in Mexico. Though forbidden by the Church to attend the lectures, large audiences crowded the halls, many of them women, young people, and labourers—a very remarkable sign of the awakening of national consciousness. The 1931 and 1932 tours of Señora Consuelo R. de Aldag, of the U.S.A. were of great value. Several of the Lodges own their own homes. Headquarters in 1930 acquired a massive

house located in the very heart of Mexico City, which is utilized by Theosophical and allied movements every day. A lecture hall and shrine are now being built. This Headquarters owns six beautiful pictures of the Founders and leaders done in oil by Daniel del Valle, a devoted member.

The Section pays tribute to the work of Francisco Gómez Rul, José Queijero, Adolfo Montoya, Francisco Diaz Quijano, Mrs. Gertrudis de la Peña Vda de Cisneros, Carolina M. de Becerra y Castro, who have passed from physical work; and to the active workers José

Antonio Garro, Dr. Alfred Cuarón, Augustin Ponte y Blanco, Guillermo Blanco, Ramiro Gómez Camacho, and its devoted General Secretaries.

Propaganda: Beside the sectional bulletin for members, a four-page leaflet *Amistad* has a wide monthly distribution to non-members, among them many Government officials. Year after year thousands of leaflets are printed for the public, on the Section's own press, (1935, over 100,000). Broadcasting and excellent Press notices spread the "present Theosophical mood: Art and Fraternization."

NETHERLANDS

Sovereign: Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born 31 August 1880, succeeded to the Throne 23 November 1890; crowned when of age, 31 August 1898. Crown Princess Juliana, born 30 April 1909, to marry in January, 1937, Prince Bernhard Zur Lippe Biesterfeld.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Common Sense, of Probity, and of Receptivity for Practical Idealism." (G.S.A.)

The Netherlands ideal is first and foremost Peace. The people are internationally minded and have given protection and freedom to refugees of all times. Yet they never permit this neutral sanctuary to be violated by agitators fomenting plots against other nations, and they deport all such as undesirables. Holland is a country peculiarly placed geographically and spiritually. It might be said to hold the spiritual balance as the middle pin of the Northern European scales. Holland has endeavoured to break down economic and other barriers with neighbouring countries. The scrupulous sense of fairness and honour of the people is indicated in the splendid National Song, in which William the Silent honours Phillip of Spain, his most bitter enemy.

The Queen of the Netherlands is no mere symbol of authority, but, actively at the helm of State, knows the minutest

details of her entire Empire, internal and colonial, and within herself embodies all those qualities for which her people are honoured: Tenacious, thrifty, independent, a pioneer people, and one of the most efficient in the world in character, in equipment and in achievement. The world knows how Holland has defended her territories through a masterly system of dykes from the inroads of an ever-pressing sea. During the last century, through magnificent reclamation projects, 300,000 acres of water-beds, and 800,000 acres of waste land have been transformed into cultivable and habitable land. The second stage of the present Zuider Zee reclamation project will be finished by 1951, and will add another 120,000 acres of fertile ground for the use of the country's fast increasing population. The electrification of the important railways will be completed before May 1938, and these railways are soon to be nationalized. Through many central economic bureaux the State is making itself felt in all fields of political and economic life. The Nation is seriously examining the question of the country's industrialization, and many hundreds of millions of guilders have been spent on public works of lasting value in the past 25 years. Labour Camps are giving the unemployed an opportunity for rehabilitation through constructive

work, and since 19 September 1916 a Government scheme of unemployment insurance has been in effect. So deep is the respect for the Judges of the land that trial by jury is unknown.

The political emancipation of the Calvinist and Catholic groups, the renaissance and influence of the bordering Flemish culture, the organization and rise in prosperity of the working class—all these have added richness and depth to the national consciousness.

Cultural Activities :

Beauty is expressed through home, husbandry, and the arts. Everyday life is artistically lived amidst beautiful homes and gardens. The Dutch kitchen is not a prosaic but a delightful spot for home-making.

One feature of culture in the Netherlands is the large number of prosperous institutions for the encouragement of science and the fine arts, most of them founded 1750 to 1850. Many of these associations are international in scope, as for example the Institute of Language, Geography and Ethnology of the Netherlands-Indies, founded in 1851, which has contributed materially to the sympathetic understanding existing between Holland and her distant colonies.

No less than seventeen Nobel prizes have been won by Dutch scientists, one of the most outstanding pieces of work being that approaching the Absolute Zero in the Kamerlingh Onnes laboratory at Leyden. Another the work by Prof. Gaumann, which proves that plants develop abnormal temperatures during illness, some diseases causing acute rises, mechanical injuries and other diseases only slow fevers, thus again reminding us of the truth long known to the occultist of the identity of all the kingdoms of nature.

In aquatic sports Holland holds many world records, in the winning of which Willy den Ouden, the famous woman swimmer, is pre-eminent.

Some great celebrations during 1935-6 : A Rembrandt exhibition on 14 July 1935, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Rijksmuseum ; the Third Centenary of the University of Utrecht on 22 June 1936 ; the opening

of the British Art Exhibition in Amsterdam by the Duke of Kent on 4th July 1936 ; the two-day Congress of the Nation, as well as a Convention of the T. S. Section, to commemorate the fourth centenary of the death of Desiderius Erasmus, friend of Sir Thomas More.

The Dutch schools of painting are very famous : Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Jan Steen, Ruysdael, and Hobbema. Dutch architecture is developing along new lines made famous by Berlage, de Bazel (F.T.S.), and Dudok. In Music modern Holland excels, and nine Theosophists are composers. Many Dutch composers have world reputations, as for example, Dr. Willem Mengelberg, leader of the Amsterdam Orchestra.

The Netherlands language is an excellent medium for prose, poetry and philosophy. The modern trend is simplicity and directness. In fact the cultural ideals of the national life as a whole are simplicity and perfection in living.

Theosophy in the Netherlands :

General Secretary : J. Kruisheer, 1931-.

History : The first Lodge in Holland was the Post Nubila Lux T.S., founded 1881 in The Hague by Captain A. de Bourbon. This Lodge existed throughout the eighties, losing strength with the passing of its founder in 1887. On the 1st November 1890, a group was formed in Amsterdam to study and propagate Theosophy, among whom were W. B. Fricke, Mr. and Mrs. Wierts van Coehoorn, and Mrs. P. C. Meuleman, "the mother of Theosophy in Holland." In January 1891 a charter was obtained from the English Section for a Dutch-Belgian Subsection. Soon after, the house in Amsteldyk 76 was rented and this became the centre of administration, propaganda, and study, as well as the dwelling-place of eight or nine students who worked there under the guidance of Mrs. Meuleman. Other centres mentioned in 1891 were Arnheim, Courcelles, and The Hague. Several books were translated into Dutch by Mrs. A. S. Obreen toe Laer, and in May, 1892, the first number of the monthly *Theosophia* appeared. Gradually the

movement spread through the Netherlands and Belgium. Other future Section leaders came into the ranks: * Mr. Johan van Manen in 1895 at Haarlem, Miss Dijkgraaf in 1896; Mrs. Windust, A. J. Cnoop Koopmans, J. P. W. Schuurman, Mrs. Ramondt-Hirschmann, Mevrouw van Eeghen-Boissevain, Dr. van der Leeuw, and many others.

The Belgian Lodges grew numerous enough to have their own movement, and in 1897 the Dutch Section was chartered, the first meeting being held on 18 July, G. R. S. Mead installing W. B. Fricke as General Secretary. The printing of Theosophical translations was organized by the founding by H. J. van Ginkel of the Theosophical Publishing House. The movement grew steadily and surely until by 1929 a Theosophical Temple and adjacent structures, centralizing all Theosophical and allied activities, was founded on grounds near the old Headquarters which is now devoted solely to housing workers. A European Congress was held at Amsterdam in 1935. Many great Theosophists have contributed through their lecture tours to the upbuilding of the Section; the Ommen Star Camp has left a spiritual impress on the country; and greatest of all recent focuses of spiritual life in the Netherlands is St. Michael's Centre at Naarden, Huizen, which co-ordinates Theosophical impulses in the Northern Hemisphere.

Propaganda: The Section from its earliest years has taken Theosophy into every sphere of life, rather than sitting in its Lodges waiting for a reluctant world to storm its doors. In the first year of The Society's existence (1890) the Wilhelmina Catherina School to bring Theosophy to the youth of Amsterdam was founded by Mr. Fricke, introducing the comparatively unknown Froebel Kindergarten system. Today the Huizen School at Drafna carries on the spread of Theosophy among the Netherlands youth. A strong Youth Movement is making a platform of friendship whereon it is possible for small groups of diametrically opposed young people to "come together differently." This is having a far-reaching effect on the youth of the Nation and its ultimate outlook on its future responsibilities. The radio and all modern methods of propaganda are utilized to the fullest extent.

The International Centre in Huizen has been producing a series of interesting "National Festivals," the first being devoted to The Netherlands. These Festivals express the ruling spirit of each Nation with an intimate understanding of its finest tones. International bodies devoted to Brotherhood and the betterment of the world find a responsive home here, all aiding The Netherlands towards her cultural and spiritual goal.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Head of Country: Governor-General, Jhr. Tjarda van Starckenborg Stachommer, appointed September 1936 by Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands

National Summary:

Keynote: Religion; Mysticism, and Beauty, expressed through Symbol, Drama, and Dance.

The Government is doing its best to provide for the education of all classes, as well as to stimulate industries, agriculture, art, science and spiritual devel-

opment. A movement in 1910 started the political renaissance of the Indonesian people, and they are steadily growing toward autonomy, assisted wisely and tactfully by an understanding Government.

Cultural Activities:

The Netherlands Indies constitute a bridge between the Asiatic and Australian continents and civilizations. Flora and fauna are blended in a proportion of 80%. Asiatic and 20% distinctly Australian. The population is blended in

* See Who's Who.

somewhat the same proportions, including of course a large number of Europeans. Advanced culture is found in Java, Sumatra, and Bali. Three currents of civilization have met in Indonesia: the Hindu-Buddhistic, the Mohammedan, and the Christian. Up to the 15th century Java and Sumatra formed a very prosperous Hindu-Buddhistic Kingdom; their great kings are still famed in legend for wisdom and valour. Then came the penetration of Islam, which is now the predominant culture in the land, though the art, literature and popular customs of ancient Java are still highly honoured. This may account for the ready response of the people to Theosophical ideals and ideas. Many monuments still remain from that glorious period of history, the most wonderful being the splendid Borobodoer, a mighty monument relating in its sculptures the history of the Prince-Teacher, Gautama Buddha. Scattered over Java and Sumatra are many other, less known, but magnificent remains of temples, palaces, and monuments, which make Java an Eldorado for archaeologists and for history-loving tourists.

Government has splendidly met the problem of the fifty odd languages spoken (the principal of which are Dutch, Malay, Javanese, Sudanese, Arabic and Chinese) by establishing schools in the native tongues for a seven years' education, then link-schools with a five-year course of instruction, followed by schools of higher and technical training. Every effort is made (see The Netherlands) to study and preserve the indigenous cultures, and in consequence the people live natural, happy lives, free to express themselves at their highest.

Theosophy in Indonesia :

General Secretary : A. J. H. van Leeuwen, 1928-.

History : H. P. Blavatsky, greatly interested in the temples and monuments of Central Java, visited the Islands in 1852 and 1860. In 1881 the Pekalongan Theosophical Society was chartered with Baron von Tenggagel as its president. After his passing in 1893 Theos-

ophy slumbered in Java, to be awakened again in 1901 through a Lodge founded at Semarang by P. A. van Asperen van de Velde which was attached to the Netherlands Section. In May 1909 the Indonesian Section was formed as a Sub-Section of the Netherlands Section, at the suggestion of K. van Gelder during the first Theosophical Congress of 1908. In 1911, the tour of C. W. Leadbeater, accompanied by Johan van Marén, and well organized by D. van Hinloopen Labberton, stimulated the founding of an independent Netherlands-Indies Section, which was granted a charter 5 April 1912, with Mr. Labberton as first General Secretary. The subsequent visits of Bishop Leadbeater, 1914, 1926, and 1929, several visits (the last in 1936) of C. Jinarajadasa, and Bishop Mazel, that of Dr. van der Leeuw in 1928, Dr. and Mrs. Arundale in 1929, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson in 1933, 1936 have been of inestimable value in building up the Section to its present strength of 26 active Lodges and 9 centres, with a total active membership of 1,335—a net increase of 95 members in the year 1936.

Some events in the life of the Section : The sending of the Wajang dancers with a gamelan orchestra to the Golden Jubilee Convention in Adyar, to give their beautiful dances interpreting episodes of the life of Rama ; the founding of a Banking Corporation in 1934 to prove a strong barrier against the financial collapse then threatening members, the Lodges and their many fine headquarters, and the Section itself.

Propaganda : Theosophy has been carried to the people of Indonesia through many and varied vehicles : Tours and Summer Schools, a growing Section Library ; a magnificent system of Theosophical schools with a range of training from infant to college and technical work ; a movement of the Friends of Light (Pemitran Tjahja) now numbering over a thousand members, which takes Theosophy out among the common people and gives them its blessed wisdom ; the publication of

bulletins and journals in five languages, and a handbook in two.

One of the outstanding features of Theosophy's expression has been through Beauty. The Javanese people, having an inborn sense of beauty and art, quickened and fed by the natural loveliness of their land, find an easy expression for their inner life in music and drama. The highest Theosophical ideals and ancient occult teachings are thus brought into daily life through the art of the Drama-Dance, the *Wajang-Wong*, performed by individuals, and by the *Wajang-Koelit*, the Shadow-Play. The European members in Java no less than their Javanese brethren have worked along the line of revealing

and teaching Theosophy through the drama. *Tableaux*, mystery-plays, eurhythmic dances, were created by the members, their artistic capacities utilized to the full in devising beautiful stage and lighting effects, designing artistic programmes and exquisite costumes and jewelry. To see these beautiful performances, halls have been packed not only once but many times thrice. In this way the Netherlands Indies Section has, for many years brought into this link between North and South the special aspect of Theosophy as Beauty.

Only the wholehearted devotion of the members in unlimited generosity and unwearyed labour could have achieved these magnificent results.

NEW ZEALAND

Governor-General of Dominion of British Empire: His Excellency Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., 12 April 1935-
National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Britain in youthful and beautiful setting." (G.S.A.)

New Zealand is one of the outstanding nations in the progressive manner in which she has faced and dealt with the problems of economics and of wise administration not only of her white citizens but the primitive peoples entrusted to her care. New Zealand was the first State to admit women to the polls, in 1893, more than forty years ago, and in 1919 women were eligible to the House of Representatives. The native Maoris are eligible to vote for their own Maori members of the House of Representatives. The "goodwill" visit of a Government delegation in July 1936 to hear the people's difficulties in the Island of Samoa (a mandated territory) and the liberal concessions made by Government to the people, including remission of tax arrears, the right to home rule movements, etc., have brought the Samoan people again into harmonious co-operation with the Administration. The King Edward VIII, a newly annexed Island in the Phoenix Group, just south of the

Equator and six hundred miles north of Samoa, is to be administered by New Zealand.

After a phenomenal recovery from the depression, the Budget for 1934-5 revealed a surplus of £8,000. The unemployment situation was met not only by temporary relief measures but by absorbing men into permanent employment through encouraging existing industries and developing new ones.

The aim of the present Labour Government is "to guarantee to every person able and willing to work an income sufficient to provide a comfortable home and home life." Every effort is being made, therefore, to broaden and deepen an already liberal scheme of social security. New Zealand's old-age pension system dates back to 1898. In August 1936, Government outlined the new Budget in which the old-age pension is raised to £1 weekly; an invalid pension is established of £1 weekly with 10s. for a wife and each dependent child; and other pensions and family allowances are improved. A three-year programme of public works to develop railways, highways, roads, harbours, and aerodromes and a substantial increase in sustenance and relief work rates for the unemployed will rehabilitate the few remaining workless citizens.

During a short session of eleven weeks, concluded 11 June 1936, the following measures were passed: (1) The conversion of the Reserve Bank to complete State ownership control, with provision for State control of credit and exchange and the financing of guaranteed prices; (2) Conversion of the Mortgage Corporation to State ownership with enlarged powers of borrowing and lending; (3) Guaranteed prices for exported dairy produce with marketing control of internal trade of primary products; (4) Abolition of the Boards of Control for railways, unemployment, transport, and broadcasting which come under direct ministerial authority; (5) Far-reaching amendments to industrial law, including a restoration of compulsory arbitration and the introduction of compulsory trade unionism, a basic wage, and a provisional 40-hour week. This experiment in Government might be termed a blend of Liberalism and Socialism.

Cultural Activities:

Within a space of about 1,000 square miles is to be found not only the impress of subtropical beauty in North Island but fjords, glacial caverns, and majestic mountains that border the Antarctic circle in the Island of the South. And yet the people have made of it another England, an England of beautiful gardens and picturesque homes, an England with the traditions of centuries of culture. And in this blending of old and new is developing the Sixth Subrace (see Australia and America), New Zealand having her special part to play in its unfoldment. Some of the more important artistic activities of the year are: *Maori Portraits* by E. Goldie of Auckland, hung in the Royal Academy in 1935 and 1936. The first dramatic film made in New Zealand *On the Friendly Road*, completed in Auckland 1936 by R. Hayward. Dennis Dowling of Dunedin won the baritone solo competition at the London Musical Festival in 1936. New Zealand is producing many young composers whose work includes songs and orchestral and chamber music. Two compositions worthy of mention produced during

1935-6 are *Trio* by Eric Waters (composer of *Abbess of Whitby*), and *The Coo-coo*, by Beatrice Tombs (words by Eileen Duggan).

Adventure notes the continued exploits of Jean Batten, the young New Zealand solo airwoman who on October 16 landed at Auckland, completing the first direct England-New Zealand Flight in 11 days 56 minutes, and by 2'28'', beating Captain Ulm's record of a flight across the Tasman Sea, the first woman to achieve the latter feat. On October 11, Miss Batten broke the previous record for a solo flight from England to Australia by 24 hours and 16 minutes, taking 5 days, 21 hours, and 3 minutes. and on the same day she set out again and in 31 hours flew the 2,500 miles across continent to have her machine overhauled.

Theosophy in New Zealand:

General Secretary: Rt. Rev. William Crawford, 1925-.

History: The first Lodge in New Zealand was formed in Wellington by E. P. Sturdy in 1888, of which John Sinclair, of a well-known Auckland family, was President from 1889 to 1895. The Auckland Lodge was founded 1891, and its president in 1894-5 was Miss Lilian Edger, a name inseparable from the history of Theosophy in Australasia. Among other names closely associated with the early history are Rev. S. J. Neill (Presbyterian Minister), Mr. Betts, Dr. C. W. Sanders, the Draffins, the Rt. Rev. J. R. Thomson. Thanks to the help of the Countess Wachtmeister, the Section was formed 7 April 1896, with Miss Edger its first General Secretary. Of the first Lodges there are still active Christchurch (1894), Dunedin (1893), Wellington (1894), Wanganui (1896), besides many other Lodges founded in the early twentieth century. Many of the Lodges own their own buildings.

Theosophist leaders and other overseas workers have assisted New Zealand, the latest visit being that of Mr. Jinajadasa in 1935 who gave public lectures in the four chief centres and inaugurated the Ritual of the Mystic

Star. The public are impressed by its deeply mystical appeal.

Propaganda: Lectures and distribution of literature through many channels. The Section takes its part in the political life of the nation—the recently appointed Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. H. G. R. Mason, is Vice-President of H.P.B. Lodge, Auckland.

The Youth Movement is very vital,

not only in the beautiful Vasanta Garden School, now in its 18th year, but also in the Round Table with its creditable monthly, *The Torch*, and in the dramatic performances given by young people, "which illustrate most effectively the ideals of Theosophy." The Order of Service is particularly active in Peace, Drama, Health, and Animal Welfare Groups. New Zealand is a stronghold of Theosophy.

NORWAY

Reigning Sovereign: Haakon VII, second son of the King of Denmark, elected to the Throne by a plebiscite in 1905 after the formal establishment of Norway as an independent Kingdom.

National Summary:

Keynote: "Nearness to Nature, Simplicity, Spirit of Adventure." (G.S.A.)

Norway's Sovereign is in the rare position of being the choice of an overwhelming majority of his people to set up a new dynasty. The King's Motto, "All for Norway," is a mark not only of his own life and that of other members of the Royal family, but is reflected in the outlook of Cabinet and Storting (Parliament) which assist in the administration of this steady, strong, and progressive nation. (The Budget of 1936-7 reveals substantial allotments to social improvement, and the most generous of any single item on the Budget is "Church, education, and the arts.")

Queen Maud and Crown Princess Martha, untiring in social service, and the Crown Prince Olav, educated with his fellow citizens in the public schools, are beloved by all the people.

Municipal suffrage was granted to women in 1901, parliamentary suffrage in 1907 (the first women in a sovereign country in Europe to obtain the vote), and since 1913 women have been entitled to full suffrage equality with men. Women in Norway are now appealing for the right to become ministers of the gospel and army officers, a proposition accepted by one Chamber, but rejected by the other. Illegitimate children have equal rights of inheritance with legiti-

mate, except for peasants' farms, and heavy paternal obligations are imposed for the protection of such children and their mothers. Arbitration before litigation is a recognized principle in legal procedure, and town and district commissions of mediation attempt to adjust all civil disputes, thereby greatly reducing the number of cases which find their way to courts of law. The death penalty has been abolished.

Inventions and discoveries of far-reaching economic importance have been made, and particularly noteworthy ones deal with refrigeration, navigation, fishing, timber felling, and electro-chemistry. (Whaling through electrocution has been made painless.)

A growing rapprochement is evident between Scandinavian countries which have much of idealism and interest in common.

Cultural Activities:

Before one can appreciate the cultural life of Norway, one must know Norway: Land of majestic mountains, at whose feet course reverently fjords of sapphire blue overshot with pearl of glacier stream, and cascading from whose peaks spray down mystic veils of diamond drops, her waterfalls. And over all the Midnight Sun. Such beauty dreams through the life of the people and expresses itself in an exuberant flood of art, music, and literature that is epoch-making in its scope.

Such men as Kierulf, Grieg, Svendsen, and Sinding in the musical field created epochs. Monrad Johansen, Norway's most eminent living composer, Arne

eggen, Johan Backer-Lunde, Fridtjof Backer Grondahl, Trygve Torjussen, Fartein Valen, Pauline Hall, Anne-Marie Orbeck (a young girl) carry on the tradition of genius. There is a tendency among Norwegian composers to employ "advanced" harmonies and rhythmic treatment, through which is being unfolded a typical national music. Nils Geirr Tveit (a new name), continues in his great work, *The Dreams of Baldur*, an ancient Norse-Germanic Saga. There is a strong interest in opera, and the Norwegian singer, Kirsten Flagstad, has won triumphs in Wagnerian performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The Bach Jubilee was celebrated by a chorus of 3,000.

Gustav Vigeland, Norway's greatest sculptor, in whose colossal studio one walks through a forest of sculpture, is now completing a monumental fountain at Frogner, which depicts hundreds of grouped and single figures, from age to children at play, an expression of vivid life. Architecture is monumental in power, the recently completed Odd-fellows Home in Oslo giving the impression of a huge rock. The new City Hall in Oslo and the restoration of the Nidaros Cathedral at Trondheim are projects in progress.

Painters are concentrating on social topics, the national peace movement stimulating a fine exhibition of paintings. The altar-painting in Linköping's Cathedral by Henrik Sorénson is a magnificent piece of work. The central figure, a young and radiant Christ with arms outstretched, surrounded by an aura of shining colours, depicts the artist's vision of a timeless and cosmic Christ. Norway's greatest artist, Edward Munch, whose influence on the younger generation has been incalculable, despite his seventy years, is still hard at work.

The Art of Handicraft Associa-

tion, a guild of workers, are reviving beauty and simplicity in industry. A recent achievement in craftsmanship is a simple device which gives any violin the full rich tones of a precious old instrument.

Norway has produced many other figures of world-wide reputation. Among these are the poets Ibsen and Bjornson, the violinist Ole Bull, the painter Hans Gude, the explorers Fridtjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen, the mathematician Niels Henrik Abel, and the physicist Kristian Birkeland.

Theosophy in Norway :

General Secretary : Fru Dagny Zadig, 1936.

History : The first Lodge in Norway was The Norwegian Lodge in Kristiania, 1893, G. Elfving, president, and H. Almé, secretary. Kristiania Lodge was chartered 6-10-1905, Rich Eriksen president, and Bergen Lodge, 1-3-1909. From 1911 until the chartering of the Section 8 October 1913, nine Lodges were formed. Miss Eva Blytt became the first General Secretary. Many visitors have assisted the Section in Norway, including recently Mr. Edwin Bolt, Miss Jean Glen-Walker, Mr. Jinarajadasa (1935) and the President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi in 1936.

Propaganda : A vigorous effort has been put into the Straight Theosophy Campaign and all the literature has been translated and published. The Section Journal *Norsk Teosofisk Tidsskrift* holds the scattered Lodges and members together, and every effort is made to keep the Journal at a high level. A youth group is working at Oslo for whom has been translated *The Spirit of Youth* by the President. The Summer School of 1935 was attended by members from seven countries, and that of 1936, coincident with the Presidential visit, was an outpouring of Theosophic life into the national consciousness.

PARAGUAY

Provisional President of the Republic : Colonel Rafael Franco. Placed in office by a military junta, 18 February 1936.

National Summary :

The Paraguayans are a brave and independent people, descendants of the ancient Indians (Guaranis) and Spanish

adventurers who conquered the country in 1527. The territory of Paraguay in the sixteenth century comprised Uruguay, parts of Brazil, and a large portion of Argentina. Spain ceded a part of this territory to Portugal. In 1811 Paraguay declared itself an independent Republic. An exhausting war was waged with the neighbouring territories in 1864, which reduced the population from over a million to 28,746 men, 106,254 women over 15 years, and 86,079 children. In 1919 Paraguay joined the League of Nations. An age-long border dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, leading to armed conflicts over a period of years, was settled through the arbitration of South American members of the League, and a treaty of peace was signed at Buenos Aires on 22 January 1936.

The present Government came into power as the result of a military revolt. Col. Franco immediately set about establishing a "Totalitarian State." All industries were placed under the control of the Minister of the Interior, and the Party and the State were declared to be inseparable. The Platform and programme of the National Revolutionary Party are: Amendment of the country's Constitution (dating from 1870); abolition of class distinctions and privileges; protection for home industries; nationalization of certain services and "necessity" industries;

special law for the protection of peasants and workers; more extensive education for the masses; new laws governing the ownership of land; a minimum standard of living for rural and working-class families. A decree was signed 6 May 1936 providing for the expropriation of four million acres of unused land which will be distributed among peasants.

Cultural Activities:

Education is free and nominally compulsory, and since 1935 provision has been made for adult schools. Secondary schools and a National University provide higher educational facilities. The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted.

Theosophy in Paraguay:

The first Lodge in Paraguay was chartered in 1912, Destellos de Oriente, at Asuncion, Viriato Diaz Perez, President, and José Marsal Secretary. With Uruguay and Argentina, Paraguay united in the formation of the Argentine Section 18 January 1920. In 1929, during the visit of Mr. Jinarajadasa, Paraguay was chartered as an independent Section, with José Marsal as General Secretary. But because of extremely difficult economic conditions, the Section in 1931 dropped to Federation status, and finally to one Lodge, an isolated outpost of Theosophy.

PERU

President of Republic: General Don Oscar Raimundo Benavides, 30 Ap. 1933 to 8 December 1936.

National Summary:

A strong, brave and beauty-loving people in a land whose tradition dates not only to an Inca Empire, but still older civilizations "of the Sun."

The Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its Declaration of Independence on 28 July 1821 and in 1824 gained its actual freedom. Among other provisions of the new Constitution of 9 April 1933, voting

is compulsory for all literate males between 21 and 60 years. Members of "political parties of an international character" are disqualified from holding public office.

A recent boundary dispute between Peru and Colombia was amicably settled by a League of Nations Commission 27 September 1935.

To promote the assimilation of the Indian population, estimated at four million, the Government in 1930 declared June 24 of each year to be a national holiday, "day of the indigene," to be celebrated with appropriate

ceremonies. By a decree issued in 1927, the Indians were freed from the peonage system which existed in some regions.

Cultural Activities:

Determined efforts have been made by Government in behalf of the public health. Elementary education is free and compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14. The system is highly centralized, all teaching appointments being made by the Ministry of Education. There are special schools for the Indians; also 30 travelling schools. Higher education is normally provided at the Universidad de San Marcos in Lima, founded by Charles V in 1551, and four other universities and State Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Trades, and Engineering. Religious liberty exists, but the Roman Catholic religion is protected by the State, and in 1929 a decree was issued permitting only Roman Catholic religious instruction in schools, State or private. All marriages are civil, regardless of religion, and preceded by medical examination. Liberal divorce laws operate.

To trace the culture of the highly civilized Inca Empire predating the Spanish Conquest in the early sixteenth century, we must go to contemporary records such as those written by Garcilaso de la Vega whose mother was of the Inca blood-royal, and many others. Since this period Peruvian literature has been unbroken and of a high standard. Among the many writers of the twentieth century, three stand out pre-eminent: Ricardo Palma (1832-1919), who recreated anecdotes of the colonial period in six volumes of *Tradiciones Peruanas*, a treasure house of Peruvian history and culture; Manuel Gonzales Prada (1848-1918), poet, radical philosopher, and essayist; and José Santos Chocano (1875-), a poet of a new literary school, who derives inspiration from the geography, history, flora, fauna, legends and mythology of Peru. Literature since the declaration of the Republic has been studied by José de la Riva Agüero in *Carácter de la literatura del Perú independiente* and by Ventura García Calderón in his anthology, *Del Roman-*

ticismo al Modernismo. Francisco García Calderón is internationally known for essays on contemporary history, philosophy and literature. There are a host of younger writers in Peru, some of whom, like Luis Alberto Sánchez (1901-), have already attained fame.

Among contemporary men of learning may be mentioned Julio C. Tello and Luis E. Valcarcel (archaeology); H. H. Urteaga and Carlos Wiesse (history); Victor M. Maúrtua (jurisprudence); Federico Villarreal (mathematics); and Oscar Miró Quesada (philosophy). A recently developed type of architecture (neo-Peruvian) combines Inca and Spanish colonial characteristics. There are several artists of international reputation, such as Carlos Bacaflor. Among composers, J. Valle-Riestra has written several operas, the most famous of which, *Ollanta*, was inspired by the Indian music of the sierra.

Ruins of vast edifices at Tiahuanaco, south of Lake Titicaca, at Cuzco and at Ollantaitambo, about whose origin nothing is known, are entirely unlike the structures built in the 13th to 15th centuries by the Incas or "people of the Sun." Madame Blavatsky calls attention in *The Secret Doctrine* to the startling resemblance between the architecture of these colossal buildings and that of the archaic European nations; to the striking similarity of the sacred mysteries of the Mayas and the Quichés to the rites and beliefs of Ancient Egypt; to the upturning of fossil skulls in Europe, reverting closely to the type of the ancient Peruvian; to the old Peruvian tradition that "the Incas, seven in number, repeopled the earth after the deluge," as giving direct evidence of a former Atlantic Continent bridging Northwest Africa and South America. Occult investigations reveal an ancient Peruvian civilization about 12,000 B.C. under wise and beneficent priests and rulers, who, with a deep sense of responsibility, under an ideal Governmental system of social security, developed to the fullest possible measure the capacities of a happy child-like people.

Theosophy in Peru :

The first Lodge at Lima was chartered 8 August 1903, with José Arturo Ego-Aguirre, President, Federico Valles Vargas, secretary. A Karma Lodge was founded in 1914. In 1924, the H.P.B. Lodge in Lima joined the Argentine Section. At the time of Mr. Jinarajadasa's visit in 1929 five Lodges were in exis-

tence; he personally installed three others and a charter was granted to the Section with A. Benavente Alcazar as General Secretary. Though enthusiastic during its initial years, the young Section has been unable as yet to consolidate its position as a Sectional entity, and the last report lists one strong Lodge, a nucleus for a future Section.

PHILIPPINES**President of Commonwealth :**

Manuel Quezon, elected 17 Sept. 1935 to serve 15 Nov. 1935-41. *American High Commissioner*: Frank Murphy, who, relinquishing his post as Governor-General in which he had served from 15 June 1933, took office 15 Nov. 1935. His functions are chiefly liaison, between Manila and Washington.

National Summary :

Keynote: Idealism, Craftsmanship, Friendliness.

The newly formed Commonwealth is undergoing a preliminary ten-year training period under an Ordinance regulating relations between itself and the United States, until 15 November 1945, when the Commonwealth automatically becomes the fully sovereign "Philippine Republic." Its new Constitution, accepted by the Philippine Legislature on 1 May 1934, provides for a President, elected for six years (and ineligible for immediate re-election) and a single-chambered National Assembly. The President has only limited powers of veto. Suffrage is enjoyed by all literate or propertied adult males. Women, enfranchised from 1 January 1935 under a previous law, adopted in November, 1933, must now under the new Constitution ratify a desire for woman suffrage by a female vote of 300,000. The Constitution vests in the Commonwealth all ownership of the country's natural resources which, apart from agricultural land, may not be alienated, and the National Assembly has extensive power for the development of these resources, as well as such domestic matters as health, education, and the promotion of general welfare.

To assist the young Commonwealth the United States returned seventeen million dollars from excise tax collections on cocoanut oil towards its thirty million dollar annual Budget, and Congress voted twenty-three million dollars as compensation for the devaluation of the dollar.

The Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army has been requested by the Commonwealth to organize the defences of the new Government and is endeavouring through a system of training of boys and girls over ten in physical fitness, sanitation, and elementary drill, together with compulsory military service at twenty, to build up the country's internal defensive resources. At the same time teachers are working to create a national spirit among the 43 tribes speaking 87 dialects, and most of all they are attempting to give this fine people confidence in their ability to undertake the difficult task of Self-Government.

Cultural Activities :

The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic, which numbers almost ten million adherents. But in 1902, an independent Filipino Church was founded, which has grown from one and a half million adherents in 1918 to over four million in the last Church Census. This Church, while using a ritual similar to that of the Roman Church, adheres to modern science, proclaiming that science is superior to Biblical tradition; denies the possibility of miracles; and conceives God as an invisible Father with one essence and a single person. Latin was originally prescribed, but now Spanish is the

official tongue, and encouragement is given to the vernacular dialects. Marriage is allowed to its apostles. 150,000 Protestants, 24,263 Buddhists, and 443,037 Mohammedans complete the religious Census.

The expenditure on public-school education for 1931 was seventeen million dollars, or half the entire expenditure of the Commonwealth. This provided for 7,671 public schools with 188 American and 26,769 Filipino teachers, 7 provincial normal schools, a number of special technical schools, 27 provincial trade schools and 24 agricultural schools, together with 179 farm settlement schools, and the University of the Philippines with 499 professors. Besides Government schools there are 35 private institutions of higher learning, among them the University of St. Tomas founded in 1611, and 404 other private schools all accredited. An effort is made to unify the people through the common language—English.

Theosophy in The Philippines :

General Secretary : Ismael S. Zapata, 1933-.

History : The first Lodge in the Philippines was chartered in 1892 in Manila and noted until 1895 under the

active leadership of B. C. Bridger, attached to the American Section. The movement was revived through the organization of Manila Lodge 19 May 1925 by Lieut. (now Capt.) Devereux M. Myers, President, and F. L. Minton, Secretary. Its ten members belonged to seven nationalities : American, Jewish, German, English, East Indian, Russian, and Filipino. The second Lodge was on the Island of Cebu, and largely composed of professional men ; the third, Lotus Lodge in Manila, were 90% spiritualists. The José Rizal, Soliman, Nueva Ecija of Muñoz, and Filipinas Lodges completed the seven needed Lodges, and on 5 November 1933 the Section was formed with the present General Secretary. Mr. Hodson gave a series of lectures in 1933 to large audiences. A Youth Group of university students was formed the same year.

Propaganda : Through *The Lotus* journal, edited by Benito Reyes ; through a translation into Tagalog, the most widely known dialect, by Geo. and Elinore Ragan, and through lectures and classes, this youngest Section of The Theosophical Society is spreading Theosophy in the young Nation.

POLAND

President of Republic : Ignace Moscicki, 1926-33 ; 1933-.

National Summary :

Keynote : "Mysticism, Art, Endurance, Freedom." (G.S.A.)

Flags were flown on all public buildings 23 April 1935 to herald the birth of a new Constitution, described by its authors as "a happy medium between pure Parliamentary democracy on the one hand, and the Totalitarian State on the other." This Constitution confers great power upon the President, and provides for a Diet which is an expression of the Nation's opinion (the nominees for election chosen by professional syndicates such as Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture, etc.) and a Senate made up of persons of civic or military distinction,

together with men eminent in the economic and social life of the nation. Freedom of conscience and the right to vote are granted to all citizens, and every citizen of Poland's many minorities has the right of preserving his nationality and developing his mother tongue. An Amnesty Bill of 16 December 1935 released some 30,000 political prisoners. During the last five years the Republic has completed an almost entire unification of the civil and criminal law codes.

January 1934 ushered in a unification of former Social Insurance in a comprehensive scheme designed to bring security to industrial and office workers for Health, including maternity, invalidity, old age, orphan, widow, unemployment, and compulsory industrial accident and disease insurance. Poland's Premier is

in close touch with the people and himself rewards cleanliness and honesty in the peasant markets.

Through the strong guiding hand of the late Marshal Josef Pilsudski, Poland has established an absolutely impartial friendship with her great Russian and German neighbours. Of Pilsudski the President said: "He was king of our hearts and master of our desires. By his life-work he freed us from chains." Pilsudski nominated his successor, General Rydz-Smigly, who is now acclaimed by Premier and President as Poland's "first citizen." His aim for Poland is "The creation of a powerful and united organization of patriots which will represent the unique, uncontested will of the nation."

A new Four-Year Plan for unemployment relief will spend £ 70,000,000 between 1936 and 1940 for the economic and financial reconstruction of the country. Labour camps are inculcating patriotic principles in youth.

Cultural Activities:

A train of 57 wagons is touring the country with a permanent exhibition

of the industrial, agricultural, and cultural life of Poland, so that every man, woman, and child may become alive to the national treasures. A treaty with Hungary established a cultural entente for the exchange of professors, students, and literary and scientific works. Poland gave the world of science Mme Curie, taught by her Polish father, Prof. Skłodowska; the world of music Chopin, Moskowski, Paderewski, Szymanowski, Wieniawski, Godowsky, Rosenthal—the list is extensive.

Theosophy in Poland:

General Secretary; Mme Stefanja Siewierska, 1934-.

History: Miss Wanda Dynowska became Presidential Agent for Poland in 1921, and through her vigorous work a Section was established by 26 July 1923.

Propaganda: Though a young Section, the members are skilled in the art of presenting Theosophy to Poland's cultured public and steadily the membership is increasing. Summer Schools, healing and meditation groups have held the membership oriented to the central flame of Theosophy. A radiant Section!

PORTUGAL

President of Republic: Marshal António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, 1926-8; 1928-35; 17 February 1935-.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Culture, Independence and Adventure." (G.S.A.)

On 19 March 1933 the *Estata Nova* Constitution, providing for a Dictatorship on a Corporative* basis was adopted, with Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, as Dictator. Dr. Salazar prophesies that in twenty or thirty years there will not be a single parliament with legislative powers. "An assembly cannot work seriously. It is contrary to the fundamental exigencies of human nature. The parliamentary system deprives a man of one of the factors contributing to work and perfection—the sense of responsibility which raises men above their own level." Suffrage is

given to literate or propertied men and educated women. Secret Societies are regulated and in some instances prohibited. Capital punishment, except in time of war, is abolished.

The Portuguese are essentially a pioneering and colonizing people. The nineteenth century marked a period of crusades and discoveries, culminating in marking out an ocean route to India in 1499. In the next century Portugal acquired a foothold in every large continent and established an empire second only to that of Great Britain, France, and Germany. Portugal was given Roman Catholic jurisdiction over the whole of the Orient, a trace of which is seen today in Portuguese India and a portion of British India. Large bodies of the sober, hardy, industrious peasantry of the northern provinces seek their fortune in Brazil and the colonies; many return with considerable savings

* See Italy for discussion of Corporative State.

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and settle on the land. A regenerate Portugal is again taking a decided interest in colonial expansion.

Cultural Activities:

Literature in Portugal is distinguished by the wealth and variety of its lyric poetry, its primacy in bucolic verse and prose, and the number of its epic and historical books. The *cancioneiros* remain as evidence that the early love songs of the whole Iberian Peninsula were written in Portuguese; and the *Amadis*, as expressed in primitive prose, was the prototype of all romances of chivalry. Present-day literature is notable for a flowing rhythm and music, for its attempt to interpret universal nature and human joys and sorrows, and its revival of spiritual values. Monumental historical works have been achieved.

Picturesque costumes; dances obviously Moorish in origin with their graceful arm gestures; ancient ballads or perhaps the plaintive folk-songs, which every farm-hand knows and sings, fitted to new words; music of rude clarinet or bagpipe, but more frequently by the mandolin-like Portuguese "guitar"; craftsmanship of exquisite porcelain, laces, embroideries; a kindly, sober, nature-loving people in close touch with invisible realms—all these are impressions one gains from the Portuguese peasantry.

This year (1936) notes the erection of a monumental statue of the Marquis of Pombal, the courageous and wise Minister of the 18th century who liberated many slaves, fought the Inquisition, and built up national industries; the exhibition of the portraits of Eduardo Malta, and that of S.E. Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon; the concerts of the "Sociedade de Concertos de Lisboa," of the "Tivoli," and "S. Luiz" of the "Circulo de Cultural Musical"; the sensational discovery of a new method of encephalography by the celebrated specialist in Neurology, Dr. Egas Moniz.

Among the most learned living men, Portugal claims: Gago Coutinho, aviator who invented an apparatus to calculate

the exact position of aeroplanes, and with Sacadura Cabral was first to cross the South Atlantic by aeroplane; José Leite de Vasconcelos, Director of the Ethnographical Museum; Dr. Egas Moniz, physician; Dr. Mira Fernandes, mathematician; Dr. Carlos Santos, physician.

Theosophy in Portugal:

General Secretary: Mrs. Jeanne Sylvie Lefèvre, 1932-.

History: Under the French Section, Isis Lodge of Lisbon was chartered in 1920 with M. Joao Antunes, President, and M. A. R. Silva, Jr., Secretary. The Section was chartered 5 September 1921 with Dr. Joao Antunes as General Secretary. In 1936 three of its original Lodges, Visconde de Figueira and Annie Besant (1921), and the oldest Lodge, Isis, all in Lisbon, were still active. Portugal deeply appreciates the visits of Mr. Jinarajadasa in 1927, 28, 34; Miss Dykgraaf in 1928, and others. Among devoted General Secretaries, served Col. Oscar Garção, whose passing is noted in 1935. Though blocked by a war-torn territory, the Section sent a youth and adult delegation to the Geneva Congress, one party travelling via Africa.

Propaganda: Lectures in the Lodges and in the Headquarters Lisbon home; besides a quarterly bulletin, leaflets of propaganda, and 54 works of a Theosophical nature edited by the Clássica Editora Booksellers and published in Portuguese. Great Days, celebrated with special festivals of Brotherhood, Solidarity, and Friendship, give emphasis to the fundamental ideals of Theosophy.

Intensive work has been done through a National League for the Protection of Animals, with about 2,000 members, supported by the efforts of Theosophists; The League has treated 3,600 animals a year. A Fraternal League for assisting the poor distributes thousands of dollars in small sums annually; a Children's Home cares for the destitute. The weight of economic depression never crushes in the Portuguese the spirit of generosity, and our Theosophical brethren express this spirit in fullest measure.

PUERTO RICO .

Governor of Territory United States of America: Major-General Blanton Winship, 5 February 1934 .

National Summary :

An independent, religious, enthusiastic people.

Puerto Rico has been given an increasing measure of self-government since the Island came from Spanish to American hands 18 October 1898. Civil government was instituted in May 1900 under the Foraker Act ; the Olmsted Act of 1909 placed the Island's affairs under the jurisdiction of an executive department ; and the Jones Act of 1917 designated it a " Territory of the United States organized but unincorporated," granting all who chose citizenship in the United States. Legislative functions are vested in an insular Senate and House, and Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S.A. Congress through a Resident Commissioner elected by the people. The Tydings Bill passed by the U.S.A. Congress June 1936 provides that the Islanders may vote on their independence in a future plebiscite.

Cultural Activities :

Education was made compulsory in 1899, and in 1935 there were 4,670 classrooms in 2,121 school-buildings with 246,414 pupils enrolled ; together with a well-distributed system of night-schools. Private schools and the University of

Puerto Rico complete the educational facilities.

Theosophy in Puerto Rico :

General Secretary : A. J. Plard, 1930-.

History : The first Lodge, Ananda, was chartered in Ponce under the Cuban Section 31 December 1906, Estevan C. Canevara, President, and Eugenio Astol, Secretary. In 1908 followed the Puerto Rico Lodge of Aguadilla, Luis A. Torregrosa, President, and Ramon Vazquez, Secretary ; and then a Lodge in San Juan and one in Utuado in 1911. With thirteen Lodges a charter was gained 28 January 1925, through the devoted efforts of Enrique Biascoechea, Eugenio Astol and the first General Secretary, Lodo Francisco Vincenty. Headquarters Hall was consecrated by A. P. Warrington in 1928. Mr. Jinarajadasa's visit in 1930 aroused great enthusiasm. The Lodge in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, was transferred to the Section in 1930.

Propaganda : The Section owns its own Headquarters with a hall accommodating 150 persons. A weekly radio talk at the favourable hour of 8.45—9 p.m. from San Juan on Theosophy has elicited many inquiries from interested non-members. Excellent results were gained through the Straight Theosophy Campaign and the members are now vigorously at work promoting " There is a Plan."

RUMANIA

Reigning King : Carol II, born 16 October 1893, succeeded to Throne 8 June 1930-.

National Summary :

Keynote : " Art, Mysticism, Efficiency." (G.S.A.)

Wave after wave of civilization has swept over the land that is Rumania from the earliest " Black Earth Culture," dated as the first half of the third millennium B.C., and marked by remarkable painted pottery, highly artistic in design

and shape ; through the Bronze Age which gives record of a noble people who drew from Transylvanian mines gold for ornaments and plate which form the finest products of the European Bronze Age ; maintaining that Bronze Age while surrounding countries succumbed to the Iron Age ; in the eighth century B.C., finally yielding to devastating invasions from Scythia ; but recovering with the penetration of the Romans who brought

to the original Celtic Daces their present civilization and language, together with a strong Latin impress of physique and countenance. From the 6th century onwards, again came the conquerors—Goths, Huns, Bulgars, Slavs, Turks, Greeks, each bringing their gift; with brief respites in which the Daco-Romans (early Rumanians) struggled to establish the nucleus of a Nation, finally achieved 23 December 1861 by the union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, as Rumania.

The heroine Queen Marie, looking back in vision* describes her country during this next period as "peaceful, blooming, full of abundance, its vast plains an ocean of waving corn amongst which diligent peasants move to and fro gathering in the harvest."

Rumania for a time stood aloof from the World War, maintaining a strict neutrality, for she had strong ties of blood and sympathy on either side. When it seemed as if the smaller Powers would be overwhelmed, a catastrophe she could not brook, with the hope also of regaining her lost lands, she plunged into the fray, her young soldiers saluting their adored Queen with the valiant cry: "We are going! Going to victory, so that you may become Empress, Empress of *all* the Rumanians."

The brilliant heroism of the fast dwindling Rumanians achieved miracles, but in the face of steadily advancing armies one thing alone remained: with their own hands they lit the funeral pyre of their hopes and the nation's treasure—their rich oil-fields, lest they fall into alien hands, and fled, leaving only devastation behind.

From this unhappy picture we turn to the Rumania of 1936. On every hand new buildings, new boulevards, the busy port Constanza (which celebrated its 40th anniversary July 1936), all give evidence of prosperity, not this time brought by foreign conquerors, but the result of her own integration as a reunited people. As a young nation Rumania

has many problems to face, principally that of strong racial minorities in those regained territories. This she is attempting to solve by giving these minorities the right to establish and manage their own charitable, religious, social and educational institutions in which they may use their own language, and assuring the minorities a fair share of public funds therefor.

King Carol himself, an ardent democrat, states: "The Rumanian people want neither autocracy nor tyranny. Certainly I shall never attempt to force a dictatorship upon them, nor shall I ever abolish Parliament and other free institutions."

Rumania has been an enthusiastic supporter of the League of Nations, and through her former Foreign Minister, Titulescu (made a life member July 1936 of the Senate because of his service through ten Legislatures) Rumania has played an important part in world affairs. Twice the rulers of the Little Entente (Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia) met for friendly converse in 1936 (June and October). The aim of the present Government (George Tatarescu, Prime Minister) is: To follow a foreign policy aiming at ever closer relations with the Little Entente, the Balkan Entente, Poland, Great Britain, and particularly France, with friendly relations with Soviet Russia and all Rumania's other neighbours; to allow all political organizations freedom of action, provided they are law-abiding; to disarm all armed party guards, whether of the Right or of the Left; to lay the foundation of a new discipline in the universities; and to continue the accelerated equipment of the Army.

Prompted by a growing tendency among Rumanian youth to join extremist political movements, compulsory labour service to inculcate patriotism was introduced in September, 1936. More than a million young people are members of the *Sentinels*, into which are merged Boy Scout and other boys' and girls' organizations. Their aim is to guard King and country, irrespective of party or creed, and their training is both military and cultural.

* This and other quoted descriptions taken from *Rumania Yesterday and Today* written in 1918, the country's darkest hour, by Mrs. Will Gordon.

A Penal Code, adopted March 17, will come into force 1 January 1937 unifying the many codes now in force.

Cultural Activities:

Music, everywhere—improvised by barefoot peasant boy, blown by the boisterous wind from turret bells or rung by strong arms to herald a joyful occasion. Beauty everywhere! The "clear silver transparency of the ancient Roman veil, the glittering tiara, the garments richly embroidered in gold, silver, and many colours," the decorated houses; the rich flora and fauna uniting Asia and Europe. "The soil has impregnated the soul of the race with its perfume, while the race has stamped on nature the seal of originality" which "clothes the landscape with a character of hidden poetry, gentle dreaming and tranquillity." (A. Sturdza).

The peasant men have a look of calm which with age gives them a look of patriarchal beneficence. The aristocracy and town-dwellers, greatly influenced by French culture, are gay, witty, widely read, extremely versatile, and express themselves fluently in at least three languages.

Theosophy in Rumania:

General Secretary: Mme Eugenia Vasilescu, 1934-.

History: E.F.D. Bertram was made Presidential Agent in 1923 and the first Lodges chartered are Fratia of Bucarest and The Transylvania Lodge in Torda (1923). Under Miss Fanny Seculici, the first General Secretary, the Section was chartered 10 June 1925. Mlle Dykgraaf, John Cordes, Miss Glen Walker, and many visitors have helped the Section but the great event was the visit of Dr. Besant to Hunedoara in 1929, where she was well received by the Rumanian Government, Rumanian peasants from surrounding villages coming in festive clothes to do her honour. The event of 1936 was the visit of the President and ~~Shrimati Rukmini Devi~~.

Propaganda: Many and varied methods of spreading Theosophy are used by the Section: Public lectures and study groups in the Lodges and the beautiful Headquarters overlooking the whole town; books and a monthly journal; social welfare in many institutions; arts and crafts; international peace; and particularly does The Society in Rumania act as a shining bridge between the various nationalities and cultures.

RUSSIA:

UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

Ruler of Country: (New Constitution in process of formation). Union Central Executive Committee (with a joint chairmanship of representatives from each Republic) and Union Council of People's Commissars, President, V. M. Molotov, at the present time divide the legislative, administrative, and judicial authority of the Union. Sovereignty in the Soviet Union derives from the Communist Party, the General Secretary of which is Joseph Vissarionovitch Stalin.

National Summary:

Keynote: Human Solidarity and Equality, Intensity of Purpose, Creative Intelligence, Mysticism.

Alone and unaided, in fact in the beginning hindered on seventeen battle fronts, the Bolshevik (Majority) Party in 1917 established its Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and attempted the magnificent experiment of building a Socialist Commonwealth of Republics. Through sheer integrity of purpose in its internal work of national reconstruction and through demonstration of peaceful and neighbourly intent in many non-aggression pacts, the U.S.S.R. won not only the formal recognition of the Powers but the right of participation in world affairs in the League of Nations. From the chaotic state after the World War and widespread

unorganized revolt of the long suppressed masses, there came into being a Union of Republics which could meet the two essential requirements of Government: (1) the maintenance of authority with the consequent prevention of the disintegration of the realm; (2) purposefulness in the organization of the community, as demonstrated through two Five Year Plans which have reorganized the economic and cultural life of the nation.

Economic Achievements: In the first Five Year Plan (1928-33, concluded in 1932), the heavy or basic industries (iron, steel, etc.) were developed, in order that industrial expansion might be on a firm foundation. For example, from a 29 million ton production of coal in 1913, in 1930 the output was raised to 48 million tons, and in 1934 to 92 million tons, while the aim for 1937 is 152 million tons. To make the country independent in the development of raw materials and machinery was the first project. Mighty power stations, including the largest in the world, were developed. "Electrification" was the slogan. Transport (new waterways, air and railways) and communications linked ocean to ocean. Agriculture was reorganized at a speed unparalleled in history. The acreage of arable land from 1927 to 1931 increased by 47 million acres. Tractor and implement factories supplied agriculture with the necessary equipment. 2,820 State farms were organized, the largest of which covers five million acres. Agricultural research has kept pace, and the very fine Institute for Botanical Research has among its 230,000 useful plants 29,000 varieties of wheat alone. The two-thousand acre botanical gardens now being laid out on the Lenin Hills near Moscow for the coming World Fair to celebrate the establishment of the new Constitution, will, show by a special system of subsoil refrigeration or heating tropical and arctic plants growing close together in the open air.

Though expansion continued in all previous endeavours, the special emphasis in the second Five Year Plan

(1932-7, but in many lines to be achieved in 1936) focussed upon building up the lighter industrial superstructure on the foundations well laid in the first Plan. The food industries (canning, refrigeration, etc.) received particular attention. The aim in the second Plan was "to make every citizen well-to-do" (Stalin). The problem of over-production does not enter the Soviet regime for the "ultimate aim is not profits, but production, and we are continually increasing our production. If we have a great quantity of goods, our prices drop. The buyer then gets the opportunity of making cheaper and larger purchases. Our Soviet policy is to reduce prices regularly and make goods increasingly accessible to the population" (Nikoyan).

As a consequence of its great internal development and peculiar economic system, the Soviet Union was only lightly touched by the world economic crisis and "such symptoms as over-production, accumulation of stocks, unemployment, increase in foreign indebtedness, bankruptcy, and wage cuts, were conspicuous by their absence" (Litvinoff). The rouble has now been stabilized to a gold standard. Income in 1935 was 16% more than 1934 and three and a half times that of 1929.

Another achievement of the present regime is that an agriculture has now been created which seems able to guard against the large-scale famines so common in Russia before the Revolution. These results have been accomplished through wise planning, an urge for efficiency in execution, and a glorious spirit of sacrifice on the part of the people, who regard the whole undertaking as being, so to say, "Our work to further the development of a country owned by Us."

The Coming Era (New Constitution): Communism is a form of socialism which asserts that to establish a classless society: (1) A complete revolution in thought, feeling and action on the part of the people is essential; (2) To accomplish this revolution, there must be an absolute dictatorship of a party of idealists who see the vision

for at least a generation so that the "slave mentality" induced by the past centuries of capitalism may be replaced by the consciousness of applied human solidarity, the aim of true socialism.

Therefore, Soviet Communistic Russia has undergone for a generation (over eighteen years) a period of the strictest party rule until city and country alike could be educated to the socialistic ideal. A new generation of boys and girls has grown up. These young people look forward to an unlimited future of freedom, equality, and fraternity. The new classless society has been established, and consequently there is no need for the old system of absolute party dictatorship: gradual decentralization of authority has been in progress for several years, and now a new Constitution is in process of formation. This unique document does not refer to a need for struggle, class against class, as in previous Constitutions, but on the contrary asserts: "The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. consists in the Socialist system of economy and Socialist ownership of the implements and means of production." After carefully defining what is meant by the property of the State, it gives new leeway in allowing "small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on individual labour and excluding the exploitation of the labour of others." The economic life of the U.S.S.R. is determined by plan "for the purpose of increasing public wealth, of a steady rise in the material and cultural level of the toilers, of strengthening the independence of the U.S.S.R. and its defence capacity." Work is still "the obligation of each citizen capable of working." The basic rights and obligations of the citizens are defined as the right to work and the right to rest, the right to material security in sickness and old age, complete equality between men and women, both economic and political, the right to education, and complete equality irrespective of race or nationality. Religious liberty, the right to hold political demonstrations, freedom of the Press, free speech, and

security from arbitrary arrest are assured. A secret ballot, universal suffrage (with many previous barriers removed), and equality of representation between peasant and industrial worker, together with two Houses of Parliament, establish a regime which, though based on a one-party Government is still as democratic as that to be found in trade and fraternal organizations where party politics are usually subordinate to the effort to get the right man for the right place.

Cultural Activities:

Perhaps the greatest single achievement of Soviet Russia is the raising of the cultural standard of the masses. The 182 different nationalities were harmonized into one Soviet Union, but autonomy was introduced into as many areas as possible that the indigenous cultures and languages might be preserved. This, together with the adoption of a common Latin script, and the creation of 74 new alphabets also made possible the rapid education of the peoples (adults and children) throughout the Union. There are 10,000 newspapers published in 86 different languages with a total circulation of 37 million copies.

Particular attention is given to **backward areas**. For example in Tadjikistan, a small country lying just north of Afghanistan and the nearest territory to India, in 1925 there were only 6 modern schools; in 1931 there were over 2,000 educational institutions with over 120,000 students. Beside ordinary schools, there are being opened kindergartens, training-schools, libraries, and reading-rooms. Camel tracks were once the highways; now motor roads carry industrialists from cotton plantations to mills in Tadjikistan, and as everywhere else in Russia, electrification modernizes the country. Even in the far North a city has been built and land is distributed, with the former nomads organized into collective farms and hunting co-operatives.

Great sympathy is also felt with **depressed classes**, and the new Constitution especially provides that an asylum shall be granted in the U.S.S.R. to all Left-Wing leaders persecuted by

their own home governments. A second "Jewish National Home" is to be found in the Jewish Soviet Republic of Biro-Bidjan; there Yiddish is the official language and Hebrew cultural aspirations find expression. Fifty per cent of the Budget is devoted to schools, theatres, and artistic education, seven million roubles in 1936 being spent on new schools and libraries. A university is coming into being with well equipped mining, agricultural, economic, and medical colleges.

Many novel educational experiments were adopted by the path-finders of the Soviet Union, some of which have since been discarded for old and tried methods, but one admirable characteristic of the Party is its willingness to admit failure and adopt new or even discarded tactics. The system of honorary degrees has been reinstated, the universities have been given greater autonomy, and fixed textbooks again appear in the schools. Disabilities attached to bourgeois origin in higher educational institutions were removed in December 1935.

Children: A distinctive feature of Soviet education is its attempt to link the school with life outside the school at every possible point. The school children discuss the design and technique of new structures and become as interested as the engineers themselves. Moscow children run a toy factory—all duties from director or foreman down to ordinary workers being fulfilled by the children, who work in shifts of one hour and a half. No small part of the attraction is that each young worker receives one of the toys produced.

Children as the inheritors of the future Soviet State are given the best of everything, even though others lack. Over two-thirds of all school children in Soviet Russia are served with free hot luncheons in the schools. The former Czar's Village, with its two imperial palaces, near Leningrad, is now the "Children's Village."

Women, too, have more freedom and at the same time special protection from the State. They enter all professions and large numbers are engineers. The

first woman ambassador in the world was Mme Kollontai. A great "Central Institute for the Protection of Mother and Child" is in charge of crèches and maternity hospitals throughout the Union. The new (May, 1936) Family Life Code provides large bonuses for children. The population increase in 1935 exceeded four million, and the population estimate for 1966 is three hundred million, approximately double what it is today. This is attributed to the new feeling of economic security. The Union feels no anxiety for the future, as with only 37% of its territory explored and prospected, its present aggregate of mineral resources is greater than that of any other nation.

Health. Dr. L. Haden Guest, eminent English physician and F.T.S., writing for the Press from Moscow in October, 1936, stated that "the medical organization of the Union is up to the standard of any European country . . . and shows distinct signs of reaching a point which will make it one of the leading countries of the world." For example, the death rate has declined from typhoid 61.3%, diphtheria 80.1%, measles 50%, croup 60%. The children of collective farmers weighed on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 kilogrammes more in 1936 than in 1926. Vitamin concentrates (Vitamin C from the wild rose, etc.) are fed in sweetmeats. Much of the education in hygiene, because of the linguistic difficulties, is done through pictorial methods, movies, posters, etc. Men and women from remote areas receive training in Leningrad and return to their villages as pioneer workers. Sports are increasingly encouraged, though "record-breaking" is frowned on, as physical culture is considered a means of preserving and improving health, not an end in itself.

Adventure: In May, 1936, the two aviators, Vodopyanov and Mahkotkin, flying in separate planes from Moscow to Franz Josef Land, made the first plane landing on this nearest known land to the North Pole. All international records in parachute jumping belong to the Soviet Union and at least 800,000 people have jumped from

towers and 13,864 from aeroplanes in 1935.

Science: Though necessity lays emphasis on applied science, theoretical science is in no way neglected; Russian scientists were second to split the atom; a plan is now being developed to make a window into the universe through layers of ozone so that ultra-violet light can be more accurately studied; many useful stratosphere observations have been made at record heights. One very helpful invention of 1936 is a photo-electric appliance that enables the blind to read any book through a keyboard-like surface of pegs.

In a huge hermetically-sealed "climate globe," Russian scientists study not only the various climates in the vast area of the Union, but also such climates as exist in the habitable planets and their effect upon living organisms. Supersonic vibrations and light rays accelerate the growth of plants so that they may be grown in arctic regions.

Huge broadcasting stations furnish programmes to the Soviet Union. A development in films is the giant cinema in the Moscow Park of Culture and Rest, where 15,000 persons watch moving pictures on a screen as tall as a three-storey building. Russia in 1933 led the World in number of cinemas, 8,539 permanent and 14,258 travelling.

Art: The people take great interest in artistic and archaeological treasures and the museums. Meyerhold's experiments in theatrical presentation and the work of the Moscow Art Theatre and Ballet are well known. At the new Theatre for National Minorities productions are given in the mother tongue. Simplicity is the keynote of post-revolutionary architecture. However, the new Government has not allowed the ancient buildings to fall into decay. Domed palaces and minarets have been painted and re-gilded. Mansions have been redecorated as originally designed. Churches of artistic merit have been repaired. Theatres are the pride of the people. A characteristic of the new architecture is flat roofs and balconies for the recreation of the workers, with

enormous glass areas to give maximum window space. In this land of below-zero temperatures, this introduced special construction problems, all of which have been adequately met.

Exhibitions and art discussions in Soviet factories arranged by the co-operative organization of Soviet artists give a wider understanding of artistic endeavour to the toiling masses. Young artists are encouraged by commissions for portraits of prominent individuals, works on art on specific themes, sculpture, etc. By the contract system, the artist receives from 500 to 2,000 roubles a month with the obligation only of repaying the money by creative work during a stated period. No effort is made to restrict the artist in his selection of subjects. He is only relieved from material strain during his period of creativity.

Literature: The Soviet Russians have turned the full force of their intensity on the upbuilding of the Union, and books dealing with industrial and economic development are read with far more enthusiasm than the average novel. Such radical changes in the life of a people produce revolutionary changes in poetry and prose. Though much of the literature, especially prose, is propaganda, yet there is a freshness and exuberant vitality, a ruggedness and virility that mark the new spirit of the people. An example is the song *October*

"We went, asking for work and for bread,
Our hearts were oppressed with anguish,
The chimneys of the factories pointed toward the sky like tired hands without strength to make a fist.
Louder than the common, the silence was broken by the words of our grief and our pain.
O Lenin! the desire of calloused hands!

October is a messenger from the sun!
October is the will of the revolting centuries!
October! It is a labour, it is a joy and a song . . ."

Theosophy in Russia:

And in all this splendid development of Russia The Theosophical Society at the moment can aid only with its sympathetic understanding, for the Russian Section exists *Outside* Russia. During this great revolutionary change, as many of the workers were former aristocrats, and were suspected of anti-Soviet leanings, though with deepest understanding of the proletariat, the Russian Section of The Theosophical Society ceased to function in the home of its founder, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, herself such a leveller of caste that she refused to permit the use of her rightful titles and preferred to be called simply "H.P.B."

History: The first Lodge in the Russian Empire was founded by the Honourable N. A. Fadeew, aunt of Mme Blavatsky, in Odessa, and from 1883 to 1895 M. Gustav Zorn, a well known merchant, was, as secretary, the link with Headquarters. A Warsaw centre is mentioned as existing from 1893 to 1895. But these isolated centres attracted little attention. In the great cities "Theosophical teachings were banned by the censor, though a Russian Grand Duke used to have smuggled in a copy of *Lucifer*, edited by his countrywoman. Yet could not the Divine Wisdom be wholly kept out. For brave Russian youths and maidens would steal across the frontier, bent on gaining knowledge, and as the gates were closed in their eager faces in Russia, they e'en sought to quench their thirst abroad. So many a foreign university, in Switzerland, Sweden, and elsewhere, welcomed (in the eighties) these children of an unkind mother, and they gathered ideas of liberty as well as the lessons of science, and went home enriched with knowledge and with ideals of freedom, to free their own people alike from ignorance and from tyranny. Among these was Anna Rabinovitch, who had gained some Theosophical knowledge during her exile, and thought that she could give to her people no more precious gift than this. So she and a few others set up a secret press, and printed Theosophical pamphlets and these were passed from hand to hand. After a while the

seed began to grow, despite the White Terror, and some Russians came westwards, and among them Anna Kamensky (1902) and Nina de Gernet; a few books were smuggled in, and a small band of Theosophists was formed, a light in a dark place. And greatly daring, Anna Kamensky dreamed of a Theosophical Society in Russia, and she and a tiny band of devoted women were sent back as sheep in the midst of wolves. Presently came a respite of tyranny, and a little Lodge was formed, and then tiny groups here and there, till the T.S. in Russia became an accomplished fact (12 Nov 1908), and what had been whispered from ear to ear was spoken aloud for all to hear who would. The T.S. in Russia sent its reports year by year, and the fine genius of Russia spoke through a Pogovsky, an Ootomsky, a Poushkrine, and the hearts of the pioneers were glad."—Annie Besant. The Section continued intensive work until 1917

The Russian Section Outside Russia:

General Secretary: Dr. Anna Kamensky, 1908—Headquarters, Geneva.

History: In January 1926, a charter was issued to the Russian Groups outside Russia and there are now twelve Lodges scattered through Europe, the Far East, with isolated members and centres in Africa, Australia, the Philippines, Palestine, and South America. In 1932 there was an important celebration of the First Russian Jubilee—ten years of organized work—at which Dr. Arundale presided. The Subba Row medal of 1934 was awarded to Helena Pissareff for her thesis on *The Sense of Life*.

Propaganda: A yearly Congress of delegates is held in one or another of the European cities. The fine little magazine *Vestnik* keeps the members of this unique Section in touch with each other and with Theosophy. Russian translations are made of Theosophical works. Some of the Lodges are situated in territories where the Theosophical Movement is active, and so co-operate with the Section. In other countries, such as

Estonia, the Russian Lodge is the pioneer, forming the nucleus of a future National Section. In all centres, and particularly the Far East, members are doing active social work. Truly are these brethren giving much to our Movement. As Dr. E. Solovskiy has

said: "We receive much from our foreign brethren and we give also something to them—a true cross-pollenization of thought and work. We have gathered a full cup of precious golden seed. When will it be given to us to sow them in our own country?"

SCOTLAND

Reigning Sovereign: King Edward VIII.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Practical Capacity, and of making out of deserts Oases, fragrant with intimations of other worlds." (G.S.A.)

The recent achievements and national summary of the United Kingdom, Great Britain, of which Scotland is an integral part, have been considered under the heading "England—Great Britain" (which see). To Scotland is due many of these achievements, in whole or in part, as for example the building of the blue riband ship, Queen Mary, which left her birthplace on the Clyde on 24 March 1936. A sister ship is in process of construction.

Cultural Activities:

Two streams of cultural life mingle in the literature and art of Scotland: The deep and serious life of Calvinism, the dominant religion of the land; and the lyric heritage of Gaelic ancestry with its close contact with nature and invisible realms. To know Scotland, one must read the novels of Sir Walter Scott, the poems of Robert Burns, the biographies of its great pioneers, statesmen and heroes.

A characteristic architecture is revealed in the Scottish National War Memorial and certain of its old castles. The modernistic movement in Europe was introduced forty years ago by a Scottish architect, Charles Rennie Mackintosh, but it made little impression in his own land. Scotland's music has recently

been enriched by a bagpipe song written by His Majesty the King, the revival of the clarsach or small Celtic harp, and the research of Marjorie Kennedy-Fraser which brought to light the poignant Hebridean folk songs. The Grand Lodge celebrated its bicentenary in November, 1936, at which the King was made a Grand Master Mason.

Theosophy in Scotland:

General Secretary: Christopher Gale, 1933-.

History: The first Lodge, the Scottish T.S., was formed in 1884, E. W. Ewen, Secretary. It became a private Lodge in 1891. The next Lodge was the Glasgow T.S., 1888, with E. Macbean as Secretary, rechartered in 1900. The oldest living Lodge was chartered in Edinburgh 1893, G. L. Simpson, President, C. M. Oliver, Secretary. All these Lodges were functioning when a Section charter was granted 3 March 1910, under the able leadership of Major David Graham Pole who served until 1920. All the great leaders have lectured in Scotland many times. Its Silver Jubilee was celebrated in 1935.

Propaganda: A fine Headquarters sends out a steady stream of literature. Various Youth organizations are active. To further the Straight Theosophy Campaign, thousands of pamphlets were distributed among the general public, resulting in "a beneficial influence upon the general thought atmosphere of Scotland, and a surer grounding in the great truths of Theosophy."

SOUTH AFRICA (UNION OF)

(Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State)

Governor-General of Dominion of British Empire: Earl of Claren-

don, G.C.M.G., Appointed Jan. 1931, extended 24 May 1935.

National Summary :

A virile, independent „Dominion, deeply loyal to the Crown.

One of the most important events of recent years, and visioned many years before by Cecil Rhodes, was the fusion, 2 December 1934, of the two largest political interests, the South African Party, under the leadership of Gen. Smuts, and the National Party under Gen. Hertzog, representing Boer interests, in a United Party of South Africa, with the following aims :

1. The recognition of the distinctive cultural heritage of each section of the people, aiming at the realization of the national aspirations and conviction of the people with the motto, "South Africa first."

2. Maintenance of the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth.

3. Co-operation with the other members of the British Commonwealth.

4. An earnest endeavour to reach a satisfactory solution of the native question along lines which, without depriving the native of his right of development, will recognize as paramount the essentials of European civilization.

5. Protection of all sections of the population against Asiatic immigration or competition.

An Amended Natives Representation Bill was introduced 27 Feb. 1936, designed to unify the status of the native throughout the Union, providing for the abolition of the native franchise in Cape Province and the creation of a Native Representative Council, elected from four great divisions in the Union, the present voters to be registered on a special roll that will entitle them to elect three European members to the House of Assembly and two to the Cape Provincial Council. General Smuts, who has defended native interests for many years feels that though the Bill is not ideal, it contains the elements of justice and fair play, and believes that the natives will realize that Government has gone a very long way towards giving them a square deal.

A surplus of over £ 1,000,000 is to be paid into various funds for pensioners

both white and coloured, and help for the farmers.

The Silver Jubilee of the Union was celebrated 31 May 1935.

Cultural Activities :

The Empire Exhibition of South Africa was opened at Johannesburg on 15 September 1936, illustrating the progress of South Africa and the British Empire during the last fifty years and commemorating the Golden Jubilee of the City of Johannesburg, which has grown in that period from a population of 50 to over 500,000. The aeroplane in which Mrs. Mollison established the record to Cape Town hangs in a central rotunda ; a Palace of Arts shows artistic achievements of the Empire with special attention to native African life. A unique architecture is that of the old Dutch farmhouses, developed for more modern conditions by the genius of Herbert Baker, architect of many fine buildings. A distinctively South African literature has developed in both English and Afrikaans, which are the official languages. The education of native races is largely in the hands of missionaries subsidized by Government (over 25% of the Budget spent on education). There are five universities in the Union.

Gen. Smuts visions a great National Park from Kenya to the present Kruger National Park, 200 by 40 miles, a sanctuary for bird and beast.

Theosophy in South Africa :

History : First Lodge, Johannesburg, 1894, Lewis Rich, President, rechartered 1899. In 1904, there existed the Hillbrow Lodge in Johannesburg, one in Durban, Cape Town, and Pretoria. Major C. L. Peacocke was appointed Presidential Agent in 1905 and Henri Dijkman in 1908, and under Mr. Dijkman as General Secretary the South African Section, with headquarters at Durban, was chartered 27 April 1909. Because of the vast distances between the scattered chain of Lodges, a Central South African Section, with headquarters at Pretoria, was formed in 1929 under Captain Sidney Ransom, but this experiment came to an end in the amalgamation of 1936.

The long list of General Secretaries reveals many who have played an important part in the spreading of Theosophy in South Africa.

Propaganda: Pamphlets published both in English and Afrikaans; welfare work for animals and among the

natives; educational and civic activities; lectures in Lodges and Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Hédson's visits in 1934 and 1935 gave South Africa a splendid Youth Movement afire with patriotism.

SPAIN

President of the Republic: Don Manuel Azaña Diaz, 11 May 1936.

National Summary:

Keynote: "The Spirit of Culture, Independence and Adventure." (G.S.A.)

For many years Spain has been torn with internal dissensions, and it was hoped that the new Republic proclaimed in Spain on 14 April 1931 with its reform Constitution would resolve the discordant elements into a harmonious and integrated nation. However, the political struggles continued, Cabinet after Cabinet being formed in rapid succession in an endeavour to attain national stability. These Governmental changes were punctuated with riots and strikes, some attaining the dignity of minor insurrections, and for many months the country was declared by Government to be in a "state of alarm" with consequent limitations of the privileges usually enjoyed by the people. Again it was hoped, when the new President, Don Manuel Azaña, took over the reins of Government in May, 1936, and initiated a comprehensive programme of agrarian and general social relief that a new era was in view for Spain. However, on 18th July a revolt broke out in many military garrisons of Spanish Morocco which spread rapidly throughout Spain, and on 20th November the insurgents had occupied a large portion of the country, were heavily shelling Madrid, and had set up an opposition "Nationalist Government" with General Francisco Franco as dictator. A statement of his policy on 1st October 1936 declared: "An authoritarian State, no Parliament, but the will of the people to be made known through corporative assemblies; friendship with all nations, except Sovietized

States; the new State to give social justice to all, with a hearth and bread guaranteed to all workers; the country to be reorganized as a hierarchical regime, typically Spanish." Those elements fighting with Franco for "Nationalism" are Royalist and Clerical, as the privileges previously enjoyed by both have been seriously curtailed under the new Constitution (dissolution of the Jesuit Order, etc.). Strongly supporting the "Nationalist Movement" also are the land owners, large and small, of Northern Spain, who resent Government's agrarian policy of reappportionment to the wofully poor peasantry. As Right and Left elements are closely balanced, there is still hope that a blending of idealism may result in a new Spain in which all elements may find expression and fulfilment.

Cultural Activities:

Political upheavals and civil war have played havoc in the immediate past months with the expression of a Nation, essentially cultural, a Nation which finds its normal outlet in literature, song, dance and the other arts. With a return to normality will undoubtedly come a renaissance of cultural life.

Among the eminent men of Spain may be noted Rey Pastor, Professor of Mathematics in Madrid University, whose *Foundations of Superior Projective Geometry* comprise the sum total of knowledge of Geometry of Spaces of n dimensions; Gregorio Marañon, physician noted for endocrine glandular research; Juan de La Cierva, inventor of the autogiro; Manuel de Falla, a composer of some of the most genuinely representative modern Spanish music; Manuel Azaña, President and statesman,

writer and orator of merit; Sorolla, painter of universal fame for his realism and unsurpassable light effects; Torres Quevedo, one of the world's greatest living engineers and inventor of the "telekino" or distant control machine, machines for solving equations, etc. (the "Spanish Edison"); Jacinto Benavente, playwright of the modern Spanish stage, upon whom has been bestowed the Nobel Prize; Ramón del Valle-Inclán, man of letters, poet and dramatist; Benito Pérez-Galdós, historian and dramatist whose *National Episodes* are the noblest monument of modern history; Menéndez Pelayo, one of the greatest of modern scholars and literary critics from whose vast production two works stand out—*History of Aesthetic Ideas* and *Spanish Heterodox Writers*.

Theosophy in Spain :

General Secretary : Luis García Lorzana, 1931-.

History : The Theosophical Society owes its development in Spain to the devoted efforts of two enlightened Spaniards : Don José Xifré, a man of wealth, and Don Francisco Montoliu, agricultural engineer. Don Xifré met H.P.B. in London and joined The Society in 1889, staying with H.P.B. until her death two years later, during which time he was one of her most devoted pupils. In the same year 1889, Señor Montoliu became a member and started at once on the translation of *Isis Unveiled*. Through H.P.B. these two men joined forces in spreading Theosophical teachings in Spain and Spanish America through their translations of almost the entire Theosophical literature.

In 1890 Don José Roviralta of Barcelona, a very scholarly man, joined The Society ; in 1891, another member joined in Barcelona, as well as five more in Madrid. These nine members constituted the Spanish group of The Theosophical Society for which Señor Montoliu had been working since 1889. Nine more members joined in 1892, among them Señor Treviño, who is now the oldest F.T.S. in Spain. The Barcelona Centre was started in 1891, and in May 1893 both the Madrid and Barcelona Lodges were formed.

In 1895 eighteen members in all had joined The Society. In that year Col. Olcott visited Madrid and the work was still further stimulated.

The magazine *Sophia* was a valuable instrument of propaganda from 1890 to 1914, having been preceded by two short-lived magazines, *Estudios Teosóficos* and *Antakarana*. This magazine was revived in 1926 by Señor Garrido and published for five years. Another magazine was issued in Barcelona, *El Loto Blanco*, which still carries on under the title *Theosophia*. An extensive *Bulletin*, was also published during Señor Garrido's administration and revived in 1928 by Miss Nicolau with the idea of preparing for a future Spanish edition of *The Theosophist*, a project approved by Dr. Besant.

Some outstanding dates in Section history are : 1908, the formation (thanks to the munificence of Señor Xifré) of a Theosophical Publishing House called *The Orientalists Library*, under the able conduct of Señor Maynada ; a campaign for popularizing Theosophy in Barcelona through public lectures, a library, etc. ; 1913, the Spanish Group which had previously belonged first to the European Section of The Theosophical Society and later to the British Section, was attached to Adyar with Señor Xifré as Presidential Agent ; 1920, the passing of Señor Xifré and the appointment as Presidential Agent of Señor Garrido, who had long been carrying the brunt of the active work in Spain ; 28 April 1921, the formation of the Spanish Section with Señor Garrido as first General Secretary ; 1926, an attempt at Theosophical community life was made on the *Alcañit* Estate, to which Señor Giner bequeathed a library ; 1927, at Dr. Besant's request M. Charles Blech of France restored peace in the Spanish Section and was made Honorary Member ; in September Mr. Jinarajadasa presided at a General Assembly at which new rules and regulations were adopted emphasizing the democratic spirit of The Society ; 1928, Miss Esther Nicolau (now Mrs. Torra) cemented the peace of the Section which has carried on happily

ever since; 1920 and 1934, Mr. Jinarajadasa's second and third visits and lectures in Spanish; 1930-32 the lecture tours of the great scientist Dr. Rosa de Luna; 1934 the European Federation met in Barcelona.

Propaganda: The present General Secretary, Señor Lorenzana, has for many years been active in the propaganda field, as early as 1931 having twenty officers working for the distribution of leaflets and pamphlets. In spite of the political, geographical and ethnographical difficulties, Theosophical ideas are steadily and surely permeating the thought of the cultured classes in Spain and Spanish Morocco, and even the Balearic Islands has its Lodge (Palma de Mallorca).

Artistic festivals of Spanish music and dancing play a prominent part in Theosophical activities; in Valencia Lodge, for example, there is a group of "Practical Idealists" with an orchestra of eighteen musicians. All great days are observed. The Diamond

Jubilee Support Convention held in July 1935 in Madrid was a great event in the life of the Section. Conventions are held every two years, alternating between Madrid and Barcelona.

Beside the official *Bulletin*, several of the Lodges publish monthly subsidiary bulletins. Recent Theosophical publications are: *El Egipto Misterioso* by Dr. Eduardo Alfonso, and a series of books on Masonry by "Magister."

The Presidential Campaigns from Adyar have been enthusiastically backed by the Spanish Section, and the General Secretary attended the Diamond Jubilee Convention at Adyar. Many unique propaganda methods are in progress. The Theosophical Athenaeum of Madrid founded by Dr. Rosa de Luna brings into the Movement sympathizers, of whom many later become members. The commodious Section headquarters is centrally located in Madrid, with a hall large enough to seat 400 people. The Theosophical Movement is very much alive in Spain.

SWEDEN

Reigning King: Gustaf V, b. 16 June 1858. Succeeded to Throne, 8 December 1907, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, b. 11 November 1882.

National Summary:

Keynote: "Culture, Rectitude, Efficiency." (G.S.A.)

A country so stable that the crash of financial interests within and a world depression without made only the slightest impression on its equilibrium. The unemployed were absorbed into a great programme (previously set in motion during the World War) of productive public works, such as airports, canals, bridges, swamp drainage, reforestation, harbour construction, roads, and a co-operative housing plan. Direct relief, save for the disabled, is practically unknown.

Swedish democracy is vital, vigorous and constructive and the Nation is really a crowned republic. Many of the Princes have married commoners, and from May 1936 a Prince who so

marries with the consent of the King and Cabinet, will not forfeit his right to the Crown. The co-operative spirit is strong in Sweden, not only in economic fields, but also in politics: the two largest elements, Social-Democratic and Agrarian Parties united in September, 1936, in a Coalition Cabinet, Hr. Per Albin Hansson, Prime Minister.

The whole of Scandinavia is united by this bond of democracy and good fellowship. Scandinavians settle their difficulties without rifle shots or rude words. When, after 90 years of union with Sweden, Norway proclaimed her independence, Sweden accepted her decision with the utmost friendliness. Because of Sweden's strict neutrality in the World War, to her was entrusted the inspection of prison camps of warring nations; and after the war she assisted large numbers of children from impoverished nations back to health in Sweden. A Swedish relief expedition helped Russia; a Swedish ambulance

corps helped the Abyssinians. Control of armaments is now in governmental hands. The death penalty is abolished. **Cultural Activities:**

Some great events in 1935-6: The marriage of Princess Ingrid, only daughter of the Crown Prince, to the Crown Prince of Denmark, 24 May 1935; the Riksdag's 500th anniversary, at which was unveiled the statue of Engelbrekt, its founder, done by the sculptor Carl Eldh.

Sweden's modernistic architecture, its straight lines, its bright colours, its simplicity, seem to reflect the mental outlook of the people.

The descriptive realism of the nineteenthies, as shown by the genius of Johan August Strindberg, has given place to a more subtle realism with an idealistic trend, the particular glory of the last wave of Swedish literature being its lyric poetry. The tendency of the modern novel is toward an intimate study of human life, and in this field appear many great names, among them Hjalmar Bergman, Judwig Nordstrom, K. H. Ossiannilsson, Sigfrid Siwertz, Erik Fahlman; and the very original woman writers, Selma Lagerlof (one of Sweden's oldest living novelists), Elin Wagner, and Hildur Dixelius-Brettner.

Recent scientific achievements include: The measuring of the whole period from the ice age to the present day by Ragnar Liden; the vitamin, hormone, and enzyme work of Prof von Euler; the revolutionary discoveries in biology of Prof. Svedberg; the work of Prof. John Reenstierna of the University of Upsala for the cure of leprosy which may eventually make true the inscription above one leper hospital: "Do not abandon hope Ye who enter here."

The Church (Lutheran Protestant) is liberal, with a keen appreciation of the beautiful, many freethinkers amongst the clergy having a world vision. There has been a revival of religious life among the youth of Sweden.

The Nobel Prizes, created by Alfred Nobel, and awarded for the first time in 1901, give a real insight into the idealism

of the Swedish Nation: Five prizes are awarded yearly to those who have "conferred the greatest benefit on mankind" in the realm of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, to the person who has produced the most distinctive work of an idealistic tendency in literature, and to the one who has done most to promote the fraternity of nations, disarmament, or the propagation of Peace.

Theosophy in Sweden:

General Secretary: Mrs. Elma Berg, 1932.

Count Axel Wachtmeister in 1891 tells the early story; "The Swedish Theosophical Society was inaugurated on 10 February 1889 in Stockholm . . . There has always been a tendency towards metaphysical speculation in the mind of the Scandinavians, so that the quick development of Theosophy in Sweden was not to be wondered at. The way had been paved by the able lectures of Dr. von Bergen, but the real impetus towards forming a Theosophical Society in Sweden was given in the first place by the Countess Wachtmeister, who was the first to introduce Theosophic literature into that country, and in the second place by a body of earnest and able men and women in the capital of Sweden, led by Dr. Gustaf Zander, the actual President." The Count then mentions the President-Founder's visit and his interview with His Majesty Oscar II, who had "a cultured interest in symbolism and kindred subjects . . . This visit laid a solid foundation to the ever-increasing building of Theosophic thought in Sweden." The Movement in the whole of Scandinavia was localized in Sweden, until one by one the local Societies grew strong enough to set up their own Sections, Finland in 1907, Norway in 1913, Denmark and Iceland in 1918. The oldest living Swedish Lodges are: Orebro (1893), Solleftea (1895), Sundsvall (1898), Stockholm (1899). Many of the great leaders have given lecture tours in Sweden and have spoken enthusiastically of the Section's activities. Mr. Jinarajadasa visited the Section in 1935; the President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi in 1936.

Propaganda: The Teosofisk Tidskrift since 1891; the annual Summer School;

travelling lecturers; the promotion of the Straight Theosophy Campaign.

SWITZERLAND

President of the Confederation for 1936: Dr. Albert Meyer (Zurich).

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1936—Dr. Giuseppa Motta (Tessin).

National Summary:

Keynote: "Freedom, Probity, Nearness to Nature." (G.S.A.) The Swiss Confederation is made up of 22 small but sovereign States, differing from each other as to religion, political structure, industry, social customs, and language, yet forming a unified and deeply patriotic nation. Switzerland is regarded as a model for a United States of Europe. The people are the final authority both as to the affairs of their individual State and the Confederation as a whole, and a referendum is often taken on Federal legislation. Unity in diversity is indicated by the motto "Each for all and all for each."

Because of its peculiar geographical and spiritual position, and perpetual neutrality. Switzerland has been chosen to promote humanitarian international work. In Switzerland was born the Red Cross. In 1936 the League of Nations and nearly a hundred other international institutions were centred in Geneva. Because of her loyalty, honour, and conservative good judgment, Switzerland has won a special place amongst the Nations, and on many occasions an appeal has been made to this small nation to act as arbitrator in some delicate international matter.

Cultural Activities:

In a country whose greatest distance from frontier to frontier is 200 miles, there are seven universities. In Europe, Switzerland ranks first for university full-time attendance (1 to every 387 persons), and holds second place for the whole world.

The Swiss are skilled craftsmen and their inventive genius has developed a process for photographing directly on cloth; a clock that never stops; an automatic train, safety fuse, etc.

In spite of the attraction and use of the languages of its three great neighbours, Germany, France, and Italy, there has developed a characteristically Swiss note, and the work of Rousseau, Mme de Staël, Benjamin Constant, and Jung indicate the important contribution of Switzerland to world culture. The works of Prof. George Méautis, one time General Secretary of the Swiss Section of The Theosophical Society, throw great light on ancient civilizations. "Swiss writers are given to thought and self-examination; they are seekers after truth, less ready to complain of destiny than to acknowledge their own shortcomings, plain citizens who are at the same time dreamers." (*Enc. Brit.* 14th Ed.)

From the world over people visit the Alps of Switzerland for restoration to health and recreation. The Swiss are famed for their skill in the winter sports, skating, ski-ing, etc.

Theosophy in Switzerland:

General Secretary: M. Georges R. Tripet, 1935-

History: The Locarno Centre was formed in 1891 by Dr. Pioda, the Berne Centre in 1893 by Karl Brunnich, and the Zurich Centre, also 1893, by J. Sponheimer. The German-speaking Lodges were attached to the German Section, and the French-speaking to the French Section. The oldest recorded Lodge was Philalethes, 12 January 1903. The Section was organized, Mlle H. Stephani as General Secretary, 1 December 1910, the German-speaking Lodges still attached to the German Section. In 1924 a few independent Lodges were organized into a Swiss Federation with Eric de Henseler as President, which in 1926 amalgamated with the Section. The founding of the International Theosophical Centre at Geneva 1 November 1928 has played a very important part in spreading Theosophy in Switzerland, and both the Section and the Centre are housed in

a mutually-shared Headquarters, centrally situated near converging streets in Geneva. All the leading Theosophical lecturers, both International and European, have visited Switzerland many times. The greatest event in the history of the Section was the Fourth World Congress of The Theosophical Society, held at Geneva 29 July—5 August 1936.

Propaganda: The activities of members take many forms: literature and lectures in both French and German; social service and work for peace; the projection of a film on reincarnation at a large cinema in Geneva, with a talk given by the General Secretary; and noteworthy work done to further the Straight Theosophy Campaign.

URUGUAY

President of Republic: Señor Dr. Gabriel Terra, elected 1 March 1931; re-elected 19 April 1934, to serve 19 May 1934-8.

National Summary:

A progressive and internationally-minded nation, Uruguay has taken an active interest in the League of Nations, in August 1936 proposing "that limited or regional agreements might be included within the framework of the Covenant . . . without prejudice to the universal character of the League, whose governing organs will always have the last word in case of serious conferences." In 1921 suffrage was granted to women, and in 1934 Uruguay advocated at the 7th Pan-American Conference a removal of all discriminations based on sex in matters of nationality. Capital punishment was abolished in 1907. To include adequate representation of the two leading political elements in Uruguayan politics, conservative and progressive, under the new Constitution (19 April 1934), both the Council of Ministers and the Senate divide their seats between the two political parties obtaining the highest number of votes, providing that these two poll an absolute majority in presidential elections.

Cultural Activities:

Primary education is obligatory and both primary and superior education is free. In addition to the University at Montevideo, a school of arts and crafts, five normal schools, and 62 adult courses, all State supported, there are many religious seminaries and schools for the handicapped. State and Church are

separate, and there is complete religious liberty. The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 126,425 Liberals, 45,470 Protestants, and 45,470 unspecified.

Theosophy in Uruguay:

General Secretary: Rafael Fuller, 1935-.

History: The first Lodge in Uruguay was in Montevideo, 22 June 1903. T. Enrique Viera, President, and Ricardo Moratorio, General Secretary. In 1905 is noted the Hiranya T.S. Combining Paraguay and Argentina, the Argentina Section was formed 18 January 1905, and January 1925 the Uruguayan Section was chartered under Señora Annie M. Gowland as General Secretary. The work of the Section was laid out along seven lines: education, social affairs, art and sciences, religion and philosophy, philanthropy, administration, and finance.

The General Secretary of Uruguay, Sra. Julia A. de la Gamma, was chosen as the first General Secretary of the South American Theosophical Federation in 1930.

Propaganda: Through artistic pamphlets, such as a translation of Tagore's poem "Chitra," by the Art Group Vidya, through the interest of such public officials as the Minister of Education, who introduced Mr. Jinarajadasa to the public in 1929; through the co operation of the press; through organizing an outer movement to study the problems of youth, and many other original methods of propaganda, the Section presents Theosophy to Uruguay.

WALES

Sovereign: King Edward VIII (who as "Prince of Wales" for so many years bore the title of the ancient principality). Wales is an integral part of the United Kingdom, and the achievements of the Welsh people are to be found listed under "England—Great Britain."

Cultural Activities:

Keynote: "The Spirit of a Culture different from, yet like that of Ireland—closeness to Nature. Fragrant too with intimations of other worlds." (G.S.A.)

Ancient Druidic stronghold, in whose soil the sacred oaks were long intertwined, whose Isle of Anglesey (to which tradition still gives sanctity) may well have been that mystic Ierna, shrine of the perpetual fire, which Strabo places "on an Island near Britannia"; whose white-robed priests "taught the secrets of the universe, the harmonious progress of the heavenly bodies, the formation of the earth, and above all—the immortality of the Soul." Stronghold of the Christian faith in the early Christian era, whose patron Saint, David, united in one Christian body the British Isles. Still a centre of Friendliness and Unity, whose children since 1921 have on 18th May broadcast a Message of Goodwill to other children the world over, and have in turn received replies from over seventy countries. A strong desire to express the National soul has led to a cultural revival of the Welsh language and traditions. The founding of the University of Wales in 1878-1905 marked an immediate widening of horizons, and this present century has built up a con-

* Pomponius quoted in *Isis Unveiled*, i, 18.

temporary literature of high quality both in technique and beauty.

Theosophy in Wales:

General Secretary: Peter Freeman, since formation of Section 28 June 1922.

History: Cardiff and Llandudno were established as centres in 1893, but the first Lodge is noted in Cardiff under the Rev. J. Tyssul Davis in 1911. 10 Park Place, Cardiff was purchased as Headquarters on 18 March 1918, the freehold being acquired three years later. By the time the Section was chartered fourteen Lodges had been organized in union with the English Section. The Welsh Theosophical Trust Ltd., was formed 28 October 1925. The Headquarters was dedicated "to the Service of the Masters and to Humanity" on Adyar Day, 17 February 1927. The Annie Besant Memorial Hall at 10 Park Place, Cardiff, was opened by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff and dedicated by Dr. Arundale on 8 October 1934. Conventions are held annually and have been presided over by Dr. Annie Besant (four times); Bishop Leadbeater, C. Jinarajadasa, Dr. Arundale (1934).

Propaganda: A Theosophical Inquiry Bureau with departments of (1) Library-Books-Magazines; (2) Study-Research-Meditation; (3) The Spiritual Life; (4) Health-Nature-Cure-Diet-Relaxation, etc.; (5) Psychological, etc.; (6) Organization is available for all F.T.S. and recommended non-members. Personal interviews can be arranged. Drama, youth activities, broadcasting, and the Straight Theosophy Campaign have made 1936 a memorable year.

YUGOSLAVIA

Reigning King: Peter II, born 6 September 1923, son of the late King Alexander I, succeeded to the Throne on 9 October 1934 after the assassination of his father. Chief Regent during King's minority, H.R.H. Prince Paul, aided by Dr. Radenko Stankovitch and Dr. Ivo Perovitch.

National Summary:

Keynote: "Art, Emotion, Freedom." (G.S.A.)

The South Slavs (Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) 1 December 1918 united as a Triune Kingdom, on 3 October 1929, taking the name of Yugoslavia. The new State is the fulfilment of old

strivings for an independent status, dating definitely back to the 8th century. The welding of these peoples of diverse tongues and faiths into a definite national consciousness was the goal of the late King, and his nation bestowed on him the title of "the Heroic Unifier." His last words were "Guard Yugoslavia!"

The present Government, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Prime Minister, remains true to the principle of Unity voiced in the 1931 Constitution, and is attempting to "adapt our laws . . . to the aspirations and desires of the people, which means wide popular autonomy, electoral freedom, freedom of the Press, and the right of forming associations. The Government desires to enable real participation by the masses in the direction of affairs of State." A general amnesty for political prisoners confirmed the policy of the Government.

The whole nation is concentrating its devotion on King Peter, a very intelligent boy, whose title is "The Hope of Yugoslavia."

Friendly relationships have been established with Yugoslavia's seven neighbours both through the Little Entente and other pacts. A Hungarian and Yugoslavian rapprochement led to the statement, March 1936, that both nations "are anxious to see the political and mental barriers between the two countries disappear and are ready to co-operate wholeheartedly for the creation of a better Europe." Yugoslavia is a firm supporter of the League.

Cultural Activities:

Three great religious elements meet in Yugoslavia: The Serbian-Orthodox Church with 49%, the Roman Catholics with 37½%, and the Moslems with 11% of the nations adherents. All religions have representation. Such spiritually minded men as Bishop Strossmayer have realized that Yugoslavia has an important mission in bringing about a closer understanding between Eastern and Western faiths.

The aesthetic and heroic spirit, high morals and fine sentiment of the South Slavs were embodied in their national poetry sung through the middle ages by

their famous blind bards. The cathedrals, monasteries and castles of Dalmatia bespeak their art. Dubrovnik was a centre of civilization from the fifteenth century. Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Teutonic cultures have here merged.

"Three names of creative power stand forth in the world today: Nikola Tesla, a master of electricity who transforms these waves into symphonies of light; Ivan Mestrovic, a master of beauty, who in his architectural structures transforms life into symphonies of Victory; and Jakob Gotovac, a master of sound, who transforms the soul vibrations of the South Slav Nations into the 'National Symphony of Yugoslavia.'" (Jelisava Vávra.)

Theosophy in Yugoslavia:

General Secretary: Jelisava Vávra, 1925-.

History: Theosophy came to Yugoslavia in 1921, John Cordes assisting. In 1923 seven Yugoslavian members attended the Vienna Congress, and on their return founded Lodges in Zagreb with the aim of "permeating our Nation with Theosophical ideals in order that it may fully utilize the spiritual opportunities which are before it." As a result of the inspiring visit of Dr. Aryndale and Shrimati Rukmini Devi in 1925 the Section was founded, charter dated 14 September 1925, the inauguration being performed by Augustus Knudsen, with the present General Secretary, assisted by Valerija Mayerhoffer, heading the Section. Many lecturers from other countries have visited the Section, the great visit of 1936 being that of the President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi.

Propaganda: The spirit of reverence for greatness is deep in the members', and every great Day in national and Theosophical history, as well as birthdays of leaders, is noted by the Lodges in celebrations of from one day to a week. The Society often responds to requests to assist in civic activities, such as acting as host on the Great Silence Day, etc. Books have been translated and published, together with *Teosofija*, the Section journal; a rapidly growing

library lends many Theosophical books; the Children and Youth Movement is strong; exhibitions of paintings and craftsmanship showing ancient symbol-

ism are held. The Section motto is "Brotherhood in daily life," and from its Headquarters emanates a steady flow of devotion and love.

THE FAR EAST

(China, Japan and Adjacent Territories)

President of the National Government of China: Mr. Lin Shen (Feb., 1932, re-elected December, 1935).

Reigning Sovereign of Japan: Emperor Hirohito, 25 Dec. 1926.

Keynote of Far East:

A cultural consciousness and self-control born of a civilization, predating by millenia the occidental eras. Reverence, devotion, humility and obedience are deeply ingrained qualities: in Japan poured out to Emperor and State; in China turned to Family, present and past. In both countries the people are industrious, frugal, provident, skilful, polite, and there is an emphasis on conduct. China and Japan could well be compared with the Brahmana and Kshatriya castes of India, for the Chinese hate war and do not consider superiority in military power an attribute of a higher civilization, but rather that a resort to force is proof of a lower order of life. In China the emphasis has been laid on scholarship, and in no other country in the world have intelligence and education been so exclusively the means of obtaining public distinction, and office.

The ideal of the Samurai of uncompromising manliness, self-control and loyalty to death has dominated the Japanese people, and the universal and compulsory service in army and navy gives not only training in military tactics but in the "seven duties of the soldier"—loyalty, valour, patriotism, obedience, humility, morality, and honour with an insistence upon frugality, simplicity, and a Spartan existence. Yet withal a kindly hearted, laughter-loving people. The glorification of the war ideal is shown in an official Staff pamphlet that declares it "the father of all creative work, the mother of culture, the vital energy and driving force of the State."

From half to three-quarters of the national budget is spent for militaristic purposes. Even the leaders of "big business," the eight families in whose hands are concentrated the wealth of Japan, live most frugally and have as their ideal that business should be conducted in reverent patriotism for the greater glory of the nation. No rich man is criticized for making too much money, since by tradition he lives most simply, and his profits are put into that which means national glory and upbuilding, whether in art treasures or new factories.

In Japan the Emperor is not only chief executive but exercises also the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet, which also has the power to introduce legislation. The Diet is made up of a House of Peers, (included in which are special members nominated by the Emperor for meritorious service to the State or for erudition) and a House of Representatives elected by general manhood suffrage since 1925.

China, a monarchy for four millenia, became on 12 February 1912 a Republic. China, so long known as the "changeless," is now a seething cauldron of new and revolutionary ideals. Though old China was considered an absolute monarchy, it always had a form of popular representation through a Censorate or Board of Control, whose duty it was to examine all official acts of Ministry and Cabinet, to institute inquiries, raise objections to such measures as were deemed detrimental to the best interests of the country, and even to stop them entirely. Many times were the personal doings of an Emperor reproved by the censors with more candour and plainness than would be shown by high functionaries in European monarchies.

Just as old China had an unusual type of Monarchy, so has new China an unusual type of Republic.

The National Government at Nanking (March, 1936) is a Committee form of Government appointed by and responsible to the Kuomintang or National People's Party who are acting, during the period of Educative Government (or political tutelage) as trustees of the people. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Kuomintang, in 1928 stated the three essential principles of the new Republic:

(1) *Nationalism* (National emancipation and racial equality). That a strong national consciousness must be developed and the people welded into one strong organic group. That the old learning, the old creative and inventive power must be revived, and "we must go out to learn what is best in the West."

(2) *Democracy* (Political rights for the people). Dr. Sun stated that China had little to learn from the West as "in politics very little advance has been made." The Chinese had had too great a personal freedom in the past which now they must "sacrifice . . . in order to gain national freedom." "China has to face two problems . . . how to have a strong central government and at the same time to remove the fear of the people of such government."

(3) *Socialism* (Economic rights for the peasants and workers). Dr. Sun insisted that "we must centre all our problems around the welfare of the people" and avoid the western mistake of taking "material problems as the central point in human history. None of the forms of Socialism developed in the West are fitted for our own country. China has to avoid the dangers of industrialism. Our great and immediate problem is not economic inequality but economic poverty, not a fight against capitalists, but the prevention of the rise of capitalists in the future. Our method of solving this problem is to develop State industry."

Revolutionary as he was, Dr. Sun had a real respect for the ancient institutions of China, and desired that the

new organization should be builded on the old foundations of local self-government which have from time immemorial been the bedrock of Chinese society.

Since these principles were enunciated China has been invaded by Japan (1931) and a portion of Manchuria has been occupied by Japan and proclaimed a free state under the style of Manchukuo, with the former Chinese Emperor as Emperor.

A virtual protectorate has been established by Japan over five Provinces in North China. While self-protection from Soviet Russia's possible encroachment through this base upon Japan is an avowed motive, a second and even more fundamental ideal dominates this aggressive policy—that of Paternalism, a mission to form a "Yellow Empire" for the union of nations of similar cultures to resist the alleged exploitation of white overlords. In other words Japan is determined to save China even from herself, and with great alarm notes the growing friendliness of the developing young Republic with Britain, Soviet Russia and other alien races, feeling that China should turn rather to Japan, a brother nation, for counsel and guidance.

On the other hand, Japan's act may be the means of bringing together the loose elements in the Chinese State and welding them together into a real as well as nominal unity. Canton, strongly anti-Japanese, representing Southern China, will forget its political differences with the Nanking or Central Government if a determined effort is made to repel the invader; the large and intelligent peasant Army (commonly called the Chinese Reds), strongly entrenched in the North-West and Far West, and with many sympathizers throughout bankrupt and debt-ridden agrarian China, will forget their wrongs and unite with the Central Government to repel Japan; in the seceding Northern provinces and Manchukuo there is still a strong pro-Chinese element that would be glad of an opportunity to rejoin the mother country; Young China everywhere is eager to spring to the defence of the Nation.

Any conflict between China and Japan is not only a conflict of nations but one of ideals. Age-old experience has demonstrated that while the more positive ideal at first seems to win the victory, eventually the more subtle and seemingly negative ideal either blends or conquers. When militaristic Rome conquered aesthetic Greece, the civilization of Greece won the final victory. China and Japan have much to give to each other and their mutual co-operation would be of immense benefit to the world.

The Central Government has been making tremendous strides in internal development with currency reforms, measures for peasantry betterment, the opening up of interior China through provision of hotel facilities, the construction of railways and other means of communication, the lack of which has so greatly hampered distribution of commodities and mutual understanding, as witness the fact that during rice famines some parts of the country have been suffering from overproduction. An attempt is being made to curb opium production and consumption. Within the borders of the Central provinces, amazing progress has been made in modernizing the form of government—Shanghai, for example, has become a model of civic development. In August, 1936, an edict granted equal franchise to women.

Cultural Activities :

In both China and Japan great religious tolerance prevails, particularly for those religions which demonstrate in conduct the ideals revered. In China the religions regarded as indigenous are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. The Japanese, always alert to anything foreign that would be of benefit to Japan, in the 15th century sent ambassadors to the Vatican to render homage to the Pope and opened their nation to Christian influence. But after three decades of exploitation, the Emperor asked the pertinent questions: "Why do missionaries constrain Japanese subjects to become Christians? Persecute Buddhist priests? Incite their disciples to destroy temples? Eat animals useful to men

such as cattle? Allow invaders to carry off Japanese as slaves?" No suitable answer forthcoming, the new religion was extirpated, the ports of Japan closely sealed, and for 250 years she guarded herself in strict seclusion from further contamination by foreigners. Again, when Japan was opened to foreign intercourse by the American Commodore Perry, an Imperial Commission was ordered to report upon the advisability of adopting Christianity as the State religion and reported against so adopting "on the ground that, judging from the moral condition of the West, Christianity was not there so potent an influence for right living as were in Japan the religions (Shintoism or *Way of the Gods* and Buddhism) which had so long held sway among the island people." In 1888 Japan sent a representative to invite the President-Founder, Colonel Olcott, to visit Japan to stimulate a spiritual revival of Buddhism, such as he had accomplished in Ceylon. As a result of his tours he united in joint action the fourteen sects of Buddhism, and the following organizations to promote the spread of Buddhism arose: a Young Men's Buddhist Association, three Buddhist universities and various colleges, and many schools, 300 periodicals advocating and defending Buddhism; an imperial Princess became patroness of the newly-founded Buddhist Women's Society, an imperial Prince became President of the Dasa Sila Society to promote the observance of the Ten Precepts of Buddhism, etc.

Colonel Olcott deplored the growing trend of Japanese militarism and was cordially invited by one of the Generals to make his home in Japan, there to do what he could to combat it, but the Colonel's primary work lay with The Theosophical Society.

In Japan and China alike great reverence and affection have always been paid to the teacher, the man of learning. Both countries have compulsory elementary education in theory, though in China voluntary teachers are on duty day and night.

enthusiasm to give education to the masses. Anyone with initiative has always been able to obtain education in China and gain distinction, but mass education has only come in with New China. In Japan in the middle school, demand far exceeds supply and only 10% of qualified applicants get in by competitive examination. China has 42 universities, 38 colleges and 31 technical schools and many institutes of research; Japan six Imperial universities and 41 other institutions of university rank.

The new tide of life in China on the literary side is essentially constructive, releasing a flood of literature in the popular vernacular of the Mandarin dialect, the now accepted medium in place of the old classical or "dead" language. In the field of religion it is for the most part sceptical and rationalistic, and in conjunction with the political agitation of recent years has helped to give birth to a widespread anti-Christian movement in the ranks of "Young China." More and more the student classes are demanding to be heard on national issues, and more than any other class are they departing from the traditions of Old China.

The chief moods of Chinese poetry are a pure delight in the varying phenomena of nature and a boundless sympathy with the woes and sufferings of humanity. In his love for hill and stream, which he recognizes as peopled with genii, and for tree and flower in which he feels a sentient soul, the Chinese poet is seen at his best. His views of life are deeply tinged with melancholy and often loaded with an overwhelming sadness. The present day with its use of the colloquial language for literary purposes and its break with old conventions is witnessing many new schools of poetry, some of them strongly Chinese, others with western prototypes.

One of the chief cultural outlets of Japan is its science of flower arrangement and its gardens. The aim of the Japanese garden is to bring man closer to nature, and various means have been resorted to in the effort to realize it. In one such garden when the guest

stoops at the stone water basin to wash his hands, he catches an unexpected glimpse through the purposely obstructive trees of the shimmering sea, thus being suddenly made to realize the relation of the dipperful of water to the vast expanse of sea and of himself to the universe. Beauty is thus often concealed so that it may be discovered individually with a thrill of joy, and in Japanese gardens a man's spirit may wander and find spiritual recreation and sustenance.

Japan also is proposing a "Cultural League of Nations" based upon a deep understanding and sincere appreciation of all national cultures and is attempting to "awaken the whole world to the universal consciousness that all the nations are the different sprouts of one and the same tree of humanity." This ideal was enunciated by the First Tenno Jimmu in the grand Edict concerning the foundation of the Japanese Empire: "In pursuance of the Universal Way bequeathed by our Holy Ancestors, We, Sovereign of this Land, should endeavour to enlighten all mankind on the spiritual unity of the world. Then, we shall have to lay the foundation of the Capital to develop this country peacefully into a perfect Family State; and at the same time, this sublime ideal should be spread to the Universe, so that disintegrated humanity be converted into a world family."

Theosophy in the Far East:

Mr. Augustus F. Knudsen, Presidential Agent, 1936-.

History: The first real touch of Theosophy in the Far East was the visit of the President-Founder to Japan in 1889 (before mentioned), though a small Lodge chartered in 1887 existed in Kioto. This visit stimulated a permanent revival of Buddhism in Japan and Col. Olcott was offered by the leaders of Buddhism as many Lodges and as many thousand members for The Theosophical Society as he wished if he himself would settle in Japan to head the Lodges. China also invited him to visit the country, but lack of time prevented. From 1909 the Rev. Spurgeon Medhurst, at one time a well-known

Baptist Missionary in China, worked for the upbuilding of Theosophy. In 1916 he was assisted by Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, the great Chinese ambassador and statesman, who was endeavouring to build up the new China on the basis of brotherhood. Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, while holding high offices of State, wrote the first Chinese Manual of Theosophy and was president of the first native Chinese Lodge (Shanghai).

The first Lodge in China (Saturn Lodge) was chartered in 1920 in Shanghai, and the work has since that time been steadily maintained, though individual Lodges have risen and fallen. The Hong Kong Lodge (now Manuk Lodge) was chartered in 1923 with Mr. Manuk as President. Mr. Manuk was appointed Presidential Agent for China, and Hong Kong and Shanghai were centres of his devoted work until his passing in 1932. Shanghai and Manuk Lodges in 1937 are vigorous centres of Theosophy in China. Miss Dorothy Arnold in 1925 started Theosophical educational work in Shanghai and is principal now of the large Besant Girls' School, recognized throughout the province for its high standards and cultural advantages.

The work accomplished since 1928 in Cochin China deserves special mention for it strikes root mostly among the cultured classes of Annamites and holds charter under the French Section.

While centres have existed in Hanoi (Tonking) and Cambodia, the active Lodges are at Saigon (Leadbeater Lodge) and Phuoclong (Vrais Boudhistes). Miss Nguyen Tai-hai represented these Lodges at the Diamond

Jubilee Convention. Mr. Jinarajadasa visited Indo-China in 1936. Splendid work has also been done by the Russian Section (Outside Russia) in Shanghai (Helena Blavatsky Lodge, chartered 1925); Harbin (since 1927); and Tientsin (since 1925). In Tientsin Lodge the devoted work of Mrs. A. Sokol has maintained an active centre throughout many years of political difficulties.

In 1920 the work was revived in Japan by Dr. Cousins while holding a professorship in the Imperial University of Tokyo and the Tokyo International Lodge was chartered under T. Suzuki as President. In 1924 the work was again stimulated by Prof. Labberton who founded Orpheus Lodge. Mrs. Beatrice Lane Suzuki, wife of the famous poet-philosopher of Japan, organized the Mahayana Lodge in Kyoto in 1924. Though this Lodge is at the moment dormant, Mrs. Suzuki's enthusiastic work continues to make of Kyoto a nucleus for the spread of Theosophical ideals. In 1935 the first Animal Welfare Society that ever existed in a college in the Far East was formed at Otani College, Kyoto. Miroku Lodge of Tokyo is an active Lodge doing splendid work among the many nationalities represented in their lecture audiences.

Propaganda: Mr. Knudsen made a lecture tour of China in 1936 which raised great enthusiasm and showed many possibilities for future expansion. Under his direction translations are being made of Theosophical literature into Chinese and Japanese and he is taking full advantage of the new ferment of spiritual life for the spread of Theosophy.

THE GENEVA CENTRE

The International Centre at Geneva has reached such importance that the President has determined it shall take on a more official character and come directly under the supervision at Adyar of the President and the General Council. Dr. Arundale realized during the Geneva World Congress the vital need

for a source of Theosophical influence in that international arena, from which the work of the League of Nations may be constantly affected. "After seeing the nature of the work of the International Centre," he writes, "I do not think there can be any form of The city more pregnant with re-

Geneva Centre was established in 1928 by Mrs. Margaret Cousins, with the assistance of the European Federation, and has been since carried on with untiring devotion by Dr. Anna

Kamensky. It is in close touch with a number of international movements, of which eighty-two of various kinds have offices and activities in Geneva.

OUTPOST LODGES

There are many outposts of The Theosophical Society in out of the way places out of which future Sections will be born.

IN EUROPE the Kitej Lodge in Estonia and the Fiery Bird Lodge in Germany belong to the Russian Section Outside Russia. France has two Lodges in Luxemburg and one in Monaco (Esperance, 1907). In Latvia the Anglo-Latvia Lodge is attached to England. In Cyprus the Hilarion Lodge is under Greece.

IN AFRICA. North: There are 11 Lodges under France in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and one in Morocco under Spain. An Egyptian Federation is also operating. East: Nairobi Lodge, Kenya, is attached to South Africa. West: Accra Lodge, Gold Coast, is in the English Section.

IN ASIA. In the Malay Peninsula are Lodges at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur (Selangor). Far East: Two Lodges at Shanghai (Shanghai and Blavatsky) and two at Harbin and Tientsin,

attached to Russia outside Russia; Lodges at Phuolong and Saigon attached to France, and Lodges at Hong Kong and Tokyo.

IN THE PACIFIC: Hawaiian Islands, Honolulu Lodge chartered 1894 by U.S.A.

IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA: The Central American Section unites seven Republics; Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia. There is a Panama Lodge in the Canal Zone under U.S.A. The Dominican Republic is in the Puerto Rico Section. Bolivia is in the Argentina Section. Paraguay and Peru were formerly Sections. There is a Lodge at Barbados in the West Indies.

In the past there have been Lodges in Turkey, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Persia, Mauritius, Hankow, Cambodia, Kioto (Japan), Venezuela; and in the West Indies, Lodges in Haiti, St. Thomas, Grenada, and Trinidad.

THEOSOPHICAL CAMPAIGNS

The spirit of Theosophy throughout the world has been extensively and scientifically pursued in many countries through Campaigns initiated by the Publicity Department at Adyar.

The "Straight Theosophy" Campaign, carried out simultaneously in all parts of the world in the last quarter of 1935, promoted the fundamentals of Theosophy through public lectures, members' meetings, distribution of pamphlets, and a special display of topical books by Theosophist and other writers. Equally successful is the Campaign on Evolution entitled "There Is a Plan," which commenced on 1st October 1936 and terminates on 28th March 1937,

it covers the whole range of Evolution as applied to the individual, to humanity and to the living universe. The Plan is adapted to an understanding of the arts, science, education, religions, the Hierarchy, and to problems of economics and morality.

As the outcome and logical issue of the Geneva World Congress, a "Campaign for Understanding," is being conducted during 1937, its aim being to draw all nations and faiths into a common understanding and spirit of mutual appreciation. Were everybody so at work, Dr. Arundale says, "the world would soon emerge from the shadow of war."

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

IN THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

1875—1900

THE following Chronicle presents the history of The Theosophical Society in diary form, from its foundation in 1875, and a few preceding events to 1900. The rest of the Chronicle, from 1900 to date, will be published in the next issue of the YEAR BOOK.

References: H. S. O. represents Colonel H. S. Olcott (President-Founder); H. P. B., H. P. Blavatsky (Co-Founder); A. B., Dr. Annie Besant (Second President); T. S., Theosophical Society.

1871

H. P. Blavatsky attempts to found a Spiritual Society at Cairo.

1873

July 7. H. P. Blavatsky arrives New York, "to await further orders."

1874

Oct. 17. First meeting of H. P. Blavatsky and H. S. Olcott at Eddy Homestead, Chittenden, Vermont, U.S.A.

Oct. 30. H.P.B.'s letter of defence of the Eddy mediums published in the *Graphic*. Colonel Olcott publishes a book embodying his researches into Spiritualism.

1875

Apr. 27. W. Stainton Moseyn (Moses) starts correspondence with H.S.O. and H.P.B.

C. C. Massey comes to America to investigate the phenomena first-hand.

Apr. H.S.O. and H.P.B. support and contribute to small independent Journal *Spiritual Scientist*, edited by E. Gerry Brown.

May. Attempt made to organize private investigating committee of phenomena under the title of the "Miracle Club."

For record of phenomena produced by H.P.B. in this and other years, see Contents, *Old Diary Leaves*.

July 8. H.S.O. accepted St. Petersburg commission to investigate and provide trustworthy medium for trial and testing by a Special Committee of Professors of the St. Petersburg Imperial University. This led to the testing of many mediums.

Summer. H.P.B. starts *Isis Unveiled*.

July 15. H.P.B.'s first "occult shot" upon the materialism of Spiritualism.

July. H. P. B. affirms the existence of the Eastern Adepts, of the mystic Brotherhood, of the stores of divine knowledge in their keeping, and of her personal connection with them.

Sep. 7. H. S. O. suggests formation of Society, for "the study of Occultism, the Cabbala," etc., at G. H. Felt's lecture in New York. The following 16 "formers" handed their names to the Secretary, W. Q. Judge, as being willing to found and join: Col. Olcott, Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, Chas. Sotheran, Dr. Chas. E. Simmons, H. D. Monachesi, C. C. Massey of London, W. L. Alden, G. H. Felt, D. E. de Lara, Dr. W. Britten, Mrs. E. H. Britten, Henry J. Newton, John Storer Cobb, J. Hyslop, W. Q. Judge, H. M. Stevens. Committee of Messrs. H. J. Newton, H. M. Stevens, and C. Sotheran appointed to draft constitution and by-laws.

Sep. 13 Meeting at which the name "The Theosophical Society" was adopted. Several new members were nominated and upon motion added to the list of founders. (Col. Olcott, Chairman, C. Sotheran, Secretary).

Oct. 16. Constitution and By-Laws (drafted on model of American Geographical and Statistical Society and the American Institute) is discussed. Present: Mme. Blavatsky, Mrs. E. H. Britten, Henry S. Olcott, Henry J. Newton, Chas. Sotheran, W. Q. Judge, J. Hyslop, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. H. Carlos, Dr. Simmons, Tudor Horton, Dr. Britten, C. C. Massey, John Storer Cobb,

W. L. Alden, Edwin S. Ralphs, Herbert D. Monachesi and Francisco Agromonte.

Oct. 30. Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Ave. is selected as The Society's meeting place. By-laws read, discussed, and finally adopted with provisional Preamble to be revised. The following officers were elected: (Tellers: Tudor Horton, Dr. W. H. Atkinson); President, Henry S. Olcott; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Pancoast, and G. H. Felt; Corr. Secretary, Madame H. P. Blavatsky; Recording Secretary, John Storer Cobb; Treasurer, Henry J. Newton; Librarian, Charles Sotherran; Councillors, Rev. J. H. Wiggm, R. B. Westbrook, LL. D.; Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten, C. E. Simmons M.D.; Herbert D. Monachesi; Counsel to The Society; William Q. Judge.

Nov. 17. The President delivers Inaugural Address.

1876

Jan. 12. The Society adopts on formal resolution the principle of secrecy in connection with its proceedings and transactions.

Mar. 8. The Society adopts one or more signs of recognition to be used among Fellows.

July. Ship-wrecked Mussulman Arabs sent back home by The Theosophical Society's efforts.

Dec. 6. The Society gains great publicity through sponsoring the principle of cremation and arranging for the first public cremation in America.

1877

H. S. O. first sees his Master and receives from Him His turban.

July 16. Meeting giving full powers to President to remove The Society's Headquarters to a foreign country when necessary.

Foundation of Corfu Branch.

Sep. *Isis Unveiled* published and first edition exhausted in 10 days. Moolji Thackersey, first Indian Theosophist, joined The Society.

1876-1878

The Theosophical Society as a body was comparatively inactive; its By-laws became a dead letter, its meetings almost ceased . . . the signs of its grow-

ing influence are found in the increase of home and foreign correspondence, controversial articles in the Press, the establishment of Branch societies at London and Corfu and the opening up of relations with sympathizers in India and Ceylon. Influential Spiritualists who joined had all withdrawn; meetings in hired room discontinued; fees upon entrance of members abolished and The Society's maintenance devolved entirely upon the two Co-Founders. "Yet the idea was never more vigorous, nor the movement more full of vitality, than when it was divested of its external corporateness, and its spirit was compressed into our brains, hearts and souls."

1878

Apr. 5. Thomas A. Edison joins T.S.

Apr. 17. Consideration with Masons of high degree as to whether T.S. should not be constituted as a Masonic body with Ritual and Degrees.

May. Resolved to unite with the Arya Samaj and to change the title to "The Theosophical Society of the Arya Samaj."

July 8. H. P. B. becomes naturalized subject of U. S. A.

July 27. Formation of British Theosophical Society.

Aug. 27 Meeting reaffirming resolution of July 16, 1877 and empowering President in his discretion to make all rules and regulations.

Autumn. Number of Buddhists and Hindus join the T. S. by letter.

Sep. Amalgamation with the Arya Samaj cancelled after receipt of rules from India. A new body formed as a bridge between the two mother countries, called "The Theosophical Society of the Arya Samaj of Aryavart."

Oct. 22. Orders come to complete arrangement to go to India, which are reinforced Nov. 14 and 21 by the need for urgency.

Dec. 13. H. S. O. receives autographed letter of recommendation from President of the U. S. A. special diplomatic passport, and Government commission to report on trade conditions in Asia.

Dec. 15. Phonograph record of Founders' voices taken on Edison machine.

Dec. 17. H.P.B., H.S.O. and Mr. E. Wimbridge sail for India.

1879

Jan. 3. H.P.B. and H.S.O. arrived in London. About this time H.S.O. and others saw one of the Great Adepts who had a message for H.P.B.

Jan. 5. H.S.O. presides over meeting of British T.S. at which there is an election of officers.

Jan. 17. H.S.O. issues Executive Notice appointing, ad interim, Major General A. Doubleday, U.S.A., F.T.S., Acting President of the T.S.; Mr. David A. Curtis, Acting Corresponding Secretary; and Mr G. V. Maynard, Treasurer. W. Q. Judge was already elected Recording Secretary.

Jan. 19. Founders Leave for Bombay by the "Speke Hall" (Ross Scott, fellow passenger).

Feb. 16. Founders arrive Bombay.

Feb. 17. Reception by 300 to H.P.B. and H.S.O.

Feb. 25. Mr. A. P. Sinnett, Editor of the *Pioneer*, the most influential newspaper in India, desires to become acquainted with H.P.B. and H.S.O. and expresses willingness to publish any interesting facts about their mission.

Mar. 2. Babula enters their employ, to remain until H.P.B. leaves India.

Mar. 6. H.S.O. urges necessity of organizing Parsi religious work along Theosophical lines.

Mar. 7. Finds them settled 108, Girgaum Back Road, their residence for two years (there to "serve as the necessary nucleus for the concentration and diffusion of that akashic stream of old Aryan thought which the revolution of cycles had brought again into the focus of human needs").

Mar. 23. H.S.O. delivers first public lecture in India at Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobitalao—an historical event that for the first time a Western man should uphold the majesty and sufficiency of Eastern Scriptures. The vernacular papers said that such an object was the grandest ever undertaken by man.

Mar. 29. H.P.B. visits in company with Mooljee Thackersey at a mysterious Bombay rest-house one of the Great Ones.

Apr. 4. H.P.B. and H.S.O. visit Karli Caves where she sees an Adept, who tells them to go to Rajputana.

Apr. 11. They leave for Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Rajputana. At Saharanpore, they met the head of the Arya Samaj, Swamiji Dyanand who accepted a place on the Council of the T.S. giving the Colonel full proxy powers in writing. He agreed to draft and send three Masonic degrees. At Meerut both the Swami and H.S.O. lectured. On this journey, they were dogged by Government plain-clothes men.

May 10. Back in Bombay.

May 18. Spoke before Bombay Arya Samaj for the first time.

May 23—June 4. Working on preface of "new book" which five years later became *The Secret Doctrine*.

July 4. Correspondence becoming heavy, H.S.O. decided to found *The Theosophist*.

Aug. 3. Damodar K. Mavalankar admitted to the T.S.

Aug. 6. Applications of Lt.-Col. (later Maj. Gen.) W. Gordon, B.S.C. and Mrs. Gordon.

Oct. 1. First number of *The Theosophist* published.

Oct. 4. Conference with 300 Jains.

Oct. 8. A lecture on Universal Brotherhood as applied to all creatures, and against the killing of animals, by H.S.O.

Nov. 23. To organize Aryan Temperance Society, at the instance of H.S.O. a meeting was convened.

Nov. 29. A meeting was held "commemorative of the Society's Fourth Anniversary," the founding of *The Theosophist*, and the opening of the Library, 500 guests present. Speakers: H.S.O., Gopal Rao Hari Deshmuk (late joint Judge, Poona) (Chairman); Naoroji Furdonji, Municipal Councillor, Bombay; Kashinath Trimbak Telang, subsequently a Justice of the Bombay High Court, Shantaram Narayan, a most respected Mahratta lawyer; Nurshunkar Lalshunkar, the "Gujerati Poet," a most appropriate and encouraging help to the Indian career of the T.S.

Dec. 2. H.P.B., H.S.O. and Damodar leave on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sinnett in Allahabad.

Dec. 4. Meet A. O. Hume in Allahabad.

Dec. 15. In Benares, till 31st.

Dec. 18. Initiation Ritual revised by H.S.O., Swami Dyanand and Damodar.

Dec. 19. H.S.O. lectured on material and spiritual needs of India.

Dec. 20. Lecture at Bengali School House by H.S.O.

Dec. 21. Literary Society of Benares Pundits convened in honour of H. S. O. At the instigation of H. S. O. The Society voted unanimously for the appointment of a Philological Committee. H.S.O. was elected an Honorary Member and was promised lasting sympathy and goodwill to the Theosophical movement.

Dec. 26. Mr. and Mrs. Sinnett received into membership, Masters replying audibly "Yes, we do," to ritual question as to Their approval.

1880

Jan. 1. Back in Bombay.

Jan. 4. First formal meeting of The Theosophical Society as a body, in India, in the library.

Feb. 15. H.S.O. proposes a Medal of Honour to native author of best original essay upon any subject connected with the ancient religions, philosophies, or sciences. No essay sent in was thought worthy of such a distinction. This was the seed of the Subba Row Medal first awarded in 1883.

Mar. 9. Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalavala admitted to the T.S..

Mar. 19. Application received for membership of Baron J. Spedalieri, of Marseilles, one of the most erudite Kabalists of Europe and chief pupil of the late Eliphas Levi.

Mar. 25. H.S.O., H.P.B. and Damodar again see a Great One on Warli Bridge.

Mar. 28. Coulombs arrive in Bombay.

Apr. 9. Tookaram Taty, who had held aloof watching The Society now definitely associates himself with movement.

Apr. 25. Organization Bombay T.S., pioneer of all Oriental Branches and

third, not counting New York, which was still the Society.

May 7. H.S.O., H.P.B. and 7 other members depart for Ceylon Goodwill tour.

May 16—July 13. The party visited ** Colombo, * Galle, Dodanduwa, Piya-gale, Kalutara, Wehara, * Panadure, Kotahena, Kotta, * Kandy, Gompola, Horitaduwe, * Bentota, * Matara, Weligama, * Welitara. Branches were formed at the towns starred *. H.S.O. lectured in every town to audiences of thousands. At the end of the tour almost every Buddhist priest of any influence in Ceylon had come into the "Buddhist Section" (see below) and pledged their loyal help to the movement. Many conferences with High Priests regarding the revival of Buddhism in Ceylon and the rescue of Buddhist children from the Christian Missionary schools.

May 25. H.P.B. and H.S.O. take Pansil from High Priest Bulatgama.

June 8. Buddhist Section organized, to be composed of two sub-divisions, one exclusively for laymen and lay branches, and another, exclusively of priests. Sumangala was made Chairman of the Priests' association, also one of the honorary Vice-Presidents of the T.S.

July 3. Held Convention of two separate Buddhist sects. Favourable to Buddhist Section. First record of joint action being taken by these sects.

July 5. Convention of Ceylon branches, six being represented.

July. Moolji Thackersey died, first Indian T.S. member.

Aug. 4. Mahatma visited H. P. B. and H. S. O., dictating long and important letter to an influential friend of theirs at Paris and giving important hints about the management of The Society's current affairs.

Differences between the Coulombs and Bates and Wimbridge caused the latter two to withdraw.

Aug. 27. H. P. B., and H. S. O. left Bombay for North.

Aug. 30. Meerut: Met by entire local branch of Arya Samaj. Day after day H. S. O. and Swami Dyanand Saraswati had "debate" or discussion on

Yoga. Also H.S.O. had other lectures.

Sep. 7 or 8.* Swami and H. S. O., as Presidents of respective Societies, had a long and serious private talk, the result being that "We agreed that neither should be responsible for the views of the other; the two Societies to be allies, yet independent."

Sep. 27.* Simla, at the Sinnetts, Col. Olcott sets forth his American credentials to Simla officials, asking to be freed of espionage which is granted in letters of October 2 and October 14.

Oct. 3. Tea-cup and other phenomena: (For complete phenomena records, see *Old Diary Leaves*). This resulted in acquisition of many influential Europeans.

Oct. 7. Lecture at Simla on "Spiritualism and Theosophy" before United Service Institution. (Simla visit summarized: "We gained a few friends, relieved our Society of its political embarrassments, and made many enemies among Anglo-Indian public who held to the theory of Satanic interferences" (in the miracles).)

Oct. 21. Left Simla, visiting Amritsar.

Oct. 29. In a lecture on "The Past, Present, and Future of India" H.S.O. stirred the patriotism of Indians to the depths.

Nov. 7. Lahore: Lecture to overflowing audience; 7 Arya Samajists joined T. S.

Nov. 17. Multan: Lecture engagement.

Nov. 22.* Organized Punjab Theosophical Society at Lahore and Cawnpore: Long metaphysical discussions and two lectures. Allahabad: Visit with dear friends, Sinnetts. Literary Society of Benares Pundits: Another meeting held in Colonel's honour.

Dec. 14.* (Chief Pundits of India Assn.: Declares itself in friendly union with the Society for the promotion of a brotherly union of all friends of Aryan learning throughout the world.)

Dec. 30. Back in Bombay in "Crow's Nest" acquired during his absence.

1881

Jan. 20. Mirza Ali Beg (European) writes "one of the most suggestive and

valuable pamphlets in our Theosophical literature" (*Theos.* III, 140, 160 probably under H.P.B.'s influence.)

Feb. 25. H.P.B. and H.S.O. agree to reconstruct the T.S., putting the Brotherhood idea forward more prominently, and having a secret section for Occultism, "the seed-planting of the E.S.T."

Apr. 23. H.S.O. sails for Ceylon, arrives 27th. Main objects: raising an Education Fund, working for unity of Buddhist sects.

May 5. First draft of *Buddhist Catechism* finished.

May 15. Discussion of Sinhalese version of *Catechism* with High Priest and others.

July 7. Second Convention of two sects of priests. This time they eat together.

July 24. *Catechism* published in English and Sinhalese.

Aug. 20. Lectures on Buddhism in gaols and to convicts in building gangs.

Oct. 21. H.S.O. with a party of Buddhist Theosophists goes to Tinnevely to form a branch of the T. S. Coconut tree planted by the Buddhist delegates in the compound of the Hindu Temple "as an act of religious amity and tolerance."

Dec. 17. Returns to Bombay.

1882

Jan. Founding of the Poona Lodge.

N. D. Khandalawala, President till 1925.

Jan. 12. Sixth Anniversary of the T.S.

Feb. 14. H.S.O. lectures on "The Spirit of the Zoroastrian Religion."

Feb. 17. H.S. O. and Bhayani Shankar start northern tour, visiting seven towns.

Apr. 6. H.P.B. joins them at Calcutta.

Apr. 19. H.P.B. and H. S. O. sail for Madras.

Apr. 23. Formal reception arranged by T. Subba Row.

Apr. 27. Founding of the Madras T. S.

Apr. 30. Excursion to Tiruvellam.

May 3. Excursion by houseboat on Buckingham Canal, branches founded at Nellore and Guntur.

May 31. First view of Headquarters, then called Huddleston's Gardens.

June 8. Back to Bombay.

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June 16. Visit to Baroda.

July 15. H. S. O. sails for Ceylon. Healing of a paralytic, and many other cases.

Sep. 19-21. H. P. B. in Sikkim, interviews with two Masters.

Nov. 1. H. S. O. returns to Bombay.

Dec. 7. "Seventh Anniversary, instituting Indian Section. Convention Hall decorated with shields from each Branch, inscribed with name and date of Charter.

Dec. 17. Headquarters removed from Bombay.

Dec. 19. The Founders establish The Theosophical Headquarters at Adyar.

1883

Jan. 16. Public reception at Pachaiappa's Hall.

Feb. 17. H. S. O. begins tour in Bengal, cures epilepsy, and glaucoma.

Mar. 9. H. S. O. receives sacred thread and mantram of initiation into Brahman caste from Taranath T. Vachaspati.

Mar. 11. Opening of school and Ladies' T. S. in Calcutta.

Mar. 12. Continues tour through 20 towns.

May 8. Returns to Calcutta, thence to Midnapore and Bhawanipore.

May 25. Return to Madras.

June 27. Leaves for Colombo.

July 17. Visits Tinnevely and 14 other towns in S. India. First meeting with T. Vijiaraghava Charlu at Mayavaram.

Aug. 22. At Ootacamund H. P. B. writes from dictation of invisible teacher: "Replies to an English F. T. S."

Sep. 19. H. S. O. visits Coimbatore and Pondichery.

Sep. 23. Returns to Madras.

Sep. 27. Tour in N. W., visiting 27 towns. At Cawnpore phenomenal evidence was given of Damodar's progress in occultism, and again at Moradabad. Joined at Sholapur by W. T. Brown of Glasgow. At Bombay was ordered to stop healing for a time. Appearance of Master to H. S. O., Damodar and Brown at Lahore and Jammu.

Dec. 15. H. S. O. arrives at Madras.

Dec. 17. Arrival of Dr. Franz Hartmann.

Dec. 27. Eighth Convention.

1884

Jan. 20. H. S. O. leaves for Colombo to arrange journey to London to obtain relief from the Colonial Secretary for the Religious and other disabilities of Sinhalese. (This matter was settled satisfactorily during his stay in England).

Feb. 20. Sails from Bombay for London with H. P. B., M. M. Chatterji and others. H. P. B. writes French version of Isis Unveiled on the journey.

Mar. 12. Arrived at Marseilles, then Nice and Paris, meeting Mme Haemmerlé, Camille Flammarion and others.

Apr. 5. Leaves Paris for London.

Apr. 9. Chartering of Hermetic Lodge: Kingsford, Maitland, Kirby, Massey and others.

May 9. Hermetic Lodge becomes Hermetic Society, outside the T. S. (Many interviews with noted personages and personal investigations by members of the S. P. R., subsequently used against them).

June 20 to July 9. H. Schmeichen paints pictures of the Masters (now at Adyar).

July 23. Leaves for Germany.

July 25. Founding of the German T. S. in Elberfeld.

Aug. 1 to 27. Dresden, Bayreuth, where H. S. O. hears "Parsifal" and is told that Wagner originally intended it to be about the Lord Buddha. Then six other towns, and is joined at Elberfeld by H. P. B.

Sep. 10. Letter from Damodar about missionary plot.

Oct. 20. H. S. O., and Rudolf Gebhard sail for Adyar, arriving Nov. 15.

Dec. 1. H. S. O. sails for Colombo.

Dec. 17. H. S. O. meets H. P. B., C. W. L. and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper-Oakley in Colombo.

Dec. 21. H. S. O. returns to Adyar with H. P. B. and party. H. P. B. makes her first and only speech from a public platform in Pachaiappa's Hall. C. W. L. takes Pensil.

Dec. 27. Ninth Convention decides that H. P. B. should not take action against the Coulombs, because of the undesirable publicity attendant thereon.

1885

Jan. 8. H.S.O. receives a visit from Master Dj. K.

Jan. 9. H.P.B. receives from her Teacher the plan of *The Secret Doctrine*.

Jan. 14. H.S.O. and C.W.L. sail for Rangoon.

Jan. 28. H.S.O. recalled. H.P.B. seriously ill. C.W.L. carries on in Burma.

Feb. 5. H.S.O. arrives at Adyar. H.P.B. better.

Feb. 11. H.S.O. Sails again for Rangoon, revises Burmese edition of the *Buddhist Catechism*, organizes Rangoon T.S. (all Tamil members), Shway Dagon T.S. (Buddhists) and Irrawady T.S. (European and Eurasian).

Feb. 23. Damodar leaves Adyar for Tibet.

Mar. 19. H. S. O. recalled again, returns to Adyar; H.P.B. ill. Missionary attack renewed. Coulombs sue Gen. Morgan for libel.

Mar. 25. H.S.O. writes to Mr. Sinnett suggesting a Central Committee for Europe. Sinnett objects.

Mar. 29. H.P.B. prepares to leave India under medical advice, resigns office as Corresponding Secretary. Missionary case against General Morgan withdrawn.

Apr. 7. Formation of Executive Committee, which, after Lane-Fox and Hartmann left India, ceased to exist.

June Mrs. Cooper-Oakley's health necessitates her leaving India.

May 9. H.S.O. tours S. India, 10 towns.

June 3. Tours North India, 31 towns.

July 9. Nobin K. Bannerji dies of cholera.

Sep. H.P.B. goes to Wurzburg and begins *The Secret Doctrine*.

Dec. 27. Tenth Convention. Formation of Adyar Library agreed upon. H.S.O.'s resignation of Presidentship refused.

1886

Jan. 1. H.S.O. turns first sod of Adyar Library.

Jan. 23. H.S.O. lectures on Agriculture at the Government College, Saidapet.

Jan. 27. H.S.O. and C.W.L. sail for Colombo. Buddhist Flag designed by Colombo members—H.S.O. decides the shape.

May 4. Return to Madras.

Dec. 10. MS. of first volume of *The Secret Doctrine* sent to Madras for Subba Row to revise. He refuses because of philosophical differences and H.P.B. sets about revision herself.

Dec. 27. Eleventh Convention.

Dec. 28. Opening of the Adyar Library.

1887

Jan. 22. H.S.O. tours in Ceylon till Feb. 19.

Feb. 24. Tour in India till Oct. 10, visiting 28 towns. Joined at Bhavnagar by E. T. Sturdy of New Zealand.

July. Founding of Blavatsky Lodge, London.

Sep. 15. *Lucifer* started by H.P.B.

Oct. 4. Alexander Fullerton at Adyar, till 13th.

Dec. 27. Twelfth Convention.

1888

Mar. 8. H.S.O. in Ootacamund, guest of General Morgan. Bought land for "Gulistan."

May 31. Returns to Madras, visiting four towns on the way.

Aug. 3. C.W.L. takes charge of *The Theosophist*.

Aug. 7. H.S.O. sails from Bombay for Europe, visiting Paris, London, Oxford, Liverpool, Cambridge, Glasgow.

Oct. 22. leaves for Bologna.

Oct. 9. Formation of Esoteric Section.

Oct. 28. H.S.O. sails from Naples for Bombay.

Nov. 10. Arrives in Bombay with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston, Baroness Kroumess, Richard Hart. Bombay branch very active with a preponderance of Parsi Members.

Nov. 15. Returns to Adyar.

Dec. 3. Visit of Zenshiro Noguchi, inviting H.S.O. to Japan.

Dec. 18. H.S.O. judges ploughs at Saidapet Agricultural College Fair.

Dec. 24. Thirteenth Convention. Adoption of the policy of Autonomous Sections.

1889

Jan. 10. H.S.O. leaves for Colombo.

Jan. 17. H.S.O. and Dharmapala sail for Japan, calling at Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Feb. 9. Arrives at Kobe.

Feb. 11. At Kioto H.S.O. recited the service of Pancha Sila to a large audience in the Choo-in Temple.

Feb. 14. Presentation to H.S.O. of Japanese philosophical books for the Adyar Library.

May 21. Annie Besant joins the T.S.

May 28. H.S.O. sails for Ceylon after visiting 33 towns, and delivering 76 lectures in 106 days.

June 18. Arrives in Ceylon.

July 8. Sails for India.

July 11. Returns to Adyar.

Aug. 8. Sails for Europe.

Sept. 1. Arrives in Marseille. Visits London (meets A.B. for the first time). Lectures in England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland.

Nov. 28. C.W.L. and Jinarajadasa leave Ceylon for London.

Dec. 25. Appointment of H.P.B., A.B., W. Kingsland, and Herbert Burrows as "President's Commissioners for Great Britain and Ireland." Appointment of H.S.O. as H.P.B.'s sole agent in Esoteric Section affairs for Asiatic countries.

Dec. 26. H.S.O. sails from Marseille for Colombo with E. D. Fawcett. Conference in Bombay instead of Convention. Death of Pundit N. Bhashyacharya.

1890

Jan. 16. H. S. O. lands at Colombo, leaves Fawcett there. Death of A. P. Dharma Gunawardene.

Jan. 27. C. F. Powell (American) leaves Ceylon for India, dies ten days later. H.S.O. consulted by Governor of Ceylon about Japanese immigrant scheme, which fell through.

Jan. 29. Mr. Fawcett and Sumangala discuss Buddhist doctrine. Conversation published in *The Theosophist*, March 1890.

Feb. 5. H.S.O. returns with Fawcett to Madras.

Apr. *Theosophist* Office and Bookshop removed to Western Octagonal Bungalow.

June 24. Death of T. Subba Row.

Oct. 11. H.S.O. goes to Ceylon and cities in S. India.

Oct. 28. Arrives in Tuticorin.

Nov. 10. Returns to Adyar.

Dec. 27. Convention. Indian Section organized. Colonel's resignation withdrawn.

1891

Jan. 8. Conference of Sinhalese, Japanese and Burmese priests at Adyar agree on the 14 points.

Jan. 17. Presidentship put into Commission, H. S. O. takes a "holiday," proceeds to Burma. Visits Rangoon and Mandalay—14 points accepted by Council of Monks.

Feb. 12. Returns to Madras.

Feb. 18. Arrives in Colombo, tours Ceylon.

Mar. 3. Leaves Colombo for Australia.

Mar. 19. Arrives in Melbourne, tours Australia, creating nucleus of future Section.

Mar. 23. Arrives in Sydney; 27, Brisbane; 30, Toowoomba to settle Hartmann legacy.

May 3. Returns to Sydney.

May 8. H.P.B.'s death in London.

May 10. H. S. O. enters in Diary: "This a.m. I feel as though H.P.B. were dead: the 3rd warning . . . Cablegram, H. P. B. dead," (received while on lecture platform in Sydney).

May 12. Leaves for Melbourne; 22, for Adelaide; 27, Sails for Colombo.

June 10. Arrives in Colombo.

June 15. Sails for Europe with B. Keightley.

July 2. Arrives at Marseille.

July 4. Arrives in London, met by W. Q. Judge.

July 9. General Convention of European branches; G.R.S. Mead, Secretary; W. R. Old, Assistant Secretary. British Section dissolved. European Section established. H.S.O. tours in England and the Continent, visiting Paris, Nancy, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Kiel, Hamburg, Bremen, Osnabruck and Flushing.

Sep. A. B. leaves the Secularists, London.

Sep. 16. H. S. O. sails from Liverpool for New York; 18, takes train for San Francisco.

Oct. 8. Sails from San Francisco for Japan.

Nov. 1. Arrives in Japan. "Buddhist platform" signed by 14 Japanese sects of Buddhism.

Nov. 10. Sails for Colombo; 29, arrives Colombo.

Dec. 7. Mrs. Musaeus Higgins established in Ceylon.

Dec. 13. H.S.O. returns to Adyar.

Dec. 27. Convention at Adyar. Indian Women's Movement started.

1892

Jan. 16. H.S.O. begins to write *Old Diary Leaves*, to prevent the formation of an H. P. B. cult.

Jan. 21. H.S.O. offers to resign on account of opposition by the Judge party in America, England and Australia.

Feb. 10. H.S.O. told by his Master: (a) that a messenger was coming; (b) that the link between him and his Master was unbreakable; (c) to be ready for a change of body; (d) not to resign his post; (e) not to carry on with the scheme for an International Buddhist League; (f) that his Master would never cease to protect him.

May 8. Institution of White Lotus Day.

May 17. H.S.O. at Gulistan, Ootacamund.

July 14. Second European Convention.

Oct. 1. H. S. O. returns to Madras.

Oct. 13. H. S. O. at Calcutta.

Oct. 17. At Darjiling.

Oct. 27. Sails from Calcutta for Chittagong and Burma.

Nov. 27. Returns to Adyar.

Dec. —. W. R. Old arrives at Adyar. Dr. and Miss English arrive in Ceylon.

Dec. 27. Seventeenth Convention at Adyar.

1893

Jan. 8. H.S.O. and S. V. Edge leave for Calcutta.

Jan. 26. First meeting of the Buddhist Text Society.

H. S. O. tours in eleven towns in the North. Visit to Gaya about the transfer of the Buddha Gaya shrine to the Buddhists.

Feb. 11. Returns to Madras.

Apr. 11. H. S. O. sails for Rangoon.

Apr. 15. Arrives in Calcutta with reference to the Gaya Shrine transfer.

Apr. 23. Returns to Adyar.

Sep. 15. Parliament of Religions in Chicago. A. B. and W. Q. Judge represent the T. S.

Oct. 28. H. S. O. sails for Colombo to meet Annie Besant.

Nov. 9. Arrival of A.B. and Countess Wachtmeister.

Nov. 10. A. B. lectures.

Nov. 14. A. B. lays foundation stone of Musaeus-Higgins School.

Nov. 16. Arrives in Tuticorin with A. B. "Annie stepped ashore at Tuticorin at 10.24.10" a.m." Triumphant tour in South India till Dec. 20.

Dec. 20. Return to Adyar.

Dec. 27. Eighteenth Convention at Adyar.

1894

Jan. 7. H.S.O. and A.B. and others tour in North India.

Mar. 20. A. B. sails for London.

Mar. 24. H.S.O. in Madras.

May 14. H.S.O. leaves for Europe via Colombo.

June 11. H.S.O. at Marseille; 12 Paris (meets A.B.); 14, London; 20, leaves for Berlin.

June 23. H.S.O. meets Dr. Hübbschleiden in Berlin and reconstructs German T.S.

June 20. First Olcott Panchama School opened.

July 4. H.S.O. arrives in London.

July 10. General Council Meeting to discuss Judge affairs.

July 12. Fourth European Convention H.S.O. starts on tour of English Lodges.

July 25. A. B. sails for Australia and New Zealand.

Aug. 10. H.S.O. returns to London; 24, sails for India.

Sep. 15. Arrives in Bombay; 19, returns to Adyar.

Oct. 25. Founding of Australian Section.

Nov. 21. Dr. Hübbschleiden in Adyar.

Dec. 22. Arrival at Adyar of A. B., Bertram Keightley, and J. C. Staples.

Dec. 27. Nineteenth Convention resolves that W. Q. Judge shall be asked to resign.

1895

Jan. 11. H.S.O. at Ootacamund, writing *Old Diary Leaves*.

Mar. 7. At Calcutta re Maha-Bodhi Society.

Apr. 11. Issues Notice convening General Council in London.

Apr. 28. Secession of the American Section. W. Q. Judge organizes "The Theosophical Society in America."

May 5. H.S.O. leaves for Bombay; 10, sails for Marseille; 30, arr. Marseille.

May 17. Dr. English comes to Adyar to edit *The Theosophist*.

June 1. H.S.O. arrives in Madrid; 4, leaves for Paris; 8, arrives in Paris.

June 5. H.S.O. issues new Charter to the non-seceding branches of the American Section.

June 8. H.S.O. in London.

June 19. H.S.O. visits Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Berlin, Amsterdam (Sep. 6), London. He reads the "Lives of Erato." A. Schwarz first visits Adyar.

June 20. Leaves London for Amsterdam; 24, returns to London.

June 27. General Council meets in London, approves notice of June 5, appoints A. P. Sinnett Vice-President.

Oct. 8. Leaves for Paris; 11, for Marseille; 12, sails for Bombay.

Oct. 29. H.S.O. in Karachi; Nov. 1, Arrives in Bombay; 6, Returns to Adyar.

Dec. 27. Twentieth Convention. First Object changed to its present form.

1896

Jan. 24. H.S.O. goes to Calcutta re T.S. property at Gaya.

Feb. 19. In Gaya. Decides to build on land purchased by Dharmapala.

Feb. 21. In Calcutta, settling dispute about Lodge property.

Feb. 23. Sails for Madras.

Mar. 15. Mysore Branch founded.

Mar. 22. Death of W. Q. Judge.

Mar. 23. H.S.O. in Bangalore.

Apr. 4. New Zealand Section founded.

Apr. 10. H.S.O. leaves for Bombay, Surat.

Apr. 30. Sails for Ceylon to inspect Schools.

May 25. Sails for Europe.

July 1. Arrives in London. Interviews Dr. Mills and Flinders-Petrie on the subject of Zoroastrian exploration.

July 6. Revision of T.S. Rules. Change of Objects to present form.

Sep. 27. H.S.O. leaves Marseille for India.

Dec. 7. H.S.O. began writing pamphlet: *An Historical Retrospect*.

Dec. 27. Twenty-first Convention.

1897

Jan. 4. A. B. goes to Calcutta.

Feb.—A. F. Knudsen's first visit to Adyar.

Apr. 20. H.S.O. discusses with King of Siam a Southern Buddhist Union.

May 18. H.S.O. sails via Java for Australia. Meets Miss Edger; they tour Australia together.

Aug. 9. Sails for Hobart, Tasmania.

Aug. 20. Sails for Dunedin and tours New Zealand.

Oct. 12. Leaves Auckland for Sydney.

Nov. 1. Arrives Melbourne; 5, Adelaide; 24 Colombo.

Dec. 5. Return to Adyar. Tours India.

Dec. 27. Twenty-Second Convention; Miss Edger lectures. A. B. rebuilding American Section.

1898

July 1. H.S.O. leaves for Colombo with representative; Indian Panchamas, then first admitted to Buddhism in Ceylon.

July 3. Arrives Colombo; 10, returns to Adyar.

1899

Jan. 5. H. S. O. sails for Rangoon with Dr. Besant and Prince-Priest Jinavaravansa. A. B. lectures on board, gives three lectures in Rangoon, addresses the Boys High School.

Jan. 13. A. B. returns to Calcutta.

Jan. 14. H.S.O. and Priest Jinavaravansa go to Moulmein and start a Buddhist educational movement.

Jan. 19. H.S.O. returns to Rangoon.

Jan. 22. To Mandalay to confer with dignitaries about the union of Buddhists of Burma, Ceylon and Siam.

Feb. 1. H.S.O. returns to Adyar.

Feb. 7. Panchama Educational Fund formed.

Feb. —. Miss Edger touring in Australia (till September).

Mar. —. Countess Wachtmeister touring in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

May 8. Unveiling at Adyar of H.P.B.'s statue, made by Govinda Pillai of Madras School of Arts.

May 17. H.S.O. in Ceylon, instals Mr. Hack as Principal of the Buddhist College at Kandy, collects funds and land for new buildings at Galle, and forms the Buddhist Educational Board.

June 15. Returns to Adyar.

Aug. 5. Sails for Ceylon.

Sep. 27. Opening of Damodar Free School.

Oct. 15. Returns to Adyar.

Dec. 14. Arrival of Miss Netta E. Weeks from America, appointed H.S.O.'s private Secretary.

Dec. 27. Twenty-fourth Convention.

1900

Jan. 3. Mrs. Besant lecturing in S. India till 18th.

Feb. 20. H.S.O. leaves Colombo for tour in Europe, visiting Italy, France, England, Belgium, Denmark, Scandinavia, Germany, Holland.

June 24. Congress of French Section in Paris. A.B. and Prof. G.N. Chakravarti present.

July 6-8. Convention of European Sections in London.

Sep. 12. H. S. O. returns to Adyar.

Sep. —. C. J. goes to Ceylon and C. W. L. to America.

Nov. —. Miss Edger leaves New Zealand for India.

Dec. 12. Viceroy (Lord Curzon) visits Adyar.

Dec. 27. Twenty-fifth Convention.

(To be concluded)

THE THEOSOPHICAL ORDER OF SERVICE

THE Theosophical Order of Service is a world-wide association founded by Dr. Annie Besant for the service of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Its aims are: (1) To minimize the sum of misery in the world; (2) To forget self in working for others; (3) To eliminate selfishness and substitute love as the rule of the world; (4) To live to the highest that is within us.

The International Organizer is Mr. D. Jeffrey Williams, appointed at the Geneva World Congress 1936. The organization is adapted to the needs of individual countries, but generally each of his representatives in the different Sections appoints a cabinet, with one member at the head of each of the following departments: Social

Service, Animal Welfare, World Peace, Harmonious Living, Healing, Arts and Crafts.

The Order is doing much useful work on practical humanitarian lines, individual members putting the idealism of Theosophy into practice in innumerable leagues and institutions for world peace, clean politics, education, prison reform, humane treatment of animals, etc. As an example may be cited the work of the late Mr. Arthur Burgess, who called together a group of organizations working in London against capital punishment which formed the National Council for the abolition of the Death Penalty.

Address of Mr. D. Jeffrey Williams (International Organizer): 82 Boundary Road, London, N.W.8, England. (Tel. Maida Vale 7966).

"The life of love never gives liberation from service; the uttermost service is the most perfect freedom."—ANNIE BESANT.

THEOSOPHICAL WORLD CONGRESSES

1. PARIS, 1921
2. ADYAR, 1925
3. CHICAGO, 1929
4. GENEVA, 1936

The first suggestion for an International Convention of The Theosophical Society was made by Dr. Arundale while General Secretary for England, 1915-1916. His purpose was, in view of the mighty reconstruction "which was taking place, to survey and map out our Society's duty to the New World, and to cement still more strongly those ties of Brotherhood between the members of our various Sections upon the strength of which rapid progress from discord to harmony so much depends."

The PARIS Congress, decided on before the War, was held 23-26 July 1921. There were over 1,400 delegates, from thirty-nine countries, of which nineteen were represented by their General Secretaries. The newspapers said that Dr. Besant's audience in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne on July 26 comprised "the leading men in diplomacy, science, and the University of Paris, headed by its Rector." Her subject was "Theosophy." At this Congress Mr. J. Krishnamurti definitely entered on his public life of service, and presided over a Conference of the Order of the Star in the East on July 27 and 28.

The ADYAR World Congress was the Golden Jubilee Convention of 1925, memorable for an attendance of 3,000 delegates, from all parts of the world, while visitors to the public lectures more than doubled this number. Forty countries were represented.

An important Message from an Elder Brother was read, asserting that The Theosophical Society once more found itself "a body over the face of which broods the Spirit from beyond the Great Range."

Dr. Besant announced that the work of the next half century was comprised in three institutions destined to become world-wide: The World Religion, The

World University, The World Government (by the restoration of the Mysteries).

Dr. Besant, who presided over the CHICAGO World Congress, 24-29 August 1929, characterized it as "a magnificent success." Nearly two thousand delegates attended. The Congress culminated in the dispatch of a message from the President of The Theosophical Society to the President of the United States (Mr. Herbert Hoover) praying him "to lead the Nations of the world to the outlawry of war and to the establishment of arbitration for the decision of international disputes."

The septennial recurrence of the World Congress, which was interrupted by the Adyar gathering in 1925, was resumed at GENEVA in 1936, the keynote of the Congress being "Justice."

This note was sounded throughout a splendid symposium of eminent Theosophical speakers: Justice for the Nations, for World Faiths, for Youth, etc.

Over six hundred delegates were present, representing five continents and about twenty five countries. Among the Congress highlights were official welcomes from the Swiss Government, the City of Geneva, the League of Nations, and a luncheon to the Congress delegates from humanitarian movements with headquarters in Geneva, headed by the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind-af-Hageby.

This was the first World Congress presided over by Dr. Arundale. He describes it as "a very great success," its real title to the epithet lying "in the fine release of happiness and enthusiasm which started from the very first day and culminated in a great wave of joyous friendliness at the close."

The outcome of the Congress was Dr. Arundale's 1937 Campaign for Understanding to "counteract, at least to some extent, the extraordinary prevalence of that misunderstanding, which

sooner or later breaks out in its virulent forms of ill-will and war."

The Congress was followed by a Summer School on Art and Beauty.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

Ten years after the Golden Jubilee of The Theosophical Society (referred to above under the Adyar World Congress), came the Diamond Jubilee, a magnificent celebration at the International Headquarters. Over 1,500 members attended, representing practically all the fifty-four nations. The unique features of this Convention were:

1. It was a "family affair," because throughout the world "our brethren were celebrating as we were celebrating at Adyar," not only with meetings and addresses, but with tremendous goodwill and friendliness.

2. The President struck the dominant note of the existence of the Evolutionary Plan. Time and again he stressed the fact that life is ever Plan-fulfilling, but it is by no means yet Plan-Conscious. His slogan—"There Is a Plan"—was carried forward into "The Plan of Evolution Campaign," which was pursued during 1936-37. Other aphorisms which the President spread were: "Think Theosophically Ahead" and "Win the World to Theosophy."

3. The Diamond Jubilee marked a new development in the presentation of Theosophy as Beauty. This the President presented as the fifth interpretation of Theosophy to the outer world, the earlier four being (1) the aspect of cosmic and eternal wisdom through the Founders; (2) Dr. Besant's interpretation in terms of Will and Activity; (3) Bishop Leadbeater's interpretation in terms of the larger science; and (4) Krishnamurti's interpretation in terms of individual uniqueness and self-sufficiency. The new

epoch of creative art was ushered in with an Indian dance recital by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, which was held by art critics and many orthodox Hindus as inaugurating a new era in art in India and giving to the religious science of dancing its reverent due after long centuries of comparative degradation.

Under the inspiration of this event, the International Academy of the Arts with headquarters at Adyar was established, with the two-fold object of emphasizing the essential Unity of all true Art, and to working for the recognition of the Arts as inherent in effective individual, national and religious growth. Thus, The Theosophical Society once again initiated a great world movement, as it had previously released other significant teachings on other lines of thought.

The Diamond Jubilee addresses were delivered by Mr. Hirendra Nath Datta (Vice-President), Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Prof. J. Emile Marcault, and Mr. Geoffrey Hodson, the President closing the Convention with an exhortation to the members to "Look Forward to the Future."

The World Federation of Young Theosophists came into being, with Shrimati Rukmini Devi as International President. The General Council was instructed by Dr. Arundale to give the Youth Federation all possible recognition and encouragement.

The Subba Row Medal was awarded to Dr. Arundale for his continuous contributions to Theosophical literature over a period of years, particularly for his output during 1935 of *You, Freedom and Friendship*, and *Gods in the Becoming*.

The Golden Jubilee of the Adyar Library, founded by Colonel Olcott on December 29, 1885, was celebrated on December 29, 1935, when an Adyar Library Association was formed to promote its scholarly and cultural influence throughout the world.

THEOSOPHY'S CLASSIC LITERATURE

The following list of fifty or more "classic" Theosophical works is given, not with the idea of suggesting that there is in fact an orthodox classical literature, but rather to indicate a greatest common measure of choices on the part of a group of writers at Adyar. All these books are definitely original and, of course, Theosophical.

H. P. BLAVATSKY

THE SECRET DOCTRINE: This monumental work is basic to the whole Theosophical philosophy; it is the *fons et origo* of Theosophy. The work was transmitted by the Sages of the Himalayas through H. P. Blavatsky, bringing the Wisdom of the Ages to the modern world. It describes cosmic and human origins with superhuman sweep, power, knowledge and inspiration. *The Secret Doctrine* is a priceless store of occult teaching—the Encyclopaedia and Vademecum for every serious student of the Ancient Wisdom. Vol. 1, Cosmogensis; Vol. 2, Anthropogenesis; Vol. 3, Collected papers. First published 1888. (Three Vols. and Index, Rs. 27.)

ISIS UNVEILED: Madame Blavatsky's first great work. A Master-Key to the mysteries of ancient and modern science and theology. Its iconoclastic attack on nineteenth century materialism made possible the constructive work of *The Secret Doctrine*. Vol 1, Science; Vol 2, Theology. First published 1877. An Excellent Index. (Two Vols. Rs. 22-8.)

THE KEY TO THEOSOPHY: An illuminating statement in question and answer form of the cardinal principles of Theosophy applied to the practice of life—politics, marriage, celibacy, discipleship, Adeptship, etc. An excellent book for beginners in Theosophy, with Glossary and Index. (Cl. Rs. 3-8, bds. Rs. 3.)

THE VOICE OF THE SILENCE: Fragments of *The Book of the Golden Precepts*, translated and annotated by H. P. Blavatsky. A book of deep occult significance clothed in

language of great beauty. A very ancient manual of discipleship. (Cl. Re. 1-8, paper As. 12.)

PRACTICAL OCCULTISM: States the essential difference between theoretical and practical occultism, and the nature of the difficulties involved in the study of the latter. A special chapter on "Some Practical Suggestions for Daily Life." (Re. 1-2.)

HENRY STEEL OLCOTT

OLD DIARY LEAVES: The true history of The Theosophical Society. A personal narrative by the President-Founder, making graphic pictures of its growth from "a commonplace parlour gathering in New York in 1875," and its development "by virtue of an inherent force, rather than as the result of foresight and management." Written in the breezy style of which Colonel Olcott was a pastmaster. (Six Vols., each: Cl. Rs. 5, bds. Rs. 4.)

MABEL COLLINS

LIGHT ON THE PATH: "Written for all disciples." These rules are stated in terms of opposites, enabling the discriminating student to discern the middle way. Both the rules and the comments on them are among the finest jewels of Theosophical literature. (Cl. Re. 1, paper As. 6, miniature paper As. 3, min. leather Rs. 2.)

T. SUBBA ROW

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE BHAGAVAD-GITA: A profound and erudite study of the *Gita* in four discourses delivered on four mornings of the 1886 Convention. Subba Row's criticism of H.P.B.'s seven-fold

classification of human principles led to a controversy and estrangement from her, but their friendship was renewed before he passed away. The lectures trace the course of cosmic evolution, discuss the nature of the Logos, and the different systems of Indian philosophy—a vast and complicated subject which Subba Row handles in a masterly and skilful manner. Introduction by Sir S. Subramania Aiyar. (Cl. Re. 1-12, bds. Re. 1-4).

A COLLECTION OF ESOTERIC WRITINGS: Reproduced mainly from *The Theosophist* and discussing philosophical questions, for example "The Philosophy of Spirit," "A Personal and an Impersonal God," etc. With sketch of Subba Row, by Colonel Olcott. (Cl. Rs. 7, bds. Rs. 6.)

A. P. SINNETT

ESOTERIC BUDDHISM: The book which first gave the Ancient Wisdom to the western world, and brought many thinking minds to Theosophy. Incorporates the teaching of the Elder Brethren concerning cosmic origins, the process of evolution, and the Progress of Humanity. (Rs. 7-8.)

THE OCCULT WORLD: Quoting numerous letters concerning occult phenomena and occult philosophy from the Master Kuthumi, Mr. Sinnett throws a new light on the science and philosophy of Europe. Many people in the eighties of the last century were convinced by this book of the existence of Adepts in Occultism, and of the splendid purposes of The Theosophical Society through which They work. (Rs. 3, out of print.)

THE MAHATMA LETTERS (TO A. P. SINNETT FROM THE MASTERS M. AND K. H.): A mine of teachings regarding discipleship, spiritualism and phenomena, and the Occult World, with many personal references to Theosophical writers and to occultists and scientists of all ages. The Adepts' conception of the Cosmos is clearly elaborated. (Rs. 15-12.)

ANNIE BESANT

ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY: Unknown perhaps to the world, this book

was the source of the New Theology Movement. It elucidates the underlying truths of the Christian Gnosis as they were revealed in the Lesser Mysteries. Dr. Besant indicates the true nature of the Christian doctrine and the sacraments, and relates the vital stages in the life of Christ to the experience of every individual in his ascent to cosmic consciousness. (Cl. Rs. 2, bds. Re. 1-4.)

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A STUDY IN KARMA: An illuminating commentary on the operation of Karmic law in the human race as a whole, in national life, in the individual, and in the life of the lower orders. (As. 6.)

THOUGHT-POWER: ITS CONTROL AND CULTURE: An exhaustive study of thought, the development of thought-power, and its infinite possibilities of use in the world's service. Will Levington Comfort frankly confesses that his love for the Bible and for the sacred writings of the East, as well as "the uncommon inner tendency" of his work as a modern American novelist, are all directly traceable to this

book. There is a fine chapter on Indian Philosophy. (Re. 1-8.)

THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE AND FORM: Reviews in a magnificent sweep ancient and modern science, the functions of the gods, the evolution of life, the evolution of form. Four lectures delivered at Adyar, which for eloquence, elevation and insight have never been excelled. (Cl. Re. 1-8, bds. Re. 1.)

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TALKS WITH A CLASS: Some of Dr. Besant's most illuminating and heart to heart talks on factors in spiritual progress and kindred topics are here reproduced. They were saved by a shorthand writer who heard them delivered. Full of sidelights and profound thoughts on higher consciousness, higher Beings, and higher worlds. (Rs. 2.)

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MAN AND HIS BODIES: One of the early Manuals, in which Dr. Besant describes the vehicles through which human consciousness manifests itself in the world of action. A fundamental study. (Re. 1-2.)

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A TEXTBOOK OF THEOSOPHY: In clear, lucid language a great seer presents a broad panorama of Theosophy, declaring what Theosophy is, and tracing the descent of life into human manifestation and back to superhuman levels. Bishop Leadbeater writes like a scientist, with the same strict regard for truth and detailed observation. His chapters on death and reincarnation are splendid expositions of these twin doctrines. A book for every beginner, and for all time. (Cl. 1-12, bds. 1-4.)

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THE MASTERS AND THE PATH: A standard work on The Masters, Their physical appearance, way of living and work, and the Path which leads to Them. A fine description is given of the ceremony of the Wesak festival. Dr. Besant in a foreword to the book says: "It makes no claim to inspiration, but is only an honest account of things seen by the writer." (Cl. Rs. 7, bds. Rs. 6.)

MAN, VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE: A unique account of the spiritual constitution of man, ranging from the savage to the Adept, and depicting the colours in his aura at different stages of his development, as seen by a trained clairvoyant. Profusely illustrated with coloured plates. (Rs. 9-6.)

THE CHRISTIAN CREED: A study in Christian origins, particularly the Creeds, with an esoteric interpretation which makes them intelligible. (Rs. 5-10.)

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ANNIE BESANT AND**C. W. LEADBEATER**

MAN: WHENCE, HOW AND WHITHER. A stupendous work of clairvoyant investigation giving the history of humanity from the beginning of its evolution on the Moon Chain, and tracing it through various Races on the Earth Chain. The beginnings of the Sixth Root Race are indicated in a not far distant future. (Rs. 7-8.)

TALKS ON THE PATH OF OCCULTISM: Three volumes of talks on the world's three most famous manuals of discipleship—*At the Feet of the Master*, *The Voice of the Silence*, and *Light on the Path*. These commentaries are intended to help the aspirant to set his feet upon the Path and to tread it. (Each volume, cl. Rs. 5, bds. Rs. 4.)

OCCULT CHEMISTRY: A series of clairvoyant observations on the chemical elements. With numerous diagrams, and an appendix on the "Ether of Space." (Rs. 6-12.)

THOUGHT FORMS: A clairvoyant exposition of the objective forms built by thought and emotion. A special section is given to the forms built by music, for example, a chorus by Gounod or a Wagnerian opera, with illustrations of each. A very illuminating treatise. (Rs. 9-6.)

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FIRST PRINCIPLES OF THEOSOPHY: A splendid introduction to the Science, showing the whole range of evolution in all kingdoms of nature and in all worlds, visible and invisible. Correlates the teaching of Theosophy with scientific discoveries and philosophical theories. Illustrated profusely with diagrams and charts. (Cl. Rs. 7-8, bds. Rs. 6.)

LIFE! MORE LIFE! Shows how modern science is identifying itself with Theosophy, points out the purpose of Theosophical training as the release of life. (Cl. Rs. 4, bds. Rs. 3.)

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AT THE FEET OF THE MASTER is "a book of precepts, a bible, a sacred scripture in miniature, vital to the world of today, vital to all who would tread the Way of Holiness and reach that Freedom which is perfect Service. It has been an inspiration to me for many years, and in it I find priceless guidance expressed in simplest and clearest language. There would be few problems confronting either individuals or nations were its advice to be followed." (G. S. ARUNDALE).

Book prices quoted by the Theosophical Publishing House,

Adyar, Madras, India.

The Rupee is worth approximately : 1/6d. ; \$ 0.37

THEOSOPHICAL BOOKS OF THE YEAR

Among outstanding Theosophical publications during 1935-6 were the following :

You. By George S. Arundale. (The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar).

Freedom and Friendship. By George S. Arundale. (T.P.H., Adyar).

Gods in the Becoming. By George S. Arundale. (T.P.H., Adyar).

The Complete Works of H. P. Blavatsky. Edited by A. Trevor Barker. To be completed in seven volumes, four vols. published. (The House of Rider, London).

The Web of the Universe. By E. L. Gardner. (The Theosophical Publishing House, London).

Old Memories and Letters of Annie Besant. By Esther Bright. (T.P.H., London).

The Delphic Woman. By Claude Bragdon. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York and London).

The Miracle of Birth. By Geoffrey Hodson. (T.P.H., London).

Destiny. By Geoffrey Hodson. (T.P.H., London).

Clairvoyant Research in Life After Death. By Geoffrey Hodson. (T.P.H., London).

The Perfume of Egypt. By C. W. Leadbeater. (T.P.H., Adyar).

Creating Character. By Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater. (T.P.H., Adyar).

The Secret of Our Daily Tasks. By C. Jinarajadasa. (The Theosophical Press, Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.)

Unfolding the Intuition. A collection of illuminating addresses, including a talk by Mr. Jinarajadasa, delivered at the Olcott Summer School, Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A. (The Theosophical Press, Wheaton).

Theosophy as Beauty. Adyar Pamphlet No. 208, Monographs by Dr. George S. Arundale, Shrimati Rukmini Devi and C. Jinarajadasa. (T. P. H., Adyar).

The Men Beyond Mankind. By Fritz Kunz. (The House of Rider, London).

The Mysteries of Eleusis. By Prof. G. Méautis. (Neuchatel).

THE SUBBA ROW MEDAL

The latest recipient of the T. Subba Row Medal awarded for outstanding literary work by Theosophists is Dr. George S. Arundale (President) for his continuous contributions to Theosophical literature over many years. The award was made by the General Council in 1935, the Diamond Jubilee Year, which the President signalized by a prolific output of books and articles, the books comprising *You*, a modern exposition of Theosophy and the best seller at the Geneva World Congress; *Freedom and Friendship*, a call to Theosophists; and *Gods in the Becoming*, a survey of the whole range and purpose of education.

The Subba Row Medal was founded at the 1883 Convention, in honour of T. Subba Row, a learned pundit and collaborator with H. P. Blavatsky, for

the best essay in one of four departments of esoteric science and philosophy; the terms were revised in 1888 prescribing specific subjects; today these terms do not apply.

The Medal has been awarded to the following: P. Srinivasa Rao (1885), H. P. Blavatsky (1888), Dr. Annie Besant (1895), Mr. A. P. Sinnett (1896), Bishop Leadbeater (1897), G. R. S. Mead (1898), W. Scott Elliot (1899), Dr. Bhagavan Das (1900), Dr. Th. Pascal (1906), Dr. Rudolf Steiner (1909), Mr. J. Krishnamurti (1911 for *At the Feet of the Master*), Dr. F. Otto Schrader (1912), Mr. C. Jinarajadasa (1913), Purnendu Narayan Sinha (1923), Mr. Ernest Wood (1924), Dr. J. J. Van der Leeuw (1925), Mme. Helena Pisareva (1934), Dr. George S. Arundale (1935).

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

WORLD FEDERATION OF YOUNG THEOSOPHISTS

THE Young Theosophists came into existence at the Vienna Congress in 1923, at a time when youth the world over was waking up to its responsibility to build a better world. The Movement spread very quickly. Of recent years, the aim has been to transcend the national point of view and to work internationally.

The World Federation of Young Theosophists was inaugurated at the Diamond Jubilee Convention 1935 and is gathering membership and momentum, and becoming effective in organization. The World Federation incorporates existing National Federations and Groups in numerous countries. The World President, Shrimati Rukmini Devi, was already President, as she still is, of several National Federations before the world union.

The objects of the World Federation are: (1) To spread the teachings of

Theosophy among the youth of the world; (2) To support and strengthen in all possible ways The Theosophical Society; (3) To promote good citizenship—national and international.

Young Theosophists work in special ways in different places. The youth of the universities offer a fine field in many countries, specially India and America. The Youth of Adyar maintain close touch with the student youth of Madras, and a recent festival at Adyar was attended by over 500 Madras students of both sexes.

Youth Day at the Geneva World Congress 1936 was conspicuous for constructive plans for the future work of the World Federation. Members are actively supporting the Campaigns of the two World presidents (Dr. Arundale and Shrimati Rukmini Devi) for Understanding and for Art and Beauty.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY

WORLD FEDERATION OF YOUNG THEOSOPHISTS

HEADQUARTERS, Adyar, Madras, India

HON. PRESIDENT: Dr. George S. Arundale, Adyar, Madras, India.
PRESIDENT: Shrimati Rukmini Devi, Adyar, Madras, India.

JOINT GENERAL SECRETARIES:
Alex Elmore, Adyar, Madras, India.
Felix Layton, Adyar, Madras, India.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GROUPS

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CANADA: John A. Toren, 2174 York Street, Vancouver.
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MEXICO: Miss Noemi de los Santos, Iturbide 28A, Mexico City, D.F.
UNITED STATES: President, Miss Shirley Larkin, 145 Nina Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

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BURMA FEDERATION: C. R. N. Swamy, 102/49th St., Rangoon.

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EUROPEAN FEDERATION: President, Miss Elly Kastinger; General Secretary, Miss Annie Putz; General Treasurer, Fred Doornbos; Ashrama-Vasanta, Huizen-Holland, N.H.
AUSTRIA: Miss Elly Kastinger, Theosophenheim, 64 Knödelhüttestrasse, Weidlingau, Vienna.
BELGIUM: Youra Livchitz, Monada, Avenue Floral 82, Uccle-Brussels.
ENGLAND: John Coats, Pineapple Priory, Seymour Place, London, S.W. 10.

FINLAND: Miss Signe Rosvall, Helsinki, Kirkkokatu 14, K. K.

FRANCE: Francis Brunel, 1 Rue des Arquebusiers, Strassbourg.

HOLLAND: Youth Lodge, Huizen: General Secretary, Han van Bijlert, Vasanta House, Huizen, N. H.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. H. Dubbink, Prinz Hendrikkade 76, Zaandam; Treasurer, Fred Doornbos.

POLAND: Miss Janina Karas, Krucza, 23—11, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL: Delio Notre Santos, Rua Victor Bastos, No. 37, Lisbon.

RUSSIA (outside Russia): Mme. E. Solovsky, 2 Rue Cherbuliez, Geneva.

SCOTLAND: Miss Margot Gale, 28 Great King Street, Edinburgh.

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YUGOSLAVIA: Miss Frieda Deutsch, Theos. Gesellschaft, Mesnicka 7/III, Zagreb.

INDIA

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION: Rohit Mehta, Parsi Agiari Lane, Ahmedabad.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION: Mrs. Margaret Erwin, 30 Springfield Crescent, Durban, Natal.

JOHANNESBURG GROUP: Miss Vera Trobridge, 138 Regent Street, Johannesburg.

..

The Young Theosophists have also corresponding members in the following Sections:

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY: Bert Ferrie, El Paso, William Street, Double Bay, N.S.W.

MELBOURNE: Miss Hazel Harrison, Queen's Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

BRISBANE: John G. Clarke, Lilian Avenue, Salisbury, Queensland.

PERTH: Mrs. Sandra Poignant, 42 Outram Street, West Perth, W.A.

OTHER COUNTRIES

JAVA: Jan de Munck-Mortier, care of Oud Merdika, 13, Bandoeng.

NEW ZEALAND: J. G. Patterson, Vasanta House, 72 Williamson St., Epsom, Auckland, S.E.3.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Benito Reyes, 305 Dimas Alang, Sampaloc, Manila.

WALES: Miss M. Perrian, 10 Park Place, Cardiff.

YOUNG THEOSOPHIST JOURNALS

THE YOUNG THEOSOPHIST (International) Adyar, Madras, India.

AMERICA: *The Young Theosophist*, 865 Dayton Ave., St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

AUSTRALIA: *Zest*, El Paso, William St., Double Bay, N.S.W.

BURMA: *Burma News*, 102 Fortyninth Street, Rangoon.

CANADA: *The Canadian Young Theosophist*, 732 Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE ROUND TABLE

An International Order of Young People, reviving the old ideals of Chivalry through the ranks of its Pages, Companions, Squires and Knights. Through a simple stirring ceremonial, devotion and reverence are quickened; through altruistic activities of service, idealism is brought into expression; and through the inculcation of self-discipline, the will is aroused. Each country in

the Order, and in fact each Table in every country, is left free to adapt the Round Table plan and ceremonial to the particular needs of the community, the only pledge binding on all being the motto of the Order: "Live Pure, Speak True, Right Wrong, Follow the Light."

The Round Table exists in 34 countries, which report 1,140 members.

The officers for 1936 are as follow:

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HOLLAND, Miss Sophie Schuurman, Myalba, Naarderstraat 311, Naarden.

HUNGARY, Repr.: Miss Flora de Selevér, Berkenoe Utca 3, Budapest III.

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ITALY, Prof. L. Del Sere, Via Toselli 36, Firenze (122).

JAVA (Netherlands East Indies) Mr. L. Mangelaar Meertens, Tanah Abang Oost 67, Batavia, C.

MEXICO, Prof. Santiago, Street 64, 521 Merida, Yucatan.

NEW ZEALAND, Mr. H. Banks, Norana Avenue, Remuera, Auckland.

NORWAY, Mrs. Havrevold, Box 189, Blommenholm.

PERU, Señor Don J. H. Bussio, Box 1061, Lima.

POLAND, Miss Wanda Dynowska, rue Filtvowa 59 m. 22, Warsaw.

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XII.

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SWITZERLAND, Mr. Adrien
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URUGUAY, Mrs. Senta Munaz
Montero, 25, de Mayo, 538, Montevideo.

YUGOSLAVIA, Mme Paula de
Ulmansky, Demetrova 13, Zagreb.

THE LOTUS CIRCLE

The Lotus Circle held its first group meeting 30-11-1892 in the Aryan Lodge, New York. Stories and songs were written and the work spread to other countries. London Lodge (Avenue Road, 1894) gave it a tremendous impetus and a knightly character under Ethel Mallet and Herbert Whyte. When Bishop Leadbeater went to reside at Avenue Road in 1895 he took charge of the Movement. In 1900, when he left for America, he gave the Lotus Circle in charge of Captain Herbert

Whyte and others. The Lotus Lodge was formed by them, and Capt. and Mrs. Whyte produced the *Lotus Journal*. In 1907, the idea of turning this young people's activity into an Order of Chivalry came to Capt. Whyte, and with the help of Dr. Besant and some of her friends the Round Table was inaugurated in July of that year. Thus out of the Lotus Circle grew the Round Table, but the Lotus Circle has continued over the world a source of inspiration to many children.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN

A movement mainly for children, expressing the Principle of Love Universal in its pledge:

I am a Link in The Golden Chain of Love that stretches Round the World, and I must keep my Link bright and strong. I will try to be kind and gentle to every living thing I meet and to protect and help all who are weaker than myself. I will try to think pure and beautiful thoughts, to speak pure and beautiful words, and to do pure and beautiful actions. May every Link in The Golden Chain become Bright and Strong.

It was founded in 1899 by Wm. John Walters of the United States, and protected throughout many years by Dr. Annie Besant. It is now an International organization and affiliated with the Theosophical Order of Service through the Order of the Round Table, of which it forms the Junior Section. Each Link, Group, or Country is perfectly free to work in any way it chooses. Creative expression and correspondence between Links is encouraged.

GOLDEN CHAIN INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY

Links of Honour:

Dr. G. S. Arundale, Shrimati Rukmini Devi, Dr. Anna Kamensky, Professor J. E. Marcault, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, Mr. A. P. Warrington, Miss Elly Kastinger, Mrs. E. M. Whyte.

International Chief Link:

Miss Clara M. Codd, 50 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W. 1.

International Chief Representative:

Mrs. Margaret Hemsted, 52 Springvale Terrace, Glasgow, N., Scotland.

National Representatives:

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SCOTLAND: Miss M. H. Maud Hemsted, 32 Springvale Terrace, Glasgow, N.;

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In the British Isles Section there are over 1,080 children.

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Chief Representative, Miss Dorothy Codd, 49 Cairnfield Gardens, London, N. W. 6.

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AUSTRIA: Mr. Robert König, Heinstr. 20. 111/16, Vienna 11;

FRANCE: Madame Souvré, 42, Bis. Rue Friant, Paris, XIV;

PORTUGAL: Yosé Yoaguim, Santos Amard, Calçada Marquês d' Abrante 128-1, Lisbonne;

HOLLAND: Miss Heleen Wilbre-ninck, Vasanta House, Huizen, N. H.;

ITALY: Prof. del. Sere, Firenze via Toselli 36.

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INDIA: Kevalram Dayaram, The Round Table Office, Sevakunj, Ram-baugh Road, Karachi (Sind);

AFRICA: K. Brakatu Ateko, Achimota College, Accra, Gold Coast;

AUSTRALASIA: Harry Banks, 371 Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand;

AMERICA: Mrs. Muriel Lauder Lewis, P. O. Box 448, Ojai, California.

SPAIN: Madame Céline Guyard, 3, Travesia de Trujillos Madrid XII;

JUGOSLAVIA: Mrs. Elsa Alkovic, Mesnicka Ulica 7, Zagreb;

FINLAND: Miss Signe Rosvaal, c/o T. S. Kansakoulukatu 8, Helsinki.

REFERENCES

In the compilation of this International Theosophical Year Book, grateful acknowledgment is made of the use of the following:

Keesing's Contemporary Archives and Chronological Diary World Events 1931-6.

The Statesman's Year Book 1936.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th Ed.

News Digest; Europa.

Old Diary Leaves (H.S.O.), original diary, and other archives at Adyar.

General Reports of the Theosophical Soc.

The Theosophist, 1879-1936.

The Golden Book of The Theosophical Society.

Reports of General Secretaries, etc.

Contemporary records have been used wherever available. No pains have been spared to ensure accuracy. Constructive comment will be appreciated.

THE GOLDEN STAIRS

A clean life, an open mind, a pure heart, an eager intellect, an unveiled spiritual perception, a brotherliness for all, a valiant defence of those unjustly attacked, a courageous endurance of personal injustice and suffering, a genuine search after Truth, a love for all living

creatures, and a constant eye to the ideal of human progression and perfection which the Sacred Science depicts.—These are the golden stairs up the steps of which the Learner must climb to the Temple of Divine Wisdom.—H. P. BLAVATSKY.

FOUNDERS AND PRESIDENTS

OF

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

H. S. OLCOTT—PRESIDENT-FOUNDER

OLCOTT, Colonel Henry Steel. President-Founder, The Theosophical Society, 1875-1907. b. 2 Aug. 1832 at Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. Gained international renown at 23 for his work on the model farm of Scientific Agriculture at Newark. Declined Chair of Agriculture in University of Athens offered by Greek Government. Co-Founder of Westchester Farm School, near Mount Vernon, New York, first, American Scientific School of Agriculture. His first book *Sorghum and Imphee* became a school textbook and brought him at 25 offers of a governmental botanical mission to Caffraria, Directorship of Agricultural Bureau at Washington, and managership of two immense properties, all of which he declined. At 26 he toured Europe in the interests of Agriculture and his report was published in the *American Cyclopaedia*. Became American correspondent of *Mark Lane Express* (London), Associate Agricultural Editor (1858-60) of *New York Tribune*, and published two more books on Agriculture. For his public service in agricultural reform was voted two medals of honour and a silver goblet.

As reporter for *New York Tribune* in 1859, Olcott was present at hanging of John Brown, caught as a spy and condemned to be shot, released on appeal to his captors as a Freemason. (He was a Royal Arch Mason.) Joined the Northern Army and fought bravely through North Carolina Campaign, invalided to New York (1862-5). Drafted as *Special Commissioner of the War Department* and later *Navy Department* for the investigation of frauds. Received high commendation for puri-

fying the Public Service and cleansing these departments, in peril of life and reputation, Government telegraphing him upon conviction of criminals that "this conviction was as important to Government as the winning of a great battle." 1868, admitted to the Bar. Practised till 1878, specializing in customs, revenue, and insurance cases; Published valuable report on Insurance while Secretary and Managing Director of National Insurance Convention, a conference or league of State officials to codify and simplify insurance laws. A statute drafted by H.S.O. and another lawyer was passed in ten State Legislatures, As Attorney he had such clients as New York City, N. Y. Stock Exchange, Mutual Equitable Life and Continental Life Insurance Companies, Gold Exchange Bank, Panama Railway, The United Steel Manufactnrers of Sheffield, England. Also Hon. Sec. to Citizens' National Committee working with French Government for First International Exposition of World Industries; also served on International Italian Committee. Was nominated by retiring Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and listed by President Johnson to succeed in that office, but he took sides with Congress against the President and lost the appointment. Member of *Lotus Club*, and intimate friend of "Mark Twain," and other famous authors.

Interested in Spiritualism from the age of 19, he reported the psychic phenomena at Eddy farm in 1874 for *New York Sun* and *New York Graphic*. Single copies sold at \$1 and 7 publishers contended for book rights. Published as *People from the*

Other World, 1875, one of the earliest books on physical research, highly praised by Sir Alfred Russel Wallace, F.R.S. and Sir William Crookes, F.R.S. At Eddy Homestead met Helena Petrovna Blavatsky and together they threw themselves into defence of reality of spiritualistic phenomena while attempting to purify spiritualistic movement of its materialistic trend. Helped to edit her book *Isis Unveiled*. Together they founded The Theosophical Society at New York, November 17, 1875. Organized the first public cremation in the U.S.A. in 1876. In 1878 the Co-Founders moved T.S. Headquarters to Bombay, India. Before leaving, H.S.O. received from U.S. President autographed letter of recommendation to all U.S. Ministers and Consuls; and from Dept. of State a special diplomatic passport, and a commission to report to Government upon the practicability of extending the commercial interests of U.S. in Asia. As President of the T.S., championed in India, Ceylon, Japan and other oriental countries the revival of Hinduism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Islam and other faiths. Stimulated Sanskrit revival. United the sects of Ceylon in the Buddhist Section of The Theosophical Society (1880); the 12 sects of Japan into a Joint Committee for the promotion of Buddhism (1889); Burma, Siam, and Ceylon into a Convention of Southern Buddhists (1891); and finally Northern and Southern Buddhism through joint signatures to his *Fourteen Propositions of Buddhism*, (1891). With delegation of Buddhists (1882) in a Hindu Temple at Tinnevely, planted "Tree of Friendship" as the first act of fraternization for hundreds of years between Buddhists and Hindus. Founded Adyar Library (1885) at which for the first time in history the religious teachers of

Hinduism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and Islam united to bless a common cause.

Through his vision the principle of autonomous Sections with a central Headquarters nucleus was developed for the world-wide spread of Theosophy. In one year (1882-3) of mesmeric healing treated 8,000 cripples, deaf, dumb, blind, and insane with phenomenal success. Started Olcott Harijan Free Schools for the education of the Panchama outcasts of India. Dotted India with Hindu schools, Boys' Aryan Leagues and libraries and sponsored and published *Arya Bala Bodhini* for Hindu boys. Dotted Ceylon with schools for Buddhist children. Secured for Ceylon Buddhists freedom from religious persecution and Wesak as public holiday. Sponsored informal conference 1891 on possibility of Women's National Society in India. Held first Swadeshi Exhibition in Bombay, 1879. Planned institute of technological education for the Maharaja of Baroda (1888).

Lectured and travelled for T.S. many thousands of miles yearly by land and sea. Made Hon. Member of many famous clubs and learned societies. Received official blessing of Pope Pío Nono; blessed by the Buddhist High Priests of Ceylon, Burma, Siam, and Japan, for his work for Buddhism (he took Pancha Sila as a Buddhist in 1880); and adopted into the Brahmin caste, for his distinguished services to Hinduism. Publications: *The Buddhist Catechism*, 44 editions, translated into 20 languages, an internationally used textbook; *Old Diary Leaves*, authentic history of T.S. (in six volumes); and many pamphlets and articles on Theosophy, religion, psychic phenomena, etc. (see also above). d. 17 Feb. 1907, at Adyar, nominating as his successor Annie Besant.

H. P. BLAVATSKY—CO-FOUNDER

BLAVATSKY, Helena Petrovna. Co-Founder with Colonel H. S. Olcott of The Theosophical Society. b. 11-12 Aug. 1831, on her father's side,

daughter of Colonel Peter Hahn, Captain of artillery, and grand-daughter of Lieutenant-General Alexis Hahn von Rottenstern-Hahn (a noble family of

Mecklenburg, Germany, settled in Russia); paternal grandmother née Countess Probsting, who after husband's death married Prince Vassiltchikoff; on her mother's side, daughter of Hélène, née Fadéew, known as the "Russian George Sands" (whose youngest brother was General Fadeyeff), and grand-daughter of Privy Councillor Andrew Fadéew and of the Princess Helene Dolgorouki, of the elder princely line, tracing back to Rurik, 9th century, A. D. Entitled to a coronet emblem with 9 points. Because of her remarkable clairvoyant faculties was consulted in Mingrelia by Gooriel and Mingrelian nobility about their private affairs and by the police regarding crimes committed. Pupil of Moscheles. In London as a young girl played with Clara Schumann and Arabella Goddard in a 3-piano piece of Schumann's. m. 7 July 1848 General Nicephoré V. Blavatsky, Vice Governor of the Province of Erivan, Caucasus, a very elderly man, from whom she soon separated. Traveled in Egypt (1848-9), learning magic lore from an aged Copt. Belonged to a secret sect, the Druses of Lebanon. Was present as a volunteer with other European ladies with Garibaldi at the battle of Mentana (1849) and was picked out of a ditch for dead with the left arm broken in two places, musket-bullets still imbedded in right shoulder and in leg, and a stiletto wound in the heart. While walking with her father in London in 1851, she saw a tall and stout Rajput whom she recognized as a Protector known from childhood in her visions. He spoke to her of a future work she was to do under His direction after preparation in the East. She attempted in 1852 and again in 1854 to cross into Tibet, without success. In 1858, she contacted Spiritualism through Daniel Home in Paris and converted "her sceptical 'Voltairean' father to Spiritualism. Between 1858-63 she was in touch with her family in Russia, bringing under control her marvellous power to produce phenomena at will, and in the Caucasus engaging in several successful commercial enterprises (a trade in the high-class

woods of Imeretia and Mingrelia, and head of, an artificial flower factory in Odessa, etc.). Between 1867-70 reached Tibet where she learned to manipulate occult forces. In 1870, she was one of few rescued from shipwreck. From this time on was increasingly conscious of a work to be done, though not yet informed as to methods of accomplishment. Made an unsuccessful attempt in 1871 to found a Spiritual Society at Cairo, upon the basis of phenomena. In early 70's made concert tours in Italy and Russia under the pseudonym of "Madame Laura." In 1873, while living in Paris with her brother, painting and writing (she was a fine artist and very clever caricaturist), she received peremptory orders from the "Brothers" to go to New York to await instructions. Landed America, 7 July 1873, without funds, having changed her first-class passage to steerage to give steerage tickets to a poor woman and children who had been swindled. Worked for a maker of cravats, though in her trunk were 23,000 francs entrusted to her by her Master for another purpose. Finally commanded to take the money to an unknown man in Buffalo just in time to prevent him from committing suicide. An unprofitable venture in a Long Island Farm used up her little legacy of 1,000 roubles sent after the death of her father.

1874, she was ordered to go to the Eddy homestead in Chittenden to find her future colleague—Colonel Henry Steel Olcott (q.v.). With him in 1875 founded The Theosophical Society. For a description of various types of phenomena produced by H.P.B., and other biographical data, 1874-91, see *Old Diary Leaves* (H. S. Olcott), *The Occult World* (A. P. Sinnett), *Reminiscences of H. P. Blavatsky* (Bertram Keightley), *H. P. B.* (Constance Wachtmeister); and *In Memory of Helena Petrovna Blavatsky* by some of her pupils. She refused to work "miracles" for money, one prince offering her Rs. 100,000. Acted as Corresponding Secretary T.S. 1875-91.

Isis Unveiled, a magnificent attack on the materialism of religion and science, begun in the summer of 1875, was published 1877, the first edition exhausted in ten days; three editions in 7 months. All the money received from Russian newspapers and journals and her first receipts from *Isis* were sent to the Red Cross in Russia to help her wounded compatriots fighting in the Russo-Turkish war. 24 Nov. 1877 is the date of her Masonic diploma, Rite of Memphis, which she received together with a rose-cross in rubies as tribute to her inner Masonic knowledge displayed in *Isis*. Another tribute was a diploma from the Society of *Svati-Bai*, Benares, accompanied by a valuable and ancient copy of the *Bhagavad Gita*. Both societies recognized her rights to the superior grades of their orders. 8 July 1878, she was naturalized as a citizen of the U.S.A. Acting under orders, the two Founders left for India in Dec. 1878, landing Bombay, Feb. 1879. December, 1879, *The Theosophist* was started to take care of voluminous world-wide correspondence. 1879-84, made a series of tours of India. In 1880 the two Founders made a triumphal tour of Ceylon on behalf of Buddhism, both taking Panchasila as Buddhists 19 May 1881. Treasurer in 1882. T. S. Headquarters moved from Bombay to Adyar in 1882. 1884, the Founders visited Europe and in their absence came the Coulomb plot followed by the *ex parte* report of The Society for Psychical Research, causing much disturbance. Returning to Adyar, 1884, her stay was short; on medical advice she was sent back to Europe early in 1885. In 1882 and 1885, as well as in Philadelphia in 1876, her Guru intervened to restore her failing health. In Wurzburg she worked quietly at *The Secret Doctrine* and was there joined by the Countess Wachtmeister, who records that the Adept Brothers were the real authors of the book. As before in writing *Isis Unveiled*, They collected the material, passed it before the inner gaze of H.P.B. and corrected the manuscript. In 1887 at Ostend, H.P.B. fell very ill, but made another

strange recovery, explaining she had "elected" to work for a few more years in her suffering body. By invitation of a group of London students H.P.B. went to Norwood in the summer of 1887, moving later to Avenue Road, London. This became the centre of the Theosophical work in Europe, assisted by occasional visits of the President-Founder. She founded The Esoteric School in 1888, naming Annie Besant as her successor. The first two volumes of *The Secret Doctrine* published in 1888. d. 8 May 1891, London. After her death, a second revised edition was issued, releasing hitherto unpublished material in Third Volume. Other Publications: *Key to Theosophy*; *Nightmare Tales*; *Caves and Jungles of Hindustan*; *The People of the Blue Mountains*; *Practical Occultism* and *Occultism vs. the Occult Arts*; *A Theosophical Glossary*; *The Voice of the Silence*; edited *The Theosophist*, *Lucifer*, *Le Lotus Bleu*: innumerable articles on Theosophy, Spiritualism, etc. in many journals and newspapers; her nom-de-plume was "Radha-Bai." Her ashes were divided between New York, India, and London, the latter two portions being interred under her statue in Adyar. In her last Will and Testament, dated 31 Jan. 1885, she requested that annually on the anniversary of her death some of her friends should assemble and read a chapter of the *Light of Asia* and one of the *Bhagavad Gita*. The secret of H.P.B.'s remarkable power in producing swift changes in the lives of those about her is summed up by Colonel Olcott as due to:

"1. Her amazing occult knowledge and phenomena-working powers, together with her relation to the hidden MASTERS.

"2. Her sparkling talents, especially as a conversationist, with her social accomplishments, wide travels, and extraordinary adventures.

"3. Her insight into problems of philology, racial origins, fundamental bases of religions, and keys to old mysteries and symbols."

Unflinching self-consecration to the Great Ones irradiated the life of H.P.B. and she will ever be known as the

"Light-Bringer" of the Nineteenth Century.

ANNIE BESANT—SECOND PRESIDENT

BESANT, Annie. President, The Theosophical Society, 1907-33. Reformer, statesman, author, "the world's greatest woman orator." (G. Bernard Shaw). D.L. (Benares Hindu Univ. 14 Dec. 1921 for services to education in India.) b. 1 Oct. 1847; d. of William Page Wood and Emily, d. of James Morris; m. 1867, Rev. Frank Besant (d. 1917), Vicar of Franksey, Lincolnshire; son, Arthur Digby Besant (q.v.) and daughter, Mabel Besant Scott, (q.v.) Educ. privately in England, Germany, France; honours in botany at Preliminary Science Exam. Lond. Univ. and at South Kensington Science and Art Exam. In 1872 broke with the Church of England and ruined her social position through her passion for Truth. Joined the National Secular Society, 1874; worked in the Free Thought and Radical movements led by Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.; was co-editor with him of the *National Reformer*; wrote many political and free-thought books and pamphlets, 1874-88; was prominent in the Labour and Socialist movements and member of Fabian Society and Social Democratic Federation; took active part in Trades Union work among unskilled labourers, and with Herbert Burrows led great Match Girls' Strike to successful conclusion; aided defence of public meeting in London; was member London School Board (for Tower Hamlets), 1887-90, but refused re-election. In 1889, there was scarcely any modern reform for which she had not worked, written, spoken, and suffered: women's suffrage and equal rights, better housing, school meals, abolition of sweated wages, penal reforms, Empire Federation, antivivisection, organization of Trade Unions, reform of land laws, the right to freedom of thought and speech, a reformed system of electorates, the rights of subject peoples (championing

the cause of Afghanistan, 1879; the Transvaal, 1881; Ireland, 1882 and afterwards; Egypt, 1882; the Soudan, 1885; working with Charles Bradlaugh and Dadabhai Naoroji for India). Materialistic philosophy failed to satisfy her truth-seeking mind and heart from 1886, in spite of its appeal through ideal of disinterested service to mankind. Two Theosophical books by A. P. Sinnett suggested a new line of investigation. "From that time forward I looked for other clues," she said. "I had experimented then and before in Spiritualism and found many facts and much folly in it. In 1899 I had a book given me to review . . . entitled *The Secret Doctrine* . . . I knew on studying that book that I had found the clue I had been seeking, and I then asked for an introduction to the writer, feeling that one who had written it might tell something of a path along which I might travel." She joined The Theosophical Society, 10 May 1889, and became devoted pupil and helper of H. P. Blavatsky. "The one and the only one," with prophetic vision wrote H.P.B. of Annie Besant in 1890. A.B. was appointed before Mme. Blavatsky's passing in 1891 as "Chief Secretary of the Inner Group of the Esoteric Section and Recorder of the Teaching," and as her successor in Outer Headship of the Esoteric Section. Among other duties, she had the custodianship of H.P.B.'s unpublished teachings, as explained by the President-Founder in 1891 at the European Convention a few months after H.P.B.'s passing: "H.P.B. has not gone away and left us absolutely without unpublished remains; on the contrary she has left a large body of them, and in the custody of her chosen depositary, Mrs. Besant, who, in the proper way and at the proper moment, will give them out to the world." Following the death of H.P.B., Mrs. Besant

pledged her utter loyalty to the Founder-President and the Cause of Theosophy, and ever remained faithful to her vow. In 1892, the first of the Theosophical Manuals was written by her, and from that time forward her pen and voice were constantly used in the exposition of Theosophy. (See publications below.) In 1893 she represented The Theosophical Society at the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago, U.S.A. 1893-4 she made a tour of Indian Lodges in the company of the President-Founder, whose Guru told him that here was the promised Messenger to aid him. By her splendid presentation of Indian philosophy and her undisguised personal preference for the Indian religions, she won support of most orthodox Brahmins to Theosophy. In 1893 she started her famous Annual Convention lectures, which with a very few years' exception, were continued till her last illness. Most of her best-known published works are lectures given at Conventions or on tour. From this time forward until 1930, she travelled the globe over in the service of the T.S.; 1895 awarded the Subba Row Medal. In 1887 reorganized American Section. In 1907, was nominated by the President-Founder as his successor, and subsequently elected as President of the T.S.; re-elected, 1914, 1921, and 1928. As President and as an individual, she protected and co-operated with many reform and forward-looking movements: L.C.C.; the Theosophical Order of Service, with its many Leagues; The Round Table; Golden Chain. Organized Indian Boy Scout Movement (1918) for which she was appointed by Lord Baden-Powell "Honorary Commissioner for all India of the Boy Scouts Assn." and 5 Oct. 1932 was awarded the "Silver Wolf" for her service to the movement. In Co-Masonry she pioneered in Britain in 1902, India in 1903, later becoming M.P.G.C. of the British Federation, and Sov. Lieut. G. C. of the Supreme Council of International Co-Masonry, and 33° Mason. Always a John the Baptist, her London Lectures in 1909 and 1911 culminated in the

announcement of the appearance of a Great Teacher in the not distant future, who would give a fresh spiritual impulse to a distracted world. She warned, however, that the Teacher's message would be striking, even challenging, appealing to intuition rather than intellect. She protected the world-wide Order of the Star in the East, herald of the Coming. "Her radiant spirit re-kindled India's faith in her own ideals and destiny." (Sarojini Naidu). In India she worked for many social reforms: the abolition of child-marriage and the reform of the caste-system. Her early years' work went to the revival and uplifting of eastern faiths, and especially of Hinduism. Then came her educational work: the founding of the Central Hindu College, Benares, (1898-9), the Central Hindu Girls' School (1904), and the aid given in founding the Hindu University, serving on Court, Council and Senate; her lectures to Hindu College students, inspiring them with patriotism and devotion to the Motherland. "She made men." (C. J.) Finally her work for the Freedom of the Motherland, the dignity of an Indian Nation, a self-ruled member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. She founded the Home Rule League and was elected President, 1916. Though she stressed the need for constitutional procedure, her work brought her into conflict with the authorities, and in 1917 she was interned; but three months later her unconditional release was ordered, amidst scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm. Shortly afterwards she was elected President of the Indian National Congress, but owing to her firm attitude against all violence, she lost popularity with the masses. General Secretary National Convention of India, 1923. The *Commonwealth of India Bill* which she drew up in consultation with Indian opinion was introduced in H. of Commons in 1921, and passed Second Reading. Dr. Besant's attitude to the struggle between two possible World-Empires was defined after the outbreak of the Great War, when she declared that Great Britain in standing for freedom, with ever-increasing self-government

of peoples, was destined to be a Protector of Humanity.

On 20 Sept. 1933, she laid aside her body at Adyar, passing as she had lived—A Warrior Soul; yet withal so tender that of her the poet Gerald Massey in 1879 wrote :

" You have soul enough for seven ;
Life enough the earth to leaven ;
Love enough to create heaven ! "

Publications : (See Theodore Besterman's *Bibliography of Annie Besant*, for list to 1923.) 330 books and pamphlets, some of the principal being : *History of the Great French Revolution* (1876 and 1883) ; *Marriage : As it was, as it is and as it should be* (1879) ; *Free-Trade vs. 'Fair' Trade* (1881) ; *Light, Heat, and Sound* (1881) ; *Eyes and Ears, Six Chats on Seeing and Hearing* (1882) ; *Physiology of Home* (1882), the last three being Hall of Science Manuals ; *Legends and Tales* (1885) ; *The Seven Principles of Man* (1892) ; *An Autobiography* (1893) ; *The Building of the Kosmos* (1894) ; *In the Outer Court, Karma, The Masters as Facts and Ideals, The Means of India's Regeneration, The Self and Its Sheaths* (1895) ; *Man and His Bodies, The Path of Discipleship* (1896) ; *The Ancient Wisdom, Four Great Religions, The Three Paths* (1897) ; *Esoteric Christianity* (1898) ; *Dharma, Evolution of Life and Form* (1899) ; *Death—and After,*

Thought Power (1901) ; *The Pedigree of Man* (1904) ; *London Lectures, The Wisdom of the Upanishats* (1907) ; *An Introduction to Yoga* (1908) ; *The Changing World* (1909) ; *Popular Lectures on Theosophy* (1910) ; *The Immediate Future, Psychology* (1911) ; *The Spiritual Life, A Study in Karma, The Ideals of Theosophy* (1912) ; *Wake Up, India* (1913) ; *Lectures on Political Science* (1919).

In collaboration with others, she wrote 25 books, among them : *Thought-Forms, Occult Chemistry* (1909) ; *Man : Whence How and Whither* (1913). Edited and introduced 21 books, among them the Third and Revised Edition of *The Secret Doctrine* (1893) with G. R. S. Mead ; *The Universal Text Book of Religion and Morals* (1911). Edited 12 periodicals, notably *The National Reformer* (1881-7) in collaboration with Charles Bradlaugh ; *Our Corner* (1883-8) ; *The Link*, founded and edited jointly by W. T. Stead and A.B. (1888) ; *Lucifer* (1890-1906) partly in collaboration with H.P.B. or G. R. S. Mead ; *The Theosophist* (1906-33) ; *The Adyar Bulletin*, since foundation (1908) ; *The Young Citizen* (1913-15) ; *The Commonwealth* (1914 *et seq.*) ; *New India*, an Indian daily and Weekly (1919—) ; *United India*, a London weekly. Translated 6 volumes, notably *The Bhagavad Gita* (1895) ; *Force and Matter and Mind in Animals* (Buchner), *Israel* (Soury).

G. S. ARUNDALE—THIRD PRESIDENT

ARUNDALE, George Sydney, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., F.R.Hist.S. (Lond.) President of The Theosophical Society since June 1934, elected for seven years in succession to Dr. Annie Besant. b. Surrey, England, 1 Dec. 1878. Educ. Italy and Germany, graduating from St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., with honours in moral science, LL.B., with honours, and M.A., in 1902, researching on the French Revolution at the Archives Nationales, Paris. m. Rukmini, (q.v.) daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, Madras, 1920. Joined London Lodge, The Theosophical

Society 1895. In 1903 went to India at Dr. Besant's request as Professor of History at the Central Hindu College, Benares, affiliated with the University of Allahabad ; became examiner both to University and Government of the United Provinces ; in 1907 Headmaster, and in 1909 Principal of the C.H.C. In 1911 established at Benares a movement to help Mr. Krishnamurti in his work. In 1913 resigned C.H.C. and accompanied Mr. Krishnamurti and his brother Nitya to Europe for studies. In 1915 was one of the workers in the British Red Cross Society, and some

time in charge commissariat Endsleigh Palace Hospital for Officers, London. General Secretary English Section Theosophical Society 1915-16. Returning to India, joined Dr. Besant and was Organizing Secretary, All-India Home Rule League, a strenuous activity which brought about in 1917 his internment with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. In the same year was founded at Madras under Theosophical auspices Society for Promotion of National Education, for which he established schools and stimulated education everywhere in India, his chief activity being Principal, National University, Madras, of which Rabindranath Tagore was Chancellor. Dr. Arundale became Principal and head of Teachers' Training Department; for his services to education the National University conferred upon him the degree of D.Litt. In 1920 became Minister of Education to H. H. the Maharajah Holkar of Indore and introduced many improvements in that State. In 1925 travelled extensively in Europe lecturing and studying educational, political and social conditions. In 1926 visited Australia, elected General Secretary Australian Section, The Theosophical Society (1926-1928), and threw himself into humanitarian activities: founded Australia-India League, *Advance Australia* journal, and 2GB Theosophical Broadcasting Station, being first Chairman of Directors. In 1927 left for Europe and U.S.A. In 1929 returned to Australia and inspired Who's for Australia League, uncompromisingly devoted to Australia's political regeneration; on Easter Day 1930 in a public address designated Australia "The Land of the Larger Hope." Visited Europe and America

every year from 1931-1934. After election as President, spent 1935 at Adyar, reorganizing the Administration, and developing his Seven Year Plan. Launched Straight Theosophy Campaign in last quarter of 1935, culminating in Diamond Jubilee Convention, and there projected 1936 Campaign to acquaint the world that "There Is a Plan." Again toured Europe 1936, presided over the fourth World Congress held at Geneva, July 29—August 4: theme of Congress, "Theosophy Demands Justice." Outcome of Congress was the international Theosophical Campaign for Understanding 1937. Is deeply interested in internationalism, and works for the national regeneration and freedom of India within the British Empire. Joined International Co-Freemasonry in 1902; became in 1935 Most Puissant Grand Commander, Eastern Federation, British Empire, and Representative of Supreme Council. Was Vice-President, Madras Provincial Council, Boy Scout Association (Baden-Powell) and in the Seva Samiti (Indian Scouts) is Provincial Commissioner for Madras Presidency and President of the Local Association.

Publications: 1911, *The Growth of National Consciousness in the Light of Theosophy*; 1912, *Brotherhood*; *Talks to a few Students*; 1919, *Thoughts on "At the Feet of the Master"*; 1924, *Bedrock of Education*; *Thoughts of the Great*; 1926, *Nirvana*; 1933, *Mount Everest*; 1935, *You, in Freedom and Friendship*; *Gods in the Becoming*; also 32 pamphlets written since 1907, on education, economics, etc. in the light of Theosophy, and many articles in Theosophical journals. Ed.: *The Theosophist*.

Theosophists strive for friendship, because they know that peace will follow its advancing flag. Friendship will make the whole world new.—GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

WHO'S WHO IN THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

These biographies are by no means exhaustive. Additions will be made in subsequent Year Books as space permits. Abbreviations will be found at the end of the Who's Who section.

A

Acosta, Julio: Vice-Pres. Exec. Council T.S. Central America 1935-. One time Pres. Costa Rican Republic. 2nd Pres. Teotile L., T.S. Salvador '14-16.

Acuna, Jose B.: Pres. Agent Costa Rica 1927, Gen. Sec. pro tem. several times. F.T.S. in early youth. Founded Saint Germain Co-M. L. and L.C.C. Oratory. Won Croix de Guerre, 7 citations, 1931 Cross Legion d'Honneur. Prof. Psychology and Logic, Lyceum, and Latin in Normal School, 1931-. Sec. Exec. Council T.S. Central America, 1935-. Add.: Agerlado 633, San José, Costa Rica.

Adair, Mrs. A. E.: Theos. worker for quarter century, Perth (W. Aus) and Adyar; lectured Brahmanvidya Ashrama on art; wrote articles for *The Theosophist* and *New India Art Supplement*; organized Art Exhibition, Diamond Jubilee Convention 1935; Add.: Hotel Medina, Royal Crescent, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, Eng.

Agoston, Gyula: Gen. Sec. Hungary 1908-10. In late 90's a pioneer, d. 10.

Aksakoff, Hon. Alex: Vice-Pres. T.S. 81-8. Prof. St. Petersburg Imperial Univ. 1875. State Councillor Russian Emperor 1896. Sponsored trans. *People from the Other World* (H.S.O.). P.: *Psychische Studien* (Journal), *Partial Dematerialization of a Medium* (1896), etc. F.T.S. 1877.

Aldhouse, Rev. F. H.: M.A. (T.C.D.) Rector Clonmethan, Oldtown, Co. Dublin. Has worked long for revival of Irish culture. Member several learned Societies. Writer of beautiful Theos. tales. F.T.S. 7-5-25.

Alfonso, Dr. Eduardo: M.D. (Madrid) Naturopath. Pres. *Schola Philosophi-*

cae Initiationis; *Ateneo Teosófico*. Ex-Pres. Founder Iberic Fed. Sec. for Welfare Animals and Plants; Hon. Pres. Vegetarian Soc. Malaga and Santa Cruz; Vice-Pres. Veg. Soc. of Madrid; Vice-Pres. Choral Mass, Madrid; T.S. Lecturer. Pianist. P.: *Cómo os cura la medicina natural*; *La religión de la Naturaleza*; *Cocina Vegetariana*, *Guía lírica del auditor de conciertos*; *El Egipto misterioso*, etc. Add.: Paseo de la Castellana 80, Madrid, Spain.

Allan, J.P.: Gen. Sec. Scotland 29-33. One of earliest adherents, giving splendid active service to Theos. for many years. d. 33. Mrs. Allan, Splendid propagandist. Add.: 17 Queen's Crescent, Glasgow, C. 4.

Ambagahawatte Indasabha, Nayaka Terunnanse. Learned founder of Ramanya Nikaya Sect of Ceylon Buddhism to stimulate stricter observances; F.T.S. 23-6-80 (Priests' Div. Buddhist Sec.) d. 30-1-86.

Amery, Miss Ethelwyn Mary: B.A. Lond. L.C.P. b. 19-10-73. F.T.S. 16-11-13. Brother of Service 17-30. Educationist in India. Now in Press Dept. Adyar. P: *A Story of the Holy Grail*. Add.: Adyar, Madras, India.

Anderson, Dr. Jerome A.: 25 years physician San Francisco. b. '47; Pres. S. F. Lodge; Organizer and Pres. Pacific Coast Fed. L.T.S.; Delegate World Parliament Religions, Chicago, '93; Seceded with Judge but returned '02. P.: *Karma*, etc. "One of the ablest and most active Theosophists in America." (H.S.O. '90) d. 25-12-03.

Anderson, Miss M.A.: Theos. writer. Add.: 3 Macanlay Rd., Bath, Somerset, England.

Angervo, Dr. Willie: Gen. Sec. Finland 17-18. Organizing Sec. and 1st

Natl. Rep. Order of the Star. Army physician 18-31. Held Section together during Ervast split. P.: *Kaukomieli*, a Mystery play, given at 1936 Conv.; many trans.; Ed.: *Star journal*; *Teosofi* 1931-, continuing trans. of *Secret Doctrine*, begun in 1910.

Appel, Dr. Louise: B.Sc., M.B.B.S. Lond. Co-organizing Sec. T.O.S. Eng. Theos. Lecturer; Organizer Med. League for Abolition Vivisection T.O.S.; Internatl. welfare movements; '12 Supt. Theos. High School, Madanapalle. d. Aug. '12.

Araujo, Alvaro A.: Gen. Sec. Uruguay 33-5. Sec. Fed. So. American Natl. Societies 1936-.

Aria, Jal Rustomji: b. Aug. 68. Hon. Rec. Sec. T.S. 09-28. Educ.: Veterinary Coll. Bombay; Priv. Sec. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., broker, Bombay Stock Exchange. F.T.S. 1900, Treas. Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, While at Adyar earned substantial income from life insurance which he handed over to T. S.: 1917, founding member Order of Brothers of Service. Original member Order of Star, High Degree Mason, R.W.M. Rising Sun of India Lodge, Adyar. Visited European Conventions and Ommen Camp, 1927. Donor of Besant Grove to T. S. d. 9-6-28.

Armour, Miss Edith Florence: b. 20-2-82, Chicago, Educ.: Univ. Michigan. F.T.S. July '05. Pres. Chicago L.; 33° Co-Mason; on Supreme Council Internatl. Co-Freemasonry. Grand Sr. Warden Am. Fed. Human Rights. Add.: 1051 N. Shore Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.

Armstrong-Smith, Dr. First Principal, Arundale School Letchworth Theos. Educ. Trust '15. Red Cross France.

Arnold, Miss Dorothy: 1922 aided T.S. Poland. 1925 started Theos. educ. work, Shanghai, China; now principal large Besant Girls' School, Shanghai.

Arnould, Arthur: Pres. Hermes L. Paris '88; Eminent French litterateur, historian, journalist, romancist, politician. "Than him H.P.B. had no more devoted disciple." (H.S.O.) P.: *Assoc. Ed. Le Lotus Bleu* with H.P.B.; *Les Croyances Fondamentales du Bouddhisme*. d. '96.

Arumugam, Mr. S.: Sec. Fed. Malay States, 1936-. Add.: Java Street, Kuala Lumpur.

Arundale, Miss Francesca E.: Aunt and Mother by adoption of G. S. Arundale, P.T.S.; F.T.S., 1881, joining in London with mother. Her house 77 Elgin Crescent became a British nucleus of the T. S. Sec. London L. Pioneer Co-Mason in Britain, introducing Co-Masonry to Dr. Besant, 1902, and pioneering in Co-Masonic work in India, 1903. With G. S. Arundale devoted herself to educational work in India from 1903. Though she also taught in boy's division of C.H.C., she will be remembered most as leader in educational work for women in India. Principal of C.H.C. Girl's School, Benares, for many years; Principal, National Girls' School at Mylapore, Madras; 1922 Hon. Head of the Women's Branch of the Education Dept. of the Holkar State, an office created for her where she worked indefatigably for a year, helping in the establishment of the Lady Reading Training School for Women Teachers. d. 23-3-24. P.: *My Guest—H. P. Blavatsky, The Idea of Re-Birth*, etc.

Arundale, George S.: (See Biographies of Leaders).

Arundale, Rukmini: President World Federation of Young Theosophists, and President of several National Federations. b. 29 February 04, Madura, S. India, to high caste parents; her father, though by profession consulting engineer to an Indian Prince, was widely known and respected for his learning, especially in Hindu philosophy and Sanskrit. Rukmini Devi, educ. Madras; has travelled in many countries; specially interested in the regeneration of Indian women, in the revival of Indian culture, and in the Arts. In Jan. 1936 founded International Academy of the Arts at Adyar: objects (1) To emphasize the essential unity of all true Art; (2) To work for the recognition of the Arts as inherent in effective individual, national and religious growth. On 15 March 1936 gave a dance recital in the Adyar Theatre inaugurating the fifth interpretation of Theosophy as Beauty;

critics acclaimed her a genius of the dance, with great promise for the future. Was inspired to dance by Anna Pavlova. In summer 1936 toured European Sections and addressed Geneva World Congress on "The Message of Beauty to Civilization." Her marriage in 1920, to Dr. George S. Arundale, aroused a storm of protest from orthodox Hindus, but his long services to India, specially in educational and political fields, and his association with India's foremost leaders eventually reconciled the people to what would normally have been regarded almost as an attack upon Hinduism itself. Address: Adyar, Madras, India.

Ateko, K. Brakatu: Pres. Accra Lodge and Chief Link for Africa The Golden Chain. Add.: Achimoto Coll. Accra, Gold Coast.

B

Bajinath, Panda: B.A., Gen. Sec. India 33-5. b. 9-9-67. m. Sunderbai. F.T.S. 22-8-90. Provincial Sec. for C.P.; On Indian Sec. Council and Exec. Ctee. many years; Asst. Gen. Sec., India 28-30. Natl. Rep. in India Order of Star 17-21. Gov. teacher, Naib Tahsildar; Tahsildar; Extra Assist. Commissioner; Dewan and Supt. and Dewan in Patna and Bastar States, retiring 1922. P.: Trans. early Theos. books, many Hindi pamphlets, etc. Add.: Kamacha, Benares.

Baillie-Weaver, Harold: Gen. Sec. England 16-21. Barrister. "During his administration he systematized the work at Headquarters. The Society spread and expanded to a remarkable degree. He was a tower of calm and peaceful strength." (A.B.) Trusted adviser Theos. Educ. Trust England. First registrar of World Univ. movement—"to him it owes a well-thoughtout Foundation." Chairman European Fed. T.O.S.; Active in Starry Cross (Anti-Vivisection movement). d. Mar. '26.

Banks, Rev. Harry Hirst: b. 5-10-88. F.T.S. 21-7-07. Chief Knight R. T. New Zealand, Chief Link Gold Chain. Natl. Lecturer '20-21. Toured Great Britain and lectured Midland Fed., helping also in Ireland. Priest L.C.C. '23;

Vicar-Gen. for New Zealand '35, P.: Theos. articles and stories. Add.: Vasanta House, Belvedere St., Epsom, Auckland, S.E.3.

Barron, Rev. John: b. 16-7-67. Educ. Unitarian Coll., Manchester. F.T.S. 1891-. Pres. Belfast L., Ireland; lecturer British Isles. Helped organize Irish Sec. T.S. Supported L.C.C.; Ex-Moderator Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Church of Ireland; also Unitarian clergyman, Devonshire. P.: Theos. journals; Edits *The Non-subscribing Presbyterian*. Add.: Ballyhamlin Manse, Ballywalter, Co. Down, N. Ireland.

Barroso, Mateo Hernandez: Superior Chief Civil Service Spain. Musical critic *Lu Libertad* daily. Late Gen.-Director Telecomunicacion. b. 21-9-74 Madrid. m. Juana Mendez Illora 30-4-98. F.T.S. Sept. '25. T.S. Lecturer. P.: *La IX Sinfonia de Beethoven*; *Cables Submarines* (a technical work; articles on art, music, science. Add.: Gaztambide 17, Madrid, Spain.

Barrie, Miss Mary W.: M.A. Taught Montessori method in Theos. schools. Principal Gov. Training Coll. for Women Teachers, Madras, '25. P.: *Gnosticism*. Add.: Nawaz Manzil, Lloyd's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

Bartlett: (See Re-Bartlett).

Basu, Upendranath: b. 62, Konnagar, Bengal. B.A., LL.B. Calcutta Univ. (Gold Medal for English). Interpreted for H. S. O. at Pundits' meeting 1879. F.T.S. 1884-. Founding member and 1st Sec. Benares L. 1885. With Dr. Besant on several of her Indian tours. One of 7 founders C.H.C. 1898-9; Vice-Pres. Board of Trustees and Vice-Chairman Managing Ctee. C.H.C. 1898-14. Life member court B.H. Univ. Through his exertions as Joint Gen. Sec. India 97-01, 07-8, and Gen. Sec. 01-7, is largely due the establishment and development of the Section Headquarters, Benares. The "heart of the Indian Section" during its formative period, the best years of his life so consecrated. Sec. Benares Standing Congress Ctee. 90-5. Co-organizer 1909 Independent Theos. League, and its head till 1916. P.: Articles in *Prasnottara* (later

Theosophy in India). Ed. *The Pilgrim*. Add.: Chaukhamba, Benares

Bashya Charya, Pundit N.: First Pundit Adyar Oriental Library. b. Apr. '35 Sriperumbudur, descendant philosophers and priests. m. '55. Spoke 10 languages, delivering many Theos. lectures; gave up lucrative law practice to work for Theos. F.T.S. 24-11-86 because he found H.P.B.'s *Secret Doctrine* exactly coincided with his own researches into ancient Vedic lore; classed by Orientalists as "greatest Vedic scholar" of his time. Presented '86 and '88 his library to Adyar. Religious Reformer working for widow marriage, Brahman overseas crossing, etc. d. 22-12-89. P.: '76 Sanskrit treatise justifying widow marriage from the Shastras; '80 *Sahitya Kallolini*, highly esteemed treatise on Rhetoric; '82 1st vol. *Ancient History of India*; collaborated on other volumes of same; '87 Visishtadvaitic Catechism in English; Sanskrit trans. *Light on the Path*; many Theos. articles.

Batchelor, Mrs. Rhoda: Daughter Maj.-Gen. Morgan, Ootacamund (q. v.) Charter memb. Ootacamund L. '83; unbroken friendship with Founders; successful horticulturist, specialty bulb-culture; hobbies: painting, writing. d. June '99.

Bhattacharya, Pundit Mahamahopadhyaya Adityarama: Sanskrit Prof. Allahabad Coll.; '98 Pres. Allahabad L.; One time Princ. C.H.C. Vice-Pres. T. S. '80-8; d. '21.

Baumann, Miss Elsa: b. 27-7-86. F.T.S. 17-12-18. Vice Pres. Swiss Sec. '31-4. Lecturer to German Switzerland. Sometime Pres. Vahan L., Basel. Add.: Steinengraben 51, Basel, Switzerland.

Baverstock, Mrs. Virginia Adams: Class teacher and lecturer Theos. in S. Calif. Lodges 35 years. H.P.B. Training Class organizer. m. Ralph S. Baverstock, another T.S. pioneer. Add.: 1315 Montana St., Los Angeles.

Bayer, Mlle Cecile: On Council French Sec.; 33° Co-Mason and organizer of Lodges in French Federation. Gives illustrated lectures on Theosophy throughout Europe. At Diamond Jubilee

Conv. Adyar 1935 and lectured in India. Add.: 4 Square Rapp, Paris VII.

Bayly, Dr. Maurice Beddow: M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), b. 26-3-87. Educ.: St. Dunstan's Coll. (Lond.) m. Emily Gillam 29-8-18. F.T.S. 16-9-09. Held many offices T.S., also medical and animal welfare societies. P.: Pamphlets and articles on health, the folly of vaccination, etc. Add.: 51 Gore Road, S. Hackney, London, E. 9.

Bax, Clifford: With wife, Miss Gwendolen Bishop, brought Greek drama within reach of poor. P.: *Dramas Echo and Narcissus*; *Marriage of the Soul*.

Bean, Dr. J. W. B.: M. A., M. D., Gen. Sec. Australia 19-24. Maj. World War. "Patient, long-suffering, but unswerving in his loyalty." (A.B.) m. co-worker Mrs. Isabelle John (q. v.) Add.: "Leyton," Dornoch Ter., S. Brisbane, Q'ld.

Bean, Mrs. Isabelle: Asst. Gen. Sec. Australia 02-24. Helped to organize Brisbane L. 01. As Mrs. Isabelle Edelfelt. m. Wm. Geo. John (q. v.); also Dr. J. W. Bean (q. v.) Accompanied A.B. on 1908 Australian tour. First head R.T. in Australia 23-6-12. T.S. lecturer and class leader.

Beatson, Gen. Sir Stuart B.: F.T.S. in early '80s. Worker for vegetarianism. Attended Prince of Wales India '05-6; d. Feb. '14.

Becerray Castro, Antonio: Poet b. 1860. Pres. Mercurio L. Mexico many years. P.: Theos. articles.

Beckwith, Rt. Rev. Edwin Burt: B.A. (cum laude Philosophy, Harvard), M. D. Bishop Suffragan, L. C. C. b. 8-6-70; Educ. Hering Homeopathic Med. Coll.; Rush Med., Chicago; m. '00 1st Grace Street; 2d Ella Blanche 29-6-10; F.T.S. with wife '12, both devoted workers; Lecturer, Lodge and Fed. Pres.; founder of many Lodges. P.: Theos. and other articles; *Public Ownership of Utilities*. d. 3-3-29. Add.: Mrs. Beckwith: 4356 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Bedrnicek, Jan: Gen. Sec. Czechoslovakia '09-25. Seceded 5-12-25. Charter trans. to Oskar Beer.

Beer, Oscar: Gen. Sec. Czechoslovakia 25-7. Loyalist during Bedrnicek secession 1925.

Bendit, Dr. L. J.: M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lond.) D.P.M. (R.C.S. & P. Lond. & Eng.) Medical Psychologist. Asst. Phys. Inst. Med. Psychology, Lond. b. 14-5-98. m. May Impett 1925; F.T.S. Nov 1912. Pres.-Founder Verulam L., Cambridge 1920; Writer, lecturer; on Natl. Council & Exec. Ctee., English Sec.; Priest L.C.C. P: *Renaissance in the Art of Healing*, 1925; *Analytical Psychology, Whither?* 1936; articles in *Theos.* and other internatl. journals. Add: 52 Bathgate Rd., London, S.W. 19.

Bendtzen, Carl: C.E. Chairman united Oslo Lodges (Denmark) for several yrs. Able *Theos.* Lecturer; natural healer; practical business man. d. '33.

Bennett, A. E.: Chairman and Mg.-Dir. 2GB *Theos.* Broadcasting Station, Sydney, 28-6-26-. Chartered Accountant, A.C.A. (Aus.). President, Who's for Australia League; Vice-Pres., All for Australia League; President Australian Federation of Broadcasting Stations. b. 28-9-99. Add: 29 Bligh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Bennett, D.M.: Persecuted as a free-thinker and H.S.O. and H.P.B. became his sponsors for T.S. membership '81. P: *A Freethinker's Journey Around the World*. Ed. *Truthseeker*. d. 6-12-82.

Bensusan, Samuel Levy: J. P., b. 29-9-72. Literary Adviser to *Theos.* Pub. House, London, and Editor *Theosophical Review* 25-8. Ed.: *Jewish World*, 97-8; Special correspondent in European countries and Canada; sometime musical critic *Illustrated London News*, *Sketch*, *Vanity Fair*; Ed. *Homes and Haunts Library*; Adviser to Publications Branch Ministry of Agric. 19-21. P: *Morocco*, 1904; *The Man in the Moon*, 1906; *A Countryside Chronicle and Wild Life Stories*, 1907 and 17 other works of prose, verse, drama, the latest *A Child of Chance*, 1932. Add: 21 Holland Pk., London, W. 11, England.

Berg, Mrs. Elma: Gen. Sec. Sweden 1932-. Devoted *Theos.* worker.

Bermudes, Felix: Pres. Portuguese Soc. Authors and Composers; Vice-Pres. Internatl. Fed. Soc. Authors and Composers. b. Porto 4-7-74. m. Candida Borges 24-7-07. F.T.S. Apr. '24. Vice-Pres. Portugal Sec. T.S.; Pres. Annie Besant L., Lecturer. P: 101 dramatic works performed Portugal and Brazil. Add: Rua Renato Baptista 94, 3rd Portugal.

Besant, Dr. Annie: (See p. 181).

Besant, Arthur Digby: B.A., F.I.A. Owner *Theos.* Pub. House, London. Gen. Manager Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Soc., 1906-. Actuary 1906-31. b. 16-1-69 Cheltenham; s. of Rev. Frank and Annie Besant (q.v.); m. 1894; two d. Educ. Univ. College, Lond.: Fellow and Joint-Treas. of College, 1924. Has held office in many national insurance associations and commissions. P: Works on Investment and Insurance; *The Besant Pedigree*, 1930; Recreations: Mountain walking, philately, billiards. Add: 9 Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W. 3.

Besant Scott, Mrs. Mabel: d. of Rev. Frank and Annie Besant (q.v.); m. Feb. 1892 Ernest Scott. F.T.S. 1890. Started a long and varied service to the T.S. by copying index to *The Secret Doctrine* for H. P. B. Worked in London Headq. and in Adyar. Grand. Sec. Universal Co-Masonry, 1921-5; Rep. for British Fed. Co-Masonry, 34-5. P: *Life as Ceremonial* and *Theos.* articles. Add: 11 Christchurch Ave., London N.W. 6.

Bezdek, Dr.: Writer *Theos.* works in Czechoslovakia.

Bhagavan Das, Dr.: b. 12-1-69, Benares of Sah family of Bankers and Landholders. At 16 B.A. Calcutta Univ.; M.A. (Philosophy) 1887; D. Litt., *honoris causa*, B.H. Univ. 1929. m. Shrimati Chameli Devi 1885; 2 sons, 2 d. F.T.S. 1884-. Governmental service as Tahsildar, Deputy Collector and Magistrate in U.P., Agra & Oudh, 1890-9. Resigned to take Hon. Sec. Board of Trustees and Managing Ctee. C.H.C. 1898-9, till 1914. Also Hon. lecturer Sanatana Dharma. Elected on Court B.H. Univ. 1914-, 1921 Kulapati and

Pres. Board Kashi Vidyapitha opened by Mahatma Gandhi. T. Subba Row Medal 1900. Gen. Sec. India 1911-12. Represented Theos. 4th Internatl. Congress of Philosophy, Italy, 1911. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment re Non-Co-operative movement, Dec. 1921, but released by Govt.'s own motion in 5 weeks. Pres. U.P. Provincial Congress Ctee. 1920-1. On All-India Congress Ctee. for many years. Collaborated with C.R. Das in draft of outline scheme of Swarajya. Unanimously elec. Chairman Benares Municipality 1923-5. Elec. unopposed to Legis. Assembly from 7-Cities Constituency of U.P. 1934. P: *Pranava Vada*, 3 vols.; *Science of Social Organization*; *Science of Peace*; *Science of the Emotions*; *Annie Besant and the Changing World*; and many other scholarly contributions in Hindi and English. Add: "Vishrama," Chunar, U.P.

Bibby, Joseph: Founder of J. Bibby and Sons, Ltd., manufacturers, Liverpool; J. P. City of Liverpool; b. 12-1-51. m. Ruth Rye 1-3-81. F.T.S. 14-3-89. Founder Wirral L., Birkenhead. On Exec. Ctee. 20-3. P: Editor *Bibby's Annual*, 1912-22. Theos. articles on economic subjects: *Towards the Light*, etc. Applied his own theories of right relationships between employer and employed into a well-thought-out plan of benefits for his own employees. Personal friend of Dr. Besant. Add: The Priory, Bidston, Birkenhead, Eng.

Bilimoria, J. C.: Law lecturer Univ. College Rangoon. Prominent worker T.S. Burma; delegate Diamond Jubilee. P: Ed. Law Reports Rangoon Series. Add: 467 Prome Rd., Rangoon.

Bilimoria, Nasarwanji Framji: b. '50. F.T.S. '86; For his Theos. services, '16 elect. First Hon. Life Member Blavatsky L. Bombay. Lifelong vegetarian and antivivisectionist. d. 15-8-22. P: Innumerable articles in *The Theosophical Gleaner* which he edited, and on Zoroastrian topics in *Cherag* which he founded '00. Gujarati, *Zoroaster Our Guide*; *The Message of Zoroaster*; Eng. compilation *Zoroastrianism in the Light of Theosophy*, etc. **Blackwood, Algernon:** Story-

teller who delightfully masks many occult truths as fiction. b. 1869, 2nd s. late Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B. and Sydney, Duchess of Manchester (widow 6th Duke). Educ. Edinburgh Univ. Farmed in Canada; visited Rainy River goldfields, ran a hotel; on staff *New York Sun*, *New York Times*; dried milk business. P: *The Empty House*, 1906; *The Listener*, 1907; *John Silence*, 1908; and 25 other occult novels, inc. *Karma: a Reincarnation Play*, 1918; *The Bright Messenger*, 1921; and *Dudley and Gilderoy*, 1929. F.T.S., charter member Toronto Lodge, Canada. Club, Savile.

Blake, Mrs. Muirson (Jean Delaire): Organizer Philosophical Circle Lyceum Club, Brighton, Eng. Pres. Brighton, L. '12. P: *A Pixie's Adventures in Humanland*. Ed. *The Christian Theosophist*. Add: Mon-Abri, Chorley Wood, Herts, Eng.

Blakeney, Brigadier-General Robert Byron Drury: C.M.G. 1918; D.S.O. 1898; b. 18-4-72. A brilliant army career from entrance 1891 until retirement 1921. From 1906 assisted in direction of Egyptian State Railways, becoming Gen. Mgr. 1919-23. T. S. Lecturer in Cairo in '20s. Add.: 25 Iverna Gardens, London, W. 8.

Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna: (See p. 178).

Blech Family: "Have been the rock in France upon which The Society's activities were based . . . 'la famille Blech' is a household word, not only in France, but in every country where Theosophy is known." (A.B.) Gave to Adyar Alsace Grove, 1918.

Blech, Mlle Aimee: Known as lecturer and writer for her "graceful and lucid expositions of Theosophical truths." (A.B.) Military hospital service. Elementary Theos. class in Paris for over 25 years. Formed in Paris "The League of Unity" to promote goodwill between disciples of different teachers. P: *Lights and Shadows*, etc.

Blech Sr., Charles: Head of an old Alsatian family which suffered cruelly as exiles. "Father of Theosophy in France." d. 6-7-1903.

Bleeh, Charles : (See Blech Family. s. of Charles Blech, Sr.) Joint Gen. Sec. France 07-8; Gen. Sec. 08-34. Retired manufacturer, 1905, elected to General Council T. S. on its incorporation. Treas. European Fed. T.S. 1913-. Visited Adyar 10-11-25. Served country during war, in 1918 receiving rosette Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. 33° Co-Mason. d. Mar. '34.

Bleeh, Mlle Zelma (See Blech Family). "A quiet strength and unflinching devotion which makes her a centre of steadfastness and peace." (A.B.) Military hospital service during World War. Add: 21 Ave. Montaigne, Paris VII.

Blvtt, Fru Eva : Founder of Norwegian Sec. and Gen. Sec. 13-19. Travelled extensively, visiting Krotona, U.S.A. and Adyar (1911). With Henrik Lund founded Norwegian Theos. Pub. Concern 1936; shows unabated interest in Theos. P: *Lotus-letters*

Boggiani, Col. Oliviero : b. 1-2-59 F.T.S. 24-12-96 until d. 6-10-33. m. Gretchen Wagner 1-8-01. Formed with others Feb. 1897 the nucleus of the Rome L. First Gen. Sec. Italy 1901-4, 1919-29, P: Theos. trans.

Boishevain, Dr. J. W. : Dir. Oriental Sec. Adyar Library '03. LL.D., Ph.D. Librarian Amsterdam Headquarters. P: Trans. *Bhagavad Gita*.

Bolt, Rev. Edwin C. : Lecturer for several years Scandinavia and Iceland: organizing Summer Schools. Add: Edgaardsveg 21, Charlottenlund, Copenhagen.

Bonde-Jensen, Charles Richard : Gen. Sec. Denmark 1935-. Chemical Engineer. b. 10-8-95. m. 9-11-18. F.T.S. 10-2-20-. Pres. Aarhus L. 20-35. Lecturer and interpreter. Organized Theos. propaganda in Denmark. P: Theos. articles and pamphlets. Add: "Dharma," Libravej 12, Fredensvang, pr. Aarhus.

Borrell, Dr. Jose Boviralta : M. D. (Barcelona Univ.) b. 24-2-56; F. T. S. 17-11-90; once Pres. Barcelona L.; Distinguished Sanskrit scholar, his *Bhagavad Gita* only Spanish trans. from Sanskrit. P: Trans. *Theosophical Glossary*; *The Finer Forces of Nature*,

Goethe's *Faust* from original German. d. 2-2-26.

Bosman, * Leonard Alex : b. '79. F.T.S. '09. m. '03. Lecturer and founder of several Lodges T.S. Pioneer Co-Mason; formerly on Exec. Ctee. Eng. Co-Founder Jewish Soc. Psychological Research. Author of books on symbolism, masonry, etc. Add: 24 Cypress Ave., Church, End. Finchley, London.

Boxell, Edward Carty : Ph.G., M.D. C.M. b. 13-11-63, Afton, Minn., U.S.A. m. Mary Eliz. Hess 25-6-02. On Ctee. for Medical Research T.W.U.; F.T.S. 27-5-20. On Natl. Board Directors T.S. Amr. Sec. '24-6; Pres. St. Paul L.T.S. '22-7. Teacher and Lecturer T.S. Add: 865 Dayton Ave. St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.

Bragdon, Claude : b. 1-8-66, Oberlin, Ohio, U.S.A. Architect, Artist in the Theatre, Fellow of Am. Inst. Architecture; Master of Arch. (Univ. of Mich.) S. Cameron Lecturer Chicago Art. Inst.; Lecturer on Arch. Princeton Univ.; Teacher Contemporary Arts Briarcliff Junior Coll. m. Charlotte Wilkinson 3-11-02; Eugenie Macaulay 13-7-12. Theos. Lecturer, Lodge Pres. and Author.

P: *The Golden Person in the Heart*; *The Beautiful Necessity*; *Episodes from an Unwritten History*; *Four-Dimensional Vistas*; *A Primer of Higher Space*; *Projective Ornament*; *Architecture and Democracy*; *Oracle*; *Old Lamps for New*; *The New Image*; *Merely Players*; *The Eternal Poles*; *The Frozen Fountain*; *An Introduction to Yoga*; *Delphic Woman* 1936. Co-trans. with Nicholas Bessarakoff of Ouspensky's *Tertium Organum*. Add: The Shelton Hotel, N.Y.C., U.S.A.

Brandt, Miss Marie-Louise : Painter. F.T.S. 1904-. Vice-Pres. Swiss Sec. 10-26. Co-Founder with Miss Stephani of the Swiss Natl. Sec. 1910. Add: Rue du Stand, 6 La Tour-de Peilz, nr. Vevey, Switzerland.

Bright, Miss Esther : b. 19-2-68. d. of Rt. Hon. Jacob Bright, M.P. and Ursula M. Bright (q.v.). Educ. Violin under Joachim in Hoch Schule, Berlin. F.T.S. 7-9-91. Pioneer Co-Mason in

Britain, 1902. Since 1890 devoted helper and beloved friend of Dr. Besant, conducting a voluminous correspondence on Theos. and helping many to see its light. Worker in many Humanitarian movements. Interested in Internatl. politics. P: *The Ancient One*; *Old Memories and Letters of Annie Besant* 1936. Add: The Camp Farm, Wimbledon Common, England.

Bright, Mrs. Ursula Mellor: m. Rt. Hon. Jacob Bright, M.P. (one of Privy Counsellors of late Queen-Empress.) "One of the great fighters of her generation, a gallant soldier in all noble causes, she fought against injustice everywhere, against oppression, and tyranny, against every enthroned wrong; wherever women suffered wrong, whether by legal unfairness or by individual aggression, there was her voice heard in protest, there her hand outstretched to save . . . Joining The Theosophical Society in the last decade of the nineteenth century, she was one of its strongest supporters, nor wanting in perfect loyalty. To her generosity we owed the making of the Benares centre, and since Avenue Road was given up, my English home was with her." (A.B.) Pioneer Co-Mason in Britain 1902. d. March 1915.

Brixy, Serge: b. Brussels of Saxon-French descent. At 8 wrote plays; at 18, won a prize for *The Bird of Paradise*, satire against Dogma; F.T.S. 1916-. Among many social and philanthropic activities, she has made of prison reform a veritable apostolate. Lecturer in women's prisons; founder of *Bulletin of Light* printed monthly in the prison and circulated in all Belgian prisons by order of Crown; for this service, received ribbon of "Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold II." Internatl. lecturer on all problems of the day in light of Theosophy. Specialist in Creative Education for Children through Drama. Knight-Councillor of Order of the Round Table, and organizer of its work in Belgium. P: *Doubt the Liberator*, etc. Add: 37 Rue J.B. Meunier, Uccle-Bruxelles.

Britten, Mrs. Emma Hardinge: With husband (Dr. W.) one of 16

"formers" of T.S. 7-9-75.; She was Councillor T.S. 30-10-75. Renowned spiritualistic leader of 19th Century. P: *Nineteenth Century Miracles*, *Art Magic*, etc. Ed. *Western Star Magazine*. He d. 4-1-83.

Brosse, Dr. Therese: Commissioned by French Gov. to attend Diamond Jubilee and study Indian systems of Yoga. On teaching staff Paris Hospital. P: Works on neuro-cardiology recording experimental work. Add: "Les Anémones, 29 Boulevard Bazin, Paris.

Browning, Miss Kate: M. A. (Cambridge). Organized New Zealand Sec. Taught C.H.C. '09. Principal Girls' Coll., Benares '16. P: *Epitome of Science of the Emotions*; *Notes and Index to Bhagavad-Gita*. Add: Castlemere, Broadstairs, England.

Bubna, Count Franz: Of Austria. Friend of H.S.O. and leaders '95.

Buchholdt, T.S. b. '93. F.T.S. '11. Priest L.C.C. m. Eriikka Colban. Theos. workers Norway. Also Co-Masons.

Buck, Dr. J. D.: (Cincinnati, U.S.A.) b. '39; Dean Pulte Homeopathic Coll. On T.S. Gen. Council '80-8; On Board of Control for Am. 13-5-84; Seceded with Judge '95; Seceded from Judge's successor (Mme Tingley) '97. d. '15.

Bulatgama Sumantissa, the High Priest: One of Chief Priests of Ceylon who joined Buddhist Sec. T.S. 19-6-80; Gave Founders pansil 25-5-80.

Bull, Mrs. Lawrence (Evelyn B.): D. Mus. Her poem *Immanence*, set to music by herself, sung '36 at Festival of Contemporary American Music, Westminster Choir School Princeton Univ.; Head Div. on Music, T.W.U., America. Add: 6695 Pasadena Ave., Pasadena, Cal., U.S.A.

Burgess, Arthur: Hon. Organizing Sec. T.O.S. '20-6. A cripple, tied to his couch, he superintended its activities, the greater number of his own originating: Accommodation Bureau, Catering Dept., Information Bureau, Fellowship Arts and Crafts, Research Ctee., Russian Relief Dept., Publicity Work, Speaker's Class, Publication Dept., including magazine *Service*: Leagues: Anti-Vivisection, Internatl. Corres.,

Braille, Healing, Mental Help, Clubs, etc. d. '26.

Burnett, Dr. Mary Weeks: Rep. of loyalists of '95 in European Congress. Devoted friend H.S.O. and A.B.; '19 Corres. Sec. Theos. Educ. Assn. of Am. Author of books on Theos. healing; held groups for healing. d. '32.

Burn, David William Murray: M.A. b. 7-11-62 Geelong, Victoria. m. '88 Alice Meredith. F.T.S. 10-11-99. 40 years educationist. Theos. lecturer and writer, New Zealand. P: Volumes of verse under "Marsyas". Add: Hilarion House, Coney Hill Rd., St. Clair, Dunedin, S.W. 1.

Burrows, Herbert: One of devoted band of workers around H.P.B. Lond. '89. One of Pres. Commissioners for Great Britain and Ireland. Friend and co-worker with A. B. for social welfare reform in pre-T. S. days. Speaker: debater; talked on Theos. in Christian pulpits.

Burt, Rev. L.W.: Lecturer since 1911 in Australia. Vicar of St. Alban's (L.C.C.) Sydney. Add: The Manor, Mosman, N.S.W.

C

Cahagnet, Alphonse: One of two Hon. Fellows T.S. Philosopher and distinguished authority psychical science. Founded '47 Soc. of Swedenborgian students. d. '85. P: *Celestial Telegraph*, appearing Eng. '51; and 11 works in 21 volumes, among them *Cosmogonie et Anthropologie*.

Caithness, Marie, Dowager Countess of and Duchesse de Pomar: b. '30. Pres. French L. formed by her '83; Grand Cross of the Ord. of the Noble Ladies of Maria Luisa of Spain and Ord. of the Holy Sepulchre. In her cosmopolitan Paris salon was hostess to and devoted friend of the Founders, first writing them '77. Ardent Theosophist and Spiritualist. P: *A Night at Holyrood*. d. 7-11-95.

Calvari, Decio: Gen. Sec., Italy 04-5. b. 26 Jan. 63. F.T.S. 24-12-96. m. Olga Giaccone 12-8-99. Add: Roma, Via Gregoriana 7.

Cama, K. B.: Friendship for Founders from '79 on; F.T.S. '05; "One of

best, wisest, and most honourable among the Parsi leaders." (H.S.O.) P: Trans. works Gefman Zendists; an original commentator upon contents of Zoroastrian religion. Aided H.S.O. in his Zoroastrian Studies.

Campbell, Elliston: lec. in Eng. Univ. of Sydney and organizer Univ. celebrations; Theos. lec. and past Pres. Blavatsky Lodge. m. Phyllis Caspersz, composer. Add: Gorham-bury, Kardinia Rd., Mosman, N. S. W. **Castellani, Avv. Tullio:** Gen. Sec., Italy 1934-. b. 29-5-92. Lawyer, Dr. of Economics and Commerce; Prof. Political Economy. m. Elena di Gobertaldo. F.T.S. 26-12-26-. Pres. Giordano Bruno L. since 1929. Head Italian Order of Service. Lecturer. Pres. Centre of Spiritual Culture in Genova. Member Fascist Party. Dir. Genova Sec. of Italian Antivivisection Union Add: Via Frugoni 11, Genova, Italy.

Cervera, Dr. David R.: Gen. Sec. Mexico 1935-. b. 1895. Chiropractician. During 1935 delivered 62 lectures. Pres. Mercury L. for 3 years. P: Ed.: Sec. Organ *Amistad*. Add: 28-A Calle Iturbide, Mexico, D.F.

Chandrasekhara Iyer, Dewan Bahadur Raja Dharma Pravina K.S.: Was Chief Judge, Mysore State Court. Devoted friend of C.W.L. and A.B. In 1912 built a house in Adyar. Retired from Gov. service 1925, dedicating his remaining years to Theos. service. Attended Diamond Jubilee Conv. On Gen. Council T.S; Pres. Karnataka Fed. Munificent gifts to charity. P: *Mainsprings of Life*. Add: Chandra Vilasa, Bull Temple Rd., Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Chandarasekhara Iyer, Mrs. (Shrimati Parvati Ammal): m. Raja Dharma etc. (q.v.). Organizing Sec. Mahila Seva Samajam; Pres. Mysore Child Welfare Soc.; 1st woman member Bangalore Dist. Board; Vice-Pres. Mysore Constituent Conf. All India Women's Conf. on Educ. Reform; delegate to Delhi; Headed T.S. Panchama Lodge. d.

Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Dr. Gyanendra Nath: M.A., D.Sc., D.Litt., (with 1st-class honours and Univ.

medal), LL.B., I.S.O. One of pioneers who helped Dr. Besant found C.H.C. 98-9. Prof. Math. and Phys. Science, Allahabad. Inspector of Schools, Allahabad. Brilliant address, to 1884 Conv.; Rep. Indian Sec. T.S. and a Brahmanical Soc. at World Parliament of Religions, Chicago Sept. 1893. 1st Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ. Delegate to Univ. Congress and to 250th Anniv. of Royal Soc. 1912. d. Benares 1936.

Chambres, Miss Josephine B.: Publicity Sec. London 1919-30. Worker with Dr. Besant. Add: Adyar, Madras. **Chappel, G. H.:** Theos. worker, Australia since '95; Natl. Lecturer '19. **Charitos, Jean:** Joint Gen. Sec., Greece, '26-9; helped organize Section. **Chase, Mrs. Muriel:** Social Editress *The West Australian* (Perth); "Aunt Mary" of children's Section of *Western Mail*. Great philanthropist. Aided Silver Chain District Nursing Assn. and Bush Nursing Soc. for sick and aged; pioneer in women's movement. d. 12-2-36. Daughters, Mrs. Sandra Poignant and Mrs. Richenda Parkes, active in Perth L. Add: 42 Outram St., West Perth, W.A.

Chatterji Jagadish Chandra: B.A. (Cantab) Vidyavaridhi. Known as the "Young Bramacharin Bodhabhikshu." 1899-1900 gave courses of Theos. lectures in European cities. 1902 Corres. Sec. H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir. Organized Research Dept. Kashmir State, gaining favourable criticisms from Orientalists. P: Theos. articles; collaborated with G. R. S. Mead trans. some of *Upanishads*; *The Esoteric Philosophy of India* (French).

Chatterji, Mohini Mohun: M.A. B.L., Calcutta. b. 58. Charter member Bengal T.S. 16-4-82; Priv. Sec. H.S.O. accompanying Founders on 1884 European tour, greatly assisting in spread of Theos. in Europe. "He it was who gave the Oriental turn to writings of poets AE and W. B. Yeats." m. niece of poet Rabindranath Tagore. Gave evidence as to reality Adyar phenomena before S.P.R. In many philanthropic movements. Scholar of distinction. P: Books in Bengali and English in

prose and verse, mostly religious. Trans. *Crest Jewel of Wisdom* (Vivekachudamani). d. Feb. 1936.

Chatterji, Sir P. C.: Late Judge of High Court, Lahore. Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Univ. on whom fell its practical direction. For years avowed and generous pioneer member of Lahore L. P: Valuable monographs on Indian History of Buddhism.

Chetty, C. Sambiah: Acting Treas. '07; Consulting Engineer, superintending construction of most of Adyar Estate buildings. Estab. Guntur L.'s Sanskrit School before '87. d. '17.

Chetty, Judge G. Muthuswamy, and his sons charter members Madras T.S. 27-4-82. Helped get Adyar Headq.; '43-85 important Gov. posts Madras Presidency. b. 13-6-25; d. '85.

Chetti, K. Sundaram: Ret. Judge, Madras High Court.

Chetty, Rao Sahib G. Soobbiah: b. Mar. 1858, Salem, India. In early years certain visions and experiences awakened in him a spirit of inquiry only satisfied by Theosophy. F.T.S. 27-4-82, first visit Founders to Madras. Instrumental in purchase Adyar. Devoted follower H.P.B., friend H.S.O. Decorated by Gov. 1913 for 30 years flawless honesty and integrity in Gov. service. Supt. Adyar 1907-10 when recalled to Gov. service: 2d. longest record: "Over 50 years uninterrupted membership of The Society." Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Chhedalal, Pundit: Gave up professorship Bareilly Coll. to study Yoga. Supt. Boarding House C.H.C., worshipped as saint, loved as father; Trustee C.H.C. Life memb. Court Hindu Univ.; Linguist, Scholar. P: Urdu *Saddarshan ka mela*. d. '29.

Chiplunkar, W. L.: Sec. Marathi Federation, India. Add.: Akola.

Choksey, Nariman Kaikhushru: Advocate Supreme Court, Ceylon. Gen. Sec. Ceylon Sept. 1926 to Apr. 1928. b. 6-3-96. F.T.S. June 1922. Add.: Colpetty, Colombo, Ceylon.

Christie, Miss Catherine Wallace: (Chitra); b. 28-6-57; F.T.S. 22-12-97; Joint Organizing Sec. and Natl. Lecturer New Zealand Sec. '12-20; Lotus Circles;

Student Adyar, '21-2; Pres. New Zealand and India League '20; Tour Great Britain and S. Africa '23; d. Oct. 23. P: *Theosophy for Beginners* for children.

Church, Miss Lilian: Through her efforts was founded New Zealand Theos. Fraternity in Educ. '19.

Ollie, Miss Petra: lecturer and writer. Add: 133 Melville St., Pretoria, S. Africa.

Cimr, Vaclav: Gen. Sec. T.S. Czechoslovakia, 1936-. b. 15-6-88. Electrician; m. Marie Hemerová 24-12-21. F.T.S. 1906-. Lecturer and chairman Prague T.S.; P: Ed. *Espero-Teozofia*; esperanto articles. Add: Prague-Sporilov 1114, Czechoslovakia.

Claessens, Joannes Antoon Edouard: Prof. Drawing in Upholders City Schools and Professional School of Tapestry. b. 14-11-79. F.T.S. 19-9-01 London. Served long Antwerp L., T.S. P: articles. Add: Isabellaalei, 4 Antwerp, Belgium.

Clarke, R. Balfour: For some years Pers. Asst. to C. W. Leadbeater Adyar and Sydney. m. Paula Hamerster. Add: Banjari Hill Rd., Masab Tank, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Cleather, Mrs. Alice C.: One of group in Lond. around H.P.B.; Left with Judge '95; Left his successor; organized "The Blavatsky Assn." London.

Climent-Terrer, Federico: b. 26-12-60 Valencia; B.Sc. Madrid; F.T.S. 15-5-03. 25 years a popular T.S. and cultural lecturer. Authority on Pedagogy. P: *Educación Civica*; *Educación de la Niñez*; *Le Ama de Casa*; *Enseñanzas del Quijote*, etc. Under nom de-plume: *Enciclopedia Masónica*; *Manual de Ciencias Ocultas*; *Teosofia Práctica*. Trans. 250 Theos. and general educ. works.

Cnoop-Koopmans, Dr. A. J.: Doc. Juris. (Leiden) Gen. Sec. Netherlands 1907-14. b. 31-10-67 Amsterdam. Useful work in Mennonite Church, religious societies, social service. A lyric tenor himself, aided in organizing first concerts of chorus and orchestra. Assist. Sec. T.S. Holland, and legal adviser under Mr. Fricke. Pioneer Co-Mason.

Started mystery-ceremonies for the seasons. Devoted educationist, assisted by his wife. Personal friend the great leaders of T.S. From 1914 Pres. of Council for Navigation in Holland and his able management during the difficult period of the war was much valued. At the end of his life, followed Sufi Teacher, Inayat Khan, retaining T.S. and Co-Masonic affiliations. d. 25-9-23.

Cobb, Dr. John Storer: LL. D. One of 16 "formers" T.S. 7-9-75; 1st Rec. Sec. 30-10-75 to '77; Treas. '77-9; Pres. Commissioner to organize British Theos. Soc. 27-6-78; P: Ed. *New Bra*, organ of the Reformed Jews.

Cochius, P. M.: Gen. Sec. Fed. European Natl. Soc. 1929-. On Gen. Council T.S. 1935-7; T.S. Lecturer in Europe. Add: Herdersweg, 20 Laren, N.H., Holland.

Codd, Miss Clara: b. 10-10-76, Barnstaple, N. Devon. F.T.S. Sept. 1903; Gen. Sec. Australia 34-6; 1st Natl. Lecturer English Sec. 1906-. Internatl. Lecturer 1922-. Suffered imprisonment as pioneer in England's women's suffrage movement. Declined office of organizer Women's Social and Political Union to work for Theosophy; Internatl. Chief Link "The Golden Chain." P: *Theosophy as the Masters See It*; *The Consecrated Life*; *Meditation*; *Theosophy for Little Children*; *The Understanding Life*; *On Lecturing*; *Masters and Disciples*; *The Technique of the Spiritual Life*; *Looking Forward*; many articles in *Theosophist* and other advanced thought journals. Add: Theos. Soc., 50 Gloucester Pl., London, W. 1.

Codd, Miss Dorothy Mary. Chief Link for Europe in The Golden Chain of Love. P: *Freedom and Brotherhood*. Add: 49 Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, England.

Collins, Mabel (Mrs. Kenningale b. Germany 1851. Asst. Ed. with H.P.B. of *Lucifer*, Sept. 1887 to Feb. 1889. Withdrawn from Soc. 1889). Founded the Incorporated Parliamentary Assn. for the Abolition of Vivisection. d. June 1927. P: *Light on the Path*; *Idyll of the White Lotus*; *The Story*

of *Sensa*; *When the Sun Moves Northward*; *The Story of the Year*; *As the Flower Grows*; *A Cry from Afar*; *Fragments of Thought and Life*; *Through the Gates of Gold*, etc.

Comfort, Will Levington: b. '78: F.T.S. '09. "My love for the Bible today and for the Sacred Writings of the Farther East, as well as the uncommon inner tendency of my work as a modern American novelist are all directly traceable to that first little book of Mrs. Besant's *Thought-Power*, my greatest reading experience." P: *Routledge Rides Alone*; *She Buildeth Her House*; *Fate Knocks at the Door*, etc. **Coniar, Axel von Fielitz**: Gen. Sec. Germany 1919-20, 21-8. Invaluable in re-organization of German Sec. after Steiner split.

Cooch Behar, H. H.: Lieut.-Col. Maharajah Sri Naripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of; A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and friend of H.M. Queen Victoria. Organized T. S. Lodge Cooch Behar 6-8-90.

Coode-Adams, Wm.: B. Sc. (Lond), M.A., M.Sc., Ph. D. (Cantab.), A.I.C.; b. 11-8-95; F.T.S. '18; m. 8-9-33. Founder and Pres. Verulam V., Cambridge. 6 years Sec. Exec. Ctee. Some-time Hon. Librarian Eng. Natl. Sec. On Richmond Borough Council. P: *Primer of Occult Physics*; *Elementary Chemistry*, etc. Add: 59 Sheen Pk., Richmond, Eng.

Cook, Sidney A.: Gen. Sec. U.S.A. 1931-; b. 18-5-87, Eng.; m. Ellen Mary 1912. F.T.S. 2-8-14. Exec. Vice-Pres. of an internationally known manufacturing automotive concern. 32° Co-Mason. Clubs: Union League and Executives Club of Chicago, Oak Park Country Club. Add: Olcott, Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

Cooper, Laura: See Mead, Mrs. G.R.S.

Cooper, Rt. Rev. Irving S.: b. 16-3-82 California. m. Susan L. Warfield 1927. In early years invaluable field worker in Am. Sec.; Hon. Sec. National Slum and Prison Improvement League. Many years Sec. to C.W.L. in India and Australia. Pioneer in Liberal Catholic Church, a Christian

reform movement. Ordained as priest '18; and 13-7-19 consecrated Regionary Bishop U.S.A.; Estab. Pro-Cathedral Los Angeles 1922 and 1923-30, 1933-5 travelled in interests L. C. C.; P: *Methods of Psychic Development*; *Reincarnation: The Hope of the World*; *The Secret of Happiness*; *Theosophy Simplified*; *Ways to Perfect Health*. d. Jan. 1935.

Cooper-Oakley, A. J.: M. A., b. 1853. Honours in History Tripos St. John's Coll. Cambridge. m. Isabel Cooper (q. v.) F.T.S. 1884, giving up school project Enfield to accompany with wife H.P.B. to India. Sub-edited *The Theosophist* under H.P.B. until Apr. '88. App. by P.T.S. on 1st Exec. Ctee. '85. Rec. Sec. T.S. 85, 86-7; Conv. Lecturer '87; Prof. Pachaiappa's Coll. Madras; then Gov. service as Registrar of Univ. Madras. Hon. Sec. Madras Literary Soc. and Master a Masonic L. Deep student Indian Philosophy and Sanskrit Literature. P: Articles and in collaboration with R. Anathakrishna Sastri, trans. *Lalita Sahasranama*. d. 16-4-99.

Cooper-Oakley, Mrs. Isabel: née Cooper. m. A. J. Cooper-Oakley (q. v.). Educ. Girton Coll. Accompanied H.P.B. to India '84; '90 forming one of her London circle. Lectured in and represented Australasia at World Parliament of Religions, Chicago, U.S.A. Sept. '93; App. by H.S.O. '94 Federal Corres. in "Hands across the Seas" movement, office created to substitute for the Corres. Sec. of H.P.B. never filled after her resignation. Wandered over Europe gathering groups round her, thus spreading Theosophy. Organized Hungary's first Lodge 1905; '14 helping to reorganize Hungarian Sec.; Italian Sec. owes her gratitude for untiring efforts in Italy for many years; A.B. appointed her '07 Pres. Internatl. Ctee. for Research into Mystic Tradition. Results of this work embodied in following. P: *Comte de St. Germain*; *Mystical Traditions*; *Traces of a Hidden Tradition in Masonry and Mediaeval Mythology*. d. 3-3-14, Hungary.

Corbett, Sarah: P: Frequent articles *The Theosophical Review*; also *The*

Evolution of Character; Extracts from the Vahan.

Cordes, Rt. Rev. John : Gen. Sec. Austria '12-16, 19-31. Became F.T.S. '98, in Africa, through reading *Isis Unveiled* and *The Occult World*. Corresponded with H.S.O., '07 a worker for T.S. in Natal. '10 invited by A.B. to Adyar and worked in T.P.H. Helped in reorganization of German Sec. after Steiner split. Ardent propagandist Order of the Star '12. Created Austrian Natl. Soc., gaining Gov. authorization '12. Treas. European Fed. '21. Lecture work in Central Europe, assisting in formation of 5 Natl. Soc. of T.S.; '30 consecrated Bishop L.C.C.

Coronado, His Excellency don Jose : Ex-Minister Foreign Affairs. On Exc. Council Central Am. Sec. '27-. **Coronado, Mariano L. :** Organizer and 1st Gen. Sec. Central America 1929-33. On Exec. Council '35- b. 20-6-95 San José. F.T.S. '22. Co-Mason. Founded Lodge Rakoczy, Salvador; Estab. and operates short-wave broadcasting station *Cultura* for support and promotion of culture and of international friendship and understanding. Pres. Virya L., Costa Rica.

Correa, Fernando Patron : b. Yucatan, Mexico '73. Treas. Theos. lecturer and Pres. Mercurio L. '33-4.

Coster, Miss Geraldine : Canadian. Former Headmistress. Girls' School, Oxford. Recognized authority on educ. and psych. P: *Yoga and Western Psychology*.

Courmes, M. le Commandant Dominique Albert : b. 4-8-43, Rouen; '60-96 fought his country's battles, received many decorations (Legion of Honour, etc.). Retired to give himself wholly to Theosophy in France. Student of Spiritualism; '76 saw writings of H.P.B.; in *Revue Spirite*; '77-8 published first message of Theos. in France; '80 F.T.S.; '83 trans. *Buddhist Catechism* (H.S.O.) Gave Theos. to Dr. Pascal. On T.S. Gen. Council '88. Organized French Sec. and 1st Theos. Congress Paris, 1900. Vice-Pres. Exec. Council France. P; Ed. *Le Lotus Bleu*, '96-14. Trans. *The Secret Doctrine*; *Bhagavad Gita*, etc. His *Questionnaire Théosophique*

Elémentaire '98 was trans. into English and Spanish. d. 17-1-14.

Courtwright, Mrs. N. A. : Supt. '01-7 Olcott Panchama Free Schools, adapting kindergarten method to Indian needs; educ. work Chicago, Louisville, U.S.A. Lecture and classes Panama Canal Zone.

Cousins, Dr. James Henry : Poet, World Traveller and Educationist (Ireland, India, Japan, America). India has recognized her debt by title of *Kulapati* (Teacher of Multitudes) bestowed by South India Teachers' Union; the *Veera Srinkhala* (bracelet of heroism) and pundit's ceremonial robe given by H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore in reward for his services to the cultural life of the State in organizing the State Gallery of Asian painting, Trivandrum. Japan made him D.Litt. (Keiogijuku Univ. and Imperial Ministry of Educ.) for his services as Professor of Eng. Poetry '19-20. Besides teaching in universities in four continents, he has made two world tours with slides and original paintings, lecturing on education, philosophy, poetry, Indian culture, and Theosophy in all important centres. b. 22-7-73 Belfast. m. Margaret E. Gillespie 9-4-03 (q.v.). At 20 published first book of poetry; co-founder with A. E. and W. B. Yeats of Irish Literary Revival '97 et seq.; F.T.S. '04; As Pres. Agent aided Irish Sec.; '15 joined literary staff *New India*. Worked with A.B.; now works with Shrimati Rukmini Devi in educational and artistic movements within the T.S., the National University, etc. Is on Senate and Academic Council and Board of Studies in Fine Arts, Univ. Madras; Vice-Pres. The International Academy of the Arts, Adyar, 1935-; Principal of The Theosophical College, Madanapalle, India, (lecturer first in 1915). P: 20 vols. poetry (collected '33) in *A Wandering Harp* and *A Bardic Pilgrimage* (Roe-rich Museum Press, N. Y.), and 20 vols. prose summarized in *A Study in Synthesis* (Ganesh and Co., Madras '34); *The Bases of Theosophy* (T.P.H. Adyar), etc. Add: The Theosophical College, Madanapalle, India.

Cousins, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth: Mus. B. (Royal Univ. Ireland); Chairman Board of Studies in Western Music, Univ. Madras; Vice-Pres. All India Women's Conference. b. 7-11-78; m. James H. Cousins 9-4-03 (q. v.). F.T.S. '04; Imprisoned in Eng. and Ireland during Women's suffrage movement. Lodge worker in Dublin and Liverpool, '04-15. Teacher Theos. Schools, Madanapalle and Mangalore, S. India; lecturer on Natl. Educ. '17 et seq. In Indian Natl. Congress '17 et seq.; Brother of Service '18 et seq. Senator in Natl. Univ. (India) '18 et seq. International Theos. lecturer. 1st woman appointed Hon. Bench Magistrate in India '23; This socially-minded woman has initiated many movements and organizations: Irish Vegetarian Soc. Dublin '04; Women's Home of Service, Madras, and Baby Welcomes '23 1st All-India Women's Conference '27 1st All-Asian Women's Conference. International Theos. Centre, Geneva '28; New York Vegetarian Soc. '32. Imprisoned for protest against continued use of emergency Ordinance '32-3. Supervisor girls' hostel, The Theosophical College, Madanapalle, '33-. P: *The Awakening of Asian Womanhood*, Ganesh and Co., '23; *The Music of Orient and Occident*, B.G. Paul and Co., '35.

Crawford and Balcarras, the 26th Earl: Was Premier Earl of Scotland. Served on Gen. Council T.S. '88; d. '13.

Crawford, Kathleen Millicent (née Hunt): b. 17-5-85. m. Wm. (q. v.) '16; F.T.S. 10-8-07; Theos. R.T., L.C.C. Co-M. worker. Add: See Wm. Crawford.

Crawford, Rt. Rev. Wm.: Gen. Sec. New Zealand '25-. b. 15-10-80, Chawton, Scotland. m. Kathleen Millicent Hunt (q. v.) 8-5-16; F.T.S. '03; Treas. H.P.B. Lodge, Auckland '07-18; '18 Asst. Gen. Sec.; '25-32 Natl. lecturer. For many years owner book depot for New Zealand. Knight R.T.; Consecrated Bishop L.C.C. 24-2-35. Attended '34 Adyar Conv. with wife and son; P: Sec. Journal and propaganda leaflets.

Add: 11 Belvedere St., Epsom, Cuckland, S.E. 3, N.A.

Crileubret, Rev. Salvador Sibecas: Gen. Sec. Cuba '33-6. b. Catalonia, Spain 5-1-78. m. Cuba 22-10-33; F.T.S. 1-5-09. Manufacturer. Priest L.C.C. Financial support Havana Church. P: *Factores Morales*; *Tempestades de Amor*. Add: Apartado 365, Habana, Cuba.

Cronvall, Erik: Gen. Sec. Scandinavia '15-21; Sweden '21-3, 36-. Aided Denmark and Iceland to organize as Sections '18, always acting as a unifying force in Scandinavia.

Crookes, Sir William: F.R.S. b. 17-6-1832. m. '56 Ellen Humphrey; F.T.S. '83 London L., doing research with A. P. Sinnett. Knight '97; Order of Merit '10. Pres. of many learned societies '13-15 Pres. Royal Soc.; Active member S.P.R. Over 50 years, most original scientific investigator and prolific discoverer: '61 discovered *thallium*; '75 invented radiometer; his researches on electrical discharges through a rarefied gas led to observation of the dark space bearing his name; developed theory of "radiant matter" or matter in a "fourth state"; '83 began inquiry into nature and constitution of rare earths, observations on *yttrium* leading him to theory that all elements have been produced by evolution from one primordial stuff; about '05 invented spinthariscopes, (Crookes tube) through the use of which Prof. Kontgen discovered the "X-rays" and the Curies radium. Made artificial diamonds. Studied radium. Invented Crookes lens to shield eyes of industrial workers. Reversing dictum of Tyndall, Crookes affirmed that he saw in Life all the potentialities of Matter. Bravely lived out his own motto: "To stop short in any research that bids fair to widen the gates of knowledge, to recoil from fear of difficulty or adverse criticism, is to bring reproach on Science." P: Founded and edited *Chemical News*. Many books on chemical technology. d. 4-4-19, London.

Cuffe, Hon. Otway: Gen. Sec. England '98-1900. A most popular Gen. Sec., but gave up office to labour for material uplifting of Ireland, where

he spent some £70,000 in promotion of Kilkenny industries. d. Feb. '12, Fremantle, Australia.

D

Daly, Dr. J. Bowles : LL.D. Gen. Sec. and educ. work Ceylon '90-1; Historian, journalist, Christian clergyman, after hearing H.S.O. lecture '90 volunteered for Theos. service.

d'Amato, Mme P. : Pers. Asst. Adyar Headq.; in charge Leadbeater Chambers 1925-35.

Damodar : See Mavalankar.

d'Asbeck, Baroness Melline : Theos. lecturer 3 languages Java '12; one of founders Amersfoort Internatl. High School for Philosophy, Holland, '15; also University Synthétique, Nice. Studied Sanskrit at Adyar; organized a Fraternity of Art, France. '17; P: many articles Theos. journals '13-.

Datta, Hirendra Nath : M.A., LL.B., Vice-Pres. T.S. '34; b. 17-1-68. F.T.S. Jan. '94. Regular attendant Conv. T.S. from '96. On General Council since '09. Foundation member C.H.C. and its Board of Trustees; found. memb. Natl. Council Educ. Bengal, for many years its Sec.; now a Vice-Pres. Trustee Rabindranath Tagore's Visva-Bharati and deeply interested in new Bengal Art School. Found. memb. for many years Sec., sometime Pres. and Vice-Pres. Bengal Academy of Literature. Conv. Lecturer T.S. '30, 33, 35. Legal adviser voluntarily to T.S. and Indian Sec. P: *Deva Tattwa* (Philosophy of the Gods) and other books on Philosophy and the Hindu Religion in Bengali, some of which have passed through several editions. Theos. articles in Bengal and other journals.

da Tauséca, Francisco Esteves : Physician. b. Lamego, Portugal 3-3-62. m. Isabel James 17-12-92. F.T.S. 21-. Vice-Pres. Portugal T.S. several years. Vice-Pres. Isis L. Lecturer for T.S. With high frequency current apparatus of d'Arsonval, made interesting research re auras. P: Medical treatises. Add: Rua Barata Salgueiro, 56 Rez de Chao, Lisbon, Portugal.

Davidge, J. L. : In charge of Press Dept., Adyar 1935-; Assoc. Editor *The Theosophist*, *The Theosophical World*, the *International Theosophical Year Book*, and '35-6 *The Young Theosophist*. For some years journalist on Australian papers; 1926 joined Dr. Arundale in Sydney as Jt.-Ed. Theos. publications; 1928 organized *Advance Aus. News Service* which aided Dr. Arundale with Who's for Australia Campaign and spread Theosophy in all States; Publicity Officer Station 2GB, '33-4; Adyar 3-11-34; b. Eng. 9-1-81; F.T.S. Adelaide '08; Asst. Gen. Sec. Sydney 1928. Priest L.C.C. 30-3-30; 18° Mason. Donated library 800 vols. to Adyar Library. Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Davies, Rev. J. Tyssul : B.A. (London). 1st Pres. Cardiff L. Principal Ananda Coll. Ceylon, '07. P: *A League of Religions*, '20; *The Religion of Krishnamurti*.

Dayaram, Kevalram : Indian educationist, specializing on work with blind; Head Theos. School Karachi; Chief Knight for India R.T.; Chief Link *Golden Chain* India. P: Ed. *The Young Builder*. Add: Rambaugh Rd., Sevakunj, Karachi.

de Abrew, Peter : s. of Wm. de Abrew, (q. v.) Broker in Colombo. The Governor of Ceylon in presenting him ('32), with the decoration of Member of the Order of the British Empire, said: "Since its inception in 1891 you have been associated with the Musaeus Buddhist Girls' College and were the moving spirit in the establishment of the Training College for Buddhist Woman Teachers. As Manager and Trustee of those institutions you have subscribed liberally from your private means to their maintenance, and your disinterested service in the cause of the education of Buddhist women and your public spirit warmly merit recognition."

de Abrew, Wm. : Intimate friend H.S.O. '80; his interpreter first Ceylon tour. One of 3 Buddhists who with H.S.O. planted "Tree of Friendship" Hindu Temple Tinnevely 21-10-81. Generously supported Buddhist and

Theos. work. d. Feb. '05. Son Peter de Abrew (q. v.).

de Albear y Saint Just, 'Rafael: Gen. Sec. Cuba '08-26. Under his and José M. Masso's secretaryship Theosophy spread from Cuba throughout Latin America, Cuba mothering countries which have since become autonomous. "Father of Theosophical activity in the Central American countries." (A.B.) b. Havana 4-4-70. Educ. Spain. Ex-Lieut. Cavalry Spanish Army. m. 7-9-93; F.T.S. 26-6-02; Sec. Concordia L. '02-6; Pres. Annie Besant L. '08-26; Heracles L. '29-. Add: Apartado 365, Vedado, Habana, Cuba.

de Aldag, Consuelo R.: b. 8-9-88 Oaxaca, Mexico. Educ. German and American Schools; Theos. lecturer and Pioneer Co-Mason, Mexico. Pres. Aura L. '14-18.

Deakin, Hon. Alfred: Australian Statesman. b. Melbourne 3-8-56. Educ. Melbourne Univ.; Called to Victorian bar '77. Ent. Legis. '80; from '83 onwards held important ministerial posts. '01 Attorney-General; Prime Minister '03. His Cabinet markedly devoted to social legislation. 3 times Commonwealth Prime Minister ('03-4; '05-8; '09-10). Leader Opposition 10-12. Friend H.S.O. and A.B.; P: Wrote 3 books on irrigation in Western America (85); Egypt and Italy (87); in India (92). Irrigation Act of '86 largely his work. d. Melbourne, 7-10-19.

de Bazel: Well-known architect, helped found Vahana L. Amsterdam 90's. Attempted to link Art with Theosophy.

de Bourbon, Capt. Adelbert: Son of France's claimant to Throne as missing Dauphin, son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Pres. 1st T.S. Lodge in Holland, The Hague, '81-; d. '87.

de Brioude, Dr. Manuel: M.D.; Gen. Sec. Spain '27-8. b. Seville. F.T.S. 15-4-16.; Pres. Zanoní L. Seville; Prof. in Faculty of Medicine, Seville. Constant attendant at European Congresses and writer on Theos. in Spanish papers. Talented pianist, played at Vienna Congress. P: *Antroposofía*. d. 21-2-32.

de Gernet, Miss Nina: Heroic nurse Russo-Japanese war; Educ. Geneva.

F.T.S. Eng.; Worked in young centres Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, '02 and before; helped organize Swiss Sec. To Russia she took her Theos. books, the first Theos. library kept under lock and key. Travelling from North to South, she interested many groups in Theos., linking them together in Section-building. P: In many languages she wrote Theos. articles, conveying idea of spiritual movements in Russia. d. 25-4-32.

de Gramont, Comte Arnaud: b. '61; '12 Chair at Sorbonne as recognition of valuable scientific spectroscopic research, specializing on spark spectra. '13 member French Inst.; faithful worker T.S.; carefully checked experiments in psychic phenomena with Eusapia Paladino. P: Many scientific treatises on *raies ultimes* of elements; d. 31-10-23.

de la Fuente y Romero, Señor Salvador: Of Cuba and Paris. d. '03. Left an estate of approx. £17,000 divided between Adyar Library and C.H.C.

de la Warr, Countess Muriel Agnes: 2nd d. of 1st Baron Brassey; m. 8th Earl de la Warr; 2 d. and 1 s.; devoted friend and supporter of Dr. Besant. Worker in Ord. of the Star; on organizing Ctee. Happy Valley Foundation '27. d. '30.

de Lemos, Dr. Caio Lustosa: Gen-Sec. Brazil '30-5. Prof. Philosophy Military School, Rio de Janeiro.

de Lima, Prof. Manoel Bandeira: Gen Sec. Brazil, 1936-.

de Luna, Dr. Mario Roso: LL.D., Sc.D., Lit.D., Ph.D. Distinguished scientist, astronomer, historian, orator, and writer. Co-worker Xifré in Spain, founding several journals, the *Ateneo Teosofico*, Madrid, and *Hesperia L. Spread Theosophy South America* '10. b. Logrosán '72. Educ. Madrid Univ, F.T.S. 25-6-04; Published works about sun eclipses 1900, '05, '09, discovering a comet and two temporary stars. Published many Iberic, Roman and Visigothic inscriptions and studies re Maya civilization and language. Journalist of many newspapers in Spain and Latin America. P: 16 monumental works, among them an Encyclopedia of the Castilian language,

Beethoven as a Theosophist; also hundreds of articles. d. 8-11-31, Madrid.
de Manziarly, Mme Irma: née Luther of Russia. Devoted T.S. and Star worker Germany, Austria, France, Russia '12 et seq. Helped with village craft work Adyar '24. Suggested Adyar Day. Lectured fluently in many languages. Wrote under nom de plume "Frau von Marriam."

del Valle, Daniel: Artist whose paintings of T.S. leaders hang in Mexican Headq.; Pres. Sirius L. d. '35.

Delville, Jean: Painter-Poet of flaming idealism. b. 10-7-67 Louvain, Belgium. Prize-winner in School of Arts, Brussels at 17; '85 first painting "Cycle Passionnel" exhibited. Won Grand Prix de Rome '95 for "Christ Glorified by the Children"; "Treasures of Patin," in Brussels Museum painted '95. Formed Salon d'Art Idéaliste '96. Other honour works: "The School of Plato" '99; "Love of Souls" etc. Met Scriabine, the composer, '05. Painted "Prometheus" '08. Organizing Sec. and first Gen. Sec. Belgium '11-13; '14 Murals in Palais de Justice, Brussels. P: Numerous essays and books, poetry and prose: *The Haunted Horizon*; *The Shudder of the Sphinx*; *The Unknown Splendours*.

De Magalhaes, Marcolino: b. in Portugal and migrated to Brazil; first a follower Alan Kardec; then F.T.S.; Founded Alcyone L.; did propaganda work through small library devoted to Theos. and allied subjects. P: *Amor* '12-17. d. '21.

de Mezerville, Senora Esther: Gen. Sec. Central America '33-. b. Guatemala of French family 29-4-83. Educ. Europe, Central America. F.T.S. '10-; Pioneer Co-Mason '19-. Notable work in Europe and Central America in Education and Social Service, since 1900, i.e., member of commission for codification of Educational Laws; Pres. Feminist League, Peace League, etc. Rep. Supreme Council Univ. Co-Masonry. Add.: Box 797, San José, Costa Rica.

de Palm, Baron Joseph Henry Louis Charles: b. 10-5-09 Augsburg, Bavaria. Grand Cross Commander of

Ord. of Holy Sepulchre and Knight of various other orders. Dec. '75 F.T.S.; on Council 29-3-76; d. 19-5-76; at his request his body was first to be publicly cremated in the U.S.A., the T.S. advocating with widespread publicity this reform in burial practice.

de Quadros, Gen. Arnaldo da Costa Cabral: Add: Rua Goncalves Crespo, 11-3-0, Lisbon, Portugal.

De Silva, B. P.: A Sinhalese Jeweller of Singapore, helped organize and became first Pres. Singapore L. 27-1-89.

de Silva, John Robert: First lay F.T.S. in Ceylon, joining by letter to N.Y.

De Silva, Dr. W. A.: M.S.C. Friend of H.S.O. and Ceylon worker since 80's. Speaker Foundation Day 17-11-35.

de Takach, Bela: Painter and architect. Many years Vice-Pres. Hungarian Sec. prior to '24.

de Torra, Mrs Esther (née Nicolau): Gen. Sec. Spain '28-31. b. Barcelona 5-12-93. m. Sadurni Torra Oct. '32. F.T.S. 30-9-13; Sec. the Internatl. Correspondence League many years. Vice-Pres. Spanish Sec. Add: Claris 5, Barcelona, Spain.

Dammalan kara, Maha Terunanse: Leader of great Amarapooa sect, Ceylon; F.T.S. Buddhist Soc. 8-7-80.

Dharmapala, H.: (Rev. Devamitta) Educ. St. Thos. Coll. Colombo. Contacted Theos. '78; F.T.S. '80; Adyar '84; Asst. Sec. Ceylon Sec.; Asst. Supt. 30 Theos. schools; Accompanied H.S.O. as first Sinhalese religionist to visit Japan; commissioned by chief Buddhist monks of Ceylon to convey to Lamas of Tibet embassy at Darjiling some Buddhist relics; Rep. Buddhism at Parliament of Religions, Chicago, Sept. '93, touring world on return and creating a widespread interest in Theos. ideas; one of organizers and managers for many years Maha-Bodhi Soc.

Dickenson-Auner, Mrs. Mary: Violinist, Composer, Music Master. b. 24-10-80, Dublin. F.T.S. Oct. '20. On Gov. Board T.S. Austria; 2d Deputy Gen. Sec.; Mgr. musical productions T.S. One of creators musical mind-educ. in Vienna primary schools. P: *Irish Love*

Song, etc. Add: Vienna, 1. Rathausstrasse, 19, Austria.

Diedrichsen, Miss Henny: Famous Danish sculptor. b. '56; 29-12-11 presented marble statue of two children to Adyar Headq.; '05-20, one of prominent Theos. workers Scandinavia. Natl. Rep. Order of Star Denmark. d. '36.

Dijkman, Henri: Gen. Sec. S. Africa '09-10; Pres. Agent. '08 and organizer S. African Sec.; Important Gov. post.

Diomedes, Mme. Julie: Throughout life of Greek Section, has materially aided its organization.

Dodge, Miss Mary Hoadley: Great friend of Dr Besant, helped her considerably in all her activities.

Dereste, Tomas: Lawyer. b. '46; F.T.S. '92-; Vice-Pres. Madrid L. many years; pioneer lecturer P: Many Theos. articles and trans. d. '19.

Doubleday, General Abner: Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-8. Ad interim Pres. T.S. 17-1-90 to Feb. '79. On Board of Control for America 13-5-84, charter member Am. Sec. '86 b. 1818. Met President-Founder as President of a military tribunal which tried the offenders prosecuted by H.S.O.; "Father of Baseball," a centenary shrine erected 1936 at Cooperstown, N.Y. where he introduced game. d. 26-1-93.

Dramard, Louis: b. '49; Exec. Pres. Paris Group '83; Pres. Isis L. '86; one of dearest friends of Founders; Helped found *La Revue Socialiste*, Paris, and an eminent collaborator. Claimed justice for aborigines of Africa; founder labour party Algiers and its organ *Voix du Pauvre*. P: Socialistic books, such as *Transformisme et Socialisme*. d. 15-3-88.

Drinkwater, G. Nevin: B. Sc. (London). Museum Curator. On Theos. Research Centre Science Group. Special study of geology, anthropology, and archaeology as corroborative of clairvoyant research. P: Theos. articles. Add: 71, Newcastle Road, Sunderland, Eng.

Duany, Antonio A.: In charge Fed. of Oriente and Camaguey, Cuba. Ed. '34-6 *Revista Teosofica Cubana*.

Dunlop, Daniel Nicol: O.B.E.; b. of Quaker stock Ayrshire '68; m. Eleanor

Fitzpatrick; son and 2 d.; '11 first organizing sec. British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Assn. (B.E.A.M.A.) and '17 his post was renamed Director; active part in foundation of Electrical Research and Electric Development Assns. He gained world renown as founder and guide of the World Power Conf., the first of which was opened 30-6-24 by the Prince of Wales; Joined T.S. early days in Dublin; faithful friend Judge; allied himself with Steiner movement; Pioneer in Summer School idea; with C. Lazenby founded H.P.B. Inst. near Altrincham, Cheshire, with its organ *The Path*. P: *The Path of Attainment*; *Nature Spirits and the Spirits of the Elements*. Ed. *Beama* journal, etc. d. 30-5-35.

Du Potet, The Baron Jules Denis (de Sennevoy): Hon. Fellowship in T.S. conferred '80; Vice-Pres. T.S. '81; Foremost among western psychologists of the 19th century; pioneer in field of Magnetic Science, practising therapeutic magnetism for 60 years; b. 1796 descendant of Dukes of Burgundy. Hon. Pres. Magnetotherapeutic Soc. of Paris. P: *Exposé des expériences publiques sur le Magnetism, faites à l'Hotel-Dieu en 1820, 1821*, Paris. d. 1-7-81.

du Prel, Baron Capt. Carl: Ph. D. (*honoris causa* Univ. Tubingen for work on dreams *Oneirokritikon*), b. 3-4-39, Landshut, Bavaria; educ. Munich Univ.; '59-72 Bavarian military service; '72-99 philosophical and aesthetic studies; with wife F.T.S. 9-8-34. P: *The Philosophy of Mysticism*, etc. d. 5-8-99.

Durbangha, Maharajah Lakshimswar Singh, Bahadur of: K.C.S.I. Behar; well-educated Prince; on Gen. Council T.S. '83-88.

Dvivedi, Prof. Manilal Nabhubhai: B.A. (Elphinstone) Eminent scholar, philosopher, Vedantist, reformer of caste abuse. b. Nadiad, Gujarat. Sanskrit Prof. Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar; Contributions to Oriental Congress highly commended. P: Orig. works English, Gujarati, *Raja Yoga*, etc.; trans., ed. and pub. many notable works, *Yoga Sutras of Patanjali*, etc.;

Ed. *Sudarsahn*, Gujerati Journ. d. '98.
Dykgraaf, Mejr. C. W.: Gen. Sec. Netherlands '18-27. b. 1-3-65, The Hague. F.T.S. 1-2-96. Headquarters (Holland) worker 1900-7. Natl. Rep. Order of Star '11, organizing first Ommen Star Congress. Gen. Sec. European Fed. T.S. '21-9, organizing Vienna Congress '23. Delegate Golden Jubilee Adyar '25. '25 Star Counsellor for Europe. World Lecture Tour '27-8. Organized World Congress Chicago '29 and Sec. 4th World Congress Geneva '36. On St. Michael's Trust Board, Huizen '32-. Pioneer Co-Mason. First Chief Knight R. T. Holland. Member many brotherhood organizations. Organized Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's tour Holland. Add.: Naarden, Holland.

Dynowska, Miss Wanda: Gen. Sec. Poland '23-9, and one of organizers Polish Sec. T.S.; Linguist, Poet, Journalist.

E

Echeverria, Francisco de B.: Vice-Pres. T.S. Chile; acting Gen. Sec. '35.
Edge, Sydney V.: Abandoned promising legal career to work with H.P.B. on Lond. Headq. staff; '91 on staff Adyar, sharing Conv. lectures; 1st Asst. Sec. Indian Sec.; loyalist Judge secession.

Edger, Miss Margaret Lilian Florence: B.A., M.A.; b. 8-1-62. Brilliant Univ. career Canterbury Coll. (N. Z.) First N. Z. woman to take M.A. degree, second to take B.A.; F.T.S. '91—oldest N. Z. living member. Pres. Auckland L. '95; 1st Gen. Sec. N. Z. '96-7. Joint tour with H.S.O. of Australasia '97. Adyar Conv. Lectures '97 and '08. Toured India with H.S.O. '98; 1899-36 gave active service to Theos. Lodges wherever resident, chiefly in New Zealand and India. Received special Gold Medal for best Theos. contribution '98. Principal C.H.C. Girls' School '13-19. Taught sons Maharaja Darbhanga (Behar) '19-29. P: *Theosophy Applied*; *Gleanings from Light on the Path*; *Elements of Theosophy*; *Obstacles to Spiritual Progress*; *Studies in the*

Pedigree of Man. Add: c/o T. S. Kamacha, Benares.

Edison, Thomas Alva: World-known Inventor, Idealist. who turned his magnificent creative genius to the helping of others, gaining the title "Benefactor of all Humanity." b. 11-2-47, Milan, Ohio, U.S.A. Educ. 3 months in public school. Railroad newsboy at 12; telegraph operator at 15; always studying and experimenting. Before 18-10-31 had taken out 1500 patents, most famous concerning: Quadruplex system of telegraphy, '74; electro-motograph principle '75; etheric force, foundation of wireless, '75; electric pen, father of autographic duplication, '76; microphones, phonograph '77 (T.S. Founders' own voices were thereon recorded but after several years faded out); transmitting electrical energy for light, heat power, '78; 1st practical incandescent lamp and 1st commercial electric motor on 110-volts '79; Edison effect tube basis of radio tubes '83; high-frequency wireless system with antenna '85; motion picture camera '91; alkaline storage battery '27. F.T.S. 5-4-78. Had experimented with use of will upon a pendulum. d. 18-10-31.

Elder, Miss Eleanor: Assoc. with Arts League of Service to bring art to poor of Eng.; Art classes Aesthetic Dancing Adyar. P: *Dance a National Art*.

Elmore, Alex: Joint Gen. Sec. World Fed. Young Theosophists '36-. Gen. Sec. European Fed. Y.T. till '36. Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

English, Dr. W. A.: Rec. Sec. T.S. '95-04. Treas. T.S. '04-5. 1st Supt. Olcott Panchama Free Schools '94. With his daughter Della helped the Musaeus Buddhist School for Girls in Ceylon '92-5, attending '92 Adyar Conv. 1895-08, indispensable co-worker with H.S.O. and A.B. P: Assoc. Ed.: *The Theosophist* '95-97; Pres. The Oriental Pub. Co. releasing rare Sanskrit works monthly. d. Nov. '17.

Enmagyee, U.: Sayadaw or high Priest Monastery Thaindaung, Burma; many years staunch believer in Coming of Bodhisattva Maitreya with sect of thousands of devout followers; Natl.

Rep. Burma Order of Star ; Prominent F.T.S. d. 7-5-21.

Ensor, Mrs. Beatrice : née de Normann. m. Capt. R. W. Ensor. F.T.S. 8-2-08. Gave up Gov. Inspectorship of Schools to work for Theos. educ. Several years Sec. International Fraternity in Education. Charter memb. Cardiff L. ; St. John's Wood L. London. Decorated by Hungary for child welfare work in Central Europe, '20. Organizing Director and Chairman New Education Fellowship since inception. Edited educ. journals. Add : 29 Tavistock Sq. London, W.C. 1.

Ensor, Capt. R. W. : m. Beatrice de Normann (q.v.) ; active workers in founding Irish Sec. T. S.

Erismann, Mme. Suzanne : Devoted service to Swiss Sec. '17 ; Pres.-Found. of Swiss Theos. Internatl. Fed. '21-4 ; F.T.S. '10. Resigned.

Ervast, Pekka (Peter Elias) : b. 26-12-75. At 12 wrote a comparative grammar of 9 languages ; earlier visioned a universal language. F.T.S. '95. His lectures '03-07 brought into being the Finnish Sec. ; Gen. Sec. Finland '07-17 ; '18-19. Formed and headed Rosy Cross Finnish Occult Research Soc., stressing Christian mysticism '19. Pioneer Co-Mason. P: 70 greater and lesser works : *The Key to Kalevala*, *Finland Reborn*, etc. Started trans. *The Secret Doctrine*. From '03 ed. Theos. journal. His life-work—the elucidation of northern sagas. d. 21-5-34.

F

Fa, Jose Granés : b. 12-7-49, Barcelona. F.T.S. 13-7-93 in 1st Spanish L. d. Sept. '12. P: *La Ley Natural Origen y Orden de las Cosas* ; *La Labor Teosofica* ; trans. Vivekananda's *The Yoga Philosophy* ; *Glimpses of Occultism*, etc.

Faridkote, Rajah of : F.T.S. '02.

Farinas, Rt. Rev. Federico J. : Prominent Cuban worker.

Farquharson, John A. : Formerly Pres. Melbourne L. ; Co-Dir. Headq. Melb. Theos. Soc. Add : 181 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia.

Fells, Herr Greta : Gen. Sec. Iceland '35-7. Pres. Septima L. Reykjavik.

Educ. Reykjavik Univ. b. 30-12-96. m. 29-6-29. F.T.S. '25-. P: *Seances* ; *Love and Marriage* ; and *Poems*. Add : Ingólfsstr. 22, Reykjavik.

Felt, Geo. Henry : Geometer, Engineer. One of 16 "formers" T.S. 7-9-75 ; one of two Vice-Pres. 30-10-75 ; P: *Lost Canon of Proportion of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans*, praised by W.E. Gladstone.

Fermaud, Julio : b. Valencia, Spain 25-6-62 ; F.T.S. 2-5-03 ; Founder and Pres. Valencia L.T.S. many years ; valuable historical, philosophical, and astrological studies. d. 9-3-34.

Fernandez, M. le Commandant F. W. : (Argentine Navy). Pres. Agent S. America ; Pres. Vi-Dharma L. '01. Trans. thousands of pamphlets at his own expense for distribution.

Fiallos, Federico Flores : C.P.A. Former Asst. Minister of Finance, Honduras. Freemason of high degree. Now Grand Sec. Grand Lodge of Honduras. Sec. and Pres. Subirana L. P: *Administración Financiera de Honduras*.

Firth, Oliver : Eng. worker '80s ; Pres. Bradford L. '90 ; devised "Hands across the Seas," assisting Mrs. Cooper-Oakley corres. inquirers and lonely F.T.S.

Flammarion, Nicolas Camille : French Astronomer. F.T.S. '80. Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-8 ; b. 25-2-42 ; Montigny-le-Roi. At the age of 16 wrote manuscript 500 pages *Cosmologie Universelle*. Founded monthly review *l'Astronomie* '82 ; Observatory of Juvisy '83, Astronomical Soc. of France '87. Mapped Mars many times. Services in popularizing interest in Astronomy were acknowledged '22 by award Commander of Legion of Honour. Wrote several works on psychical research, as well as many popular and technical volumes. d. 4-6-25.

Folquer, Dr. Honorio : Gen. Sec. Argentina '32-5. Ed. : *Kuntur*, 1932-.

Foulds, Mrs. Maud, d. Dr. Chas. MacCarthy ; m. 1st Wm. Mann ; m. 2d John Foulds (q.v.) ; as girl violinist hailed by *Athenaeum* as legitimate successor of Joachim ; in Adyar mastered intricate technique in voice and

instruments of Indian music and '12 interpreted it throughout England, with commendation from Orient and Occident; formed centres and was made Pres. Brotherhood of Arts; worked with John Foulds in formation of World Requiem Choir '24-; '30 specializing in Sono-Therapy; now as "Tandra Devi" interpreting Indian music and writing. Add: 5 Aziz Park, Ferozepur Rd., Lahore.

Fournier, Frans Louis Paul Gerard, Engineer. b. 22-1-84. m. Hubertha van Block-huizen 7-7-17. F.T.S. Feb. '12. On boards of several Lodges; Vice-Pres. Netherlands Indies Sec. '28; Bishop N.I. diocese L.C.C. Rep. Supreme Council Internatl. Co-Masonry. Add: Herdihaweg 13, Bandung, Java.

Fraser, Mrs. M.: Gen. Sec. Burma '22-24. Inaugurated a Brotherhood Campaign.

Freeman, Peter: b. 19-10-88. m. Ella, d. of Sir Andrew Torrence. Gen. Sec. Wales 1922-; and father of Section. Organizing Sec. Animal Welfare for Wales; Pres. Cardiff Vegetarian Soc. M.P. (Lab.) '29-31 and other civic service. Welsh Lawn Tennis Champion '19-21. P: *The Druids and Theosophy*; *Brotherhood*; *Our Younger Brothers, the Animals*; *Our Duty to India*. Add: 10 Park Pl., Cardiff, Wales.

Frei, Henri: b. '82. Rec. Sec. T.S. '33-4. Educ. Switzerland. F.T.S. '04-. Priv. Sec. C. W. L. '29-34. On T.S. Gen. Council '34-7. Reorganized Ceylon Sec.; Gen. Sec. '26-7. Asst. Gen. Sec. Australia '27-9. On Headquarters Exec. Ctee. Adyar '31-4. Add: Madampe, Ceylon.

Fricke, Willem Barend: b. 4-11-42 Weesp, nr. Amsterdam. Military training 14-16 yrs. Commercial career in Cape Town '58-75. m. '75. Mason '69-. On wife's death '88 contacted Spiritualism and travelled the world over investigating phenomena. F.T.S. 9-1-91. '91 Pres. Dutch-Belgian L. Aided in forming Dutch Sec.; Gen. Sec. '97-'07. Hon. Memb. its Exec. Ctee. '07-. Rec. Sec. etc. Adyar '07-8. Propaganda work Ceylon, Dutch E. I.,

S. Africa; Educ. work in Amsterdam, founding *Wilhelmina Catharine School*. Corres. Sec. E.S. Holland '10-31. d. 15-3-31, Laren.

Fuller, Miss F.A.: Enriched *Headq.* Adyar with admirable portraits of Founders and great Teachers, '09; Full length picture A.B. and oil portrait H.P.B. '06 for Australian Sec.

Fuller, Rafael, Gen. Sec. Uruguay '35-.

Fullerton, Alex: b. 12-9-41 Philadelphia, U.S.A.; B.A. Princeton '64. Priest Epis. Church 10 years. Admitted to Bar '77 but never practised. Civil Service Reform Assn. '82-5. Joined T.S. visited Adyar; Asst. Gen. Sec. Am. Sec. '88, on Exec. Ctee. and Sec.-Treas. until '95. Appointed by Pres.-Founder as Gen. Sec. *pro tem.* during Judge secession. Served faithfully through those difficult years until '07. Lecturer distinguished for logic and clarity. "Fairy Godfather" of Panchama Schools for many years. P: Theos. leaflets and pamphlets distributed through an effective tract mailing scheme. d. 21-7-13 Flushing, N. Y.

G

Gale, Christopher: Gen. Sec. Scotland '33-. Add: 28 Grest King St. Edinburgh, Scotland.

Galindo, L. Agustin Garza: First Gen. Sec. Mexico '19-23; 27-8. Attorney.

Gamberini-Cavallini, Signor Giovacchino: m. Luisa Gamberini (q.v.) "Father" Florence L. Italy. d. 8-4-21.

Gamberini-Cavallini, Contessa Luisa: b. 21-2-70, Florence. m. Giovacchino Gamberini-Cavallini (q.v.) 28-9-95. F.T.S. '11-. Gen. Sec. Italy '29-34. Pres. Annie Besant L. Florence '23-5; G. Cavallini L. '26-34. P: Ed. *Il Loto* '29-34. Add: Via Martelli 9, Florence, Italy.

Gagarin, Princess: On Adyar Staff '10-22 helping with *The Theosophist*.

Ganganath Jha, Dr.: M.A. Vedic scholar Dhurbhunga State. P: Trans. '99 first 4 chapters *Chandogya Upanishad*, which is regarded as contributing to Hindu philosophy the *Vedanta*; 1936 *Yoga-Darshana*.

Gantvoort, Miss H.: Very active Publicity Sec. Netherlands.

Garcao, Col. Oscar Cybrao: Gen. Sec. Portugal '30-1. 1st Asst. Sec. & Founder Portuguese Sec. Natl. Rep. Order of Star. b. 26-8-69. m. Bertha. Devoted T.S. workers. d. 27-8-35.

Garcia, Dr. Antolin: In charge Fed. Central Lodges, Cuba.

Garcia, His Excellency, don Julio

Acosta: Ex-Pres. Central America. On Prov. Council Central Am. Sec. '27-.

Garcia, Rev. Isaac Lorgio Vargas: Gen. Sec. Cuba '36-. Teacher and Inspector Havana Univ. b. Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba '81. Theos. student '93-. F.T.S. '03-. Lodge founder and organizer '04; Bhakti Gyan L. and 6 others. Founder Leadbeater L. '11; Pres. 15 yrs.; Priest L.C.C. '28. P: *The Feasts of the Months; Reincarnation*; many trans. Add: Cespedes, 66 Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba.

Gardner, Edward Lewis: Gen. Sec. Eng. '24-8; Treas. British Sec. '91. On Ctee. Internatl. Centre Geneva '28-. Internatl. lecturer. Owner Stamford House, Theos. Community Centre, Wimbledon. b. Coggeshall, Essex, Engl m. 1st Clara Bears '92 (d. '20); 2nd Eliza Adelaide Draper (q. v.) 28-7-22. F.T.S. 17-4-07-. P: *The Fourth Creative Hierarchy*, 1913; *Matter is the Shadow of Spirit* '18; *Notes on The Secret Doctrine, Vol. III*, '29; *The Web of the Universe*, '36, etc. Add: Stamford House, Wimbledon Common, London.

Gardner, Mrs. Eliza Adelaide: Gen. Sec. England '36-. B.A. (Vassar N.Y.) b. '84 Illinois, U.S.A.; m. E. L. Gardner (q. v.) 28-7-22. F.T.S. 6-1-14. Theos. Lecturer '16-. P: *Indications of a New Culture; Healing Methods Old and New; Vital Magnetic Healing*, etc. **Garnsey, Miss Gwendolyn**: Born of a family of Theosophists. One of C.W.L.'s pupils. Pres. The League for American Womanhood. Add: 2619 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

Garrido-Ramos, Commandante de E. M. Julio: Major of Staff, b. 3-10-80. m. 27-1-09; F.T.S. 2-1-09; Asst. Pres. Agent 7 years; 2nd Pres. Agent. 1st Gen. Sec. Spain '21-6; Pres. Madrid L. P: *Ciencia y Teosofia*; Ed. *Sophia* 2

yrs. Trans. many Theos. works, inc. *2nd edicion Doctrina Secreta*. Add: La-gasca 125 pral. Aizada, Madrid 6, Spain. **Garro, Jose Antonio**: b. Spain 5-5-83. Theos. Lecturer; Chief Order of Star many years; enthusiastic worker Mexico.

Gebhard Family (Elberfeld, Germany): In their home first German L. Theosophische Gessellschaft Germania formed 27-7-84. Herr **Gustav Gebhard** (Persian Consul) Treas.; **Frau Gebhard**, Vice-Pres.; 7 years one of two pupils and hostess Eliphas Levi; painted oil portrait H.S.O.; nursed H.P.B. in her severe illness in Wurzburg; d. '93. Three sons: **Franz**, first Sec. L.; **Rudolph**, delegate to Adyar Conv. '84; **Ona** of the cleverest conjurers in Europe, he was so impressed by H.P.B.'s phenomena that he offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to anyone who could duplicate her letter-dropping magic. **Arthur**, loyal member.

Ghosal, Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi: d. **Debendra Nath Tagore**; sister Rabindranath Tagore; b. '57; m. Babu Janaki Nath Ghosal, F.T.S., Zemindar; F.T.S. 9-4-82; Formed and became Sec. and Vice-Pres. of first Ladies T.S. Bengal '83; Philanthropist founding Widow's Home, giving training for zenana teachers. P: First Woman Editor in India, founding *Bharati*, a famous Bengali magazine; before 20 published a novel anonymously; *Dipnirvan Chinnamukul*; *Fulamala*; *Sneehalata*; *Hughair*; *Imambari*; *Kahake*; *Bidroha*; *Mibarraj*; *Bichitra*; *Swapna Bani*; *Mil-anratri*. Farces: *Kanebadal*, *Pak-chakra*. Drama: *Raj-Kanya* (trans. in German as *Kalyani*); *Dev-Kantuk*, *Juganta Kabya Natya*; *Nivedita*. Science: *Prithivi*; many short stories, poems, children's books; some of her works trans. into English, and published in England. d. '33.

Gil, Adolfo de la Pena: Gen. Sec. Mexico '28-35. b. '82 Mascota. F.T.S. May '15. Pres. Aura L. '22-4. Delegate Golden Jubilee Adyar. World lecture tour '27-8. With C. J. on '29 tour. Mgr. Co-operative Soc. "Fraternidad Universal." P: Editor Sec.

Organ '28-35. Add: 28-A Iturbide St., Mexico City, D. F.

Glen-Walker, Miss Jean: When not resident at Adyar, tours European countries, promoting Theos. at Summer Schools and Conventions.

Gmeiner, Miss Leonora: b. '60. Left S. Australia '05 "to serve India's daughters." Head Indraprastha Girls' School Delhi, a new and primary school. Through her able management school by '32 became a degree college of Univ. of Delhi. She inspired founding of Stri Shiksha Pracharni Sabha '08. Played no small part in removal of purdah and raising marriage age. Organized classes and exhibitions of crafts, cooking competitions, baby shows, girl-guiding, religious dramas. Still an indefatigable worker. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, '34. Add: care of T.S. Lodge, 334a King William St., Adelaide, S. Aus.

Gobel, Johannes: K.U.K. Lieut. A.D. b. 27-12-96, Vienna; F.T.S. 24-5-18; Pres. Alaya L. Sec. Paraceth L. P.: *Lebenslogik*; *Steg der Seele*; mystical poems. Add: Vienna, V, Ziegelofengasse, 4 i, Austria.

Goculdas, Narottam Morarji: '11 youngest sheriff Bombay. Sec. of important public movements. Large donor C.H.C. and Benares Hindu Univ.

Goculdas, Seth Dharamsey Morarji: Initiated with Shroff '03 Sanatana Dharma Exam. in Hindu Religion, Bombay. "His great business abilities, his sound advice, his generous gifts were always at the service of the causes he loved; if ever the T. S. needed help, his purse was open; he helped me buy Blavatsky Gardens, to build the Vasanta Press, to set up the electric installation at Headquarters; his last generous act was to lend me the money to secure Shanti Kunja and Jñana Geha for the Indian Section." (A.B.) d. May '12.

Gokhale Hon. Gopal Krishna: C.I.E. "Greatest pioneer of Indian Liberalism," (A.B.); F.T.S. 2-8-98; For twenty years devoted himself to cause of education among his Mahratta countrymen by serving as Prof. in Ferguson Coll. Poona, on nominal pay; actively identified with National Con-

gress movement; Pres. of Congress '05; Founder of Servants of India Society '05; legislator, etc.; d. 20-2-15. **Gopalachari, S. E.:** Rec. Sec. '90-2. Treas. T.6. '90-2. First Director Adyar Library. P: *An Introduction to Mantra Sastra*, etc. d. Aug. '93.

Gokhale, Gangadhar Nilkanth: B. Sc., L.C.E. Ret. I.E.S. '10.23. Gen. Sec. India '35-. b. '87. m. '07 Indirabai; F.T.S. '14-. Principal Nadirshaw Eduljee Dinshaw Civil Engineering Coll. '23-. P.: *Practical Education*; *Scientific Religion*, Vol. I-II. Add: Theosophical Society, Benares, India.

Gola, Antonio A. Duany: b. Santiago de Cuba 29-12-84; m. 2-10-09; F.T.S. 5-4-21; From New York L. sent trans. English lectures, methods of work, books, etc. to Cuba; Aided in formation Loto Blanco L. and Oriente L.; Pres. Loto Blanco L. '31-. P: With his own printing press ed. and pub. *Loto Blanco*; pub. also *Revista Teosofica Cubana* and ed. '34; Add: Avenida No. 17, Vista Elegre, Santiago de Cuba.

Gordon, Maj.-Gen. W.: B. Sc., and his wife's applications received 6-8-79. "Truest friends and most unwavering backers H.P.B. ever had." (H.S.O.) Pres. Ladies T.S. Calcutta '82-.

Goudey, Ray F.: Pres. S. Calif. Fed. T.S.; Sanitary Engineer on official staff City of Los Angeles. m. Gladys Jewett. P: *Reincarnation, a Universal Truth*. Add: 3845 Aloha St., La., U.S.A.

Gowland, Mrs. Annie Menie: Gen. Sec. Argentina '22-4; Uruguay '25-7; S. Africa '28-9. Helped in organization several Sections.

Gradisnik, Miss Milica: Head of Yugoslavia World Peace Union; Vice-Pres. Sava T.S. Lodge.

Gray, Wm. Robert: Gen. Sec. Ireland '22-3. Civil Servant I.F.S. b. 21-4-74, Barholm, England. m. 10-8-98. Egyptian Sec. as Pres. and Life-member Isis L.; Rep. Order of Star in Egypt '16-18. Chief Brother T.O.S. Ireland '26-28. Gov. survey work in S. Africa, Egypt, Irish Free State. Lectured on Pythagorean interpretation of life.

Add: Dugort Achill Island Co. Mayo, Ireland.

Greenlees, Duncan : M.A., 'Archaeologist. Egyptian explorations' Attended Golden and Diamond Jubilees. Headmaster Theos. High School, Madanapalle. P: Poetry.

Grosev, Ivan : Gen. Sec. Bulgaria, '32-5. Vice-Pres. 2nd Bulgarian L. Mar. '07.

Grove, Mrs. Daisy E. : b. '79 Adelaide, Australia. Educ. Sydney and Frankfurt-Germany. m. Frank, O.B.E. '02. F.T.S. '20-. Many years Lecture-recitals and monthly series mystical plays Mortimer Hall, London. Pres. Christian Mystic L., Bayswater (Art Group) and Jersey L. P: *The Apocalypse and Initiation, The Mystery Teaching of the Bible*, etc. Add: Seabright, La Rocque, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Guell, His Excellency, don Tomas Soley : Minister of Finance Central American Republic. On Prov. Council Central American Lodges '27.

Guest, Maj. Leslie Haden : M. C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Author, Journalist, Doctor. Gen. Sec. England '14-15. b. 10-3-77 Oldham. Notable service in European War in organizing Hospitals (Paris, Nevers, Limoges, etc.) and founding Anglo-French Commission Red Cross Soc. and Order of St. John. Travelled through many countries to save children during war reconstruction. Civic service as M.P. (Lab.) '23-7. Parliamentary Priv. Sec. Minister of Health '24, Founder and Hon. Sec. Labour Party Commonwealth Group, etc. On Empire Delegation to Newfoundland and Canada '25. P: *Theosophy and Social Reconstruction; The New Education; The New Russia; The New British Empire*, etc. Add: 2 Ashley Pl., S.W. 1, London.

Gunananda, Rt. Rev. Mohottiwatte : (Known in *Old Diary Leaves* as Megittuwatte.) Buddhist High Priest, Colombo, Ceylon. F.T.S. '77; For many years the boldest, most brilliant, and most powerful orator champion of Sinhalese Buddhism, leader and originator of its revival before '80, made permanent by H.S.O. Built Temple

Mutwalward. P.: trans. portions *Isis Unveiled* '78. d. 21-9-90.

Gurtu, Bai Iqbal Narain : M.A., LL.B. Gen. Sec. India '12-16, '23-4, '25-7. Of a Kashmiri Pandit family. Under-Sec. 1st Reform Council '21. On United Province Council '27. Hon. Headmaster C.H.C.; '16 Headmaster T.S. Boys' School. Organizing Sec. Order of Star India '11. Helped organize Hindu School Almora, '09. Vice-Chancellor Allahabad Univ. Attended Diamond Jubilee, Adyar 1935.

Gurumurti, Dr. D. and his wife, **D. Lakshmi Gurumurti** : Senators of Andhra Univ. '26-. Dr. Gurumurti is Prof. of Philosophy and History, and Vice-Prin. Theos. Coll. Madanapalle; Ph. D. (Madras). Mrs. Gurumurti returned unopposed for women's seat Chittoor District Board '35. P: Text, Transliteration and trans. and notes of *Sapta-Padarthi or a Manual of the Seven Categories*.

Guyard, Mme Celine : Educator. b. '76. F.T.S. 1-9-14-; Head Golden Chain in Spain; Many years service in Madrid L.T.S., The Round Table, etc.; P: *Ed. Golden Chain Review*. Add: Abascal 5, Madrid, Spain.

H

Hack, Roberto : b. 30-7-89 Winterthur, Switzerland. Educ. Florence, Italy. m. Maria Luisa Poggesi, 15-7-14. F.T.S. 4-3-22-. Vice-Gen. Sec. Italy '29-36. Pres. Annie Besant L. '26-9, G. Cavallini L. '34-5, Florence L. '35-. Theo. lecturer. P: Theos. articles; *Ed. Il Loto* '35-. Add: Via Leonardo Ximenes 67, Florence, Italy.

Hamel, Armando : Gen. Sec. Chile '25-.

Hamerster, Agnes Louise : née Tydeman. b. 24-8-83. Normal diploma. m. 15-10-08 Albertus Jacobus H. (q.v.) F.T.S. 30-4-05. Pres. Batavia L. (Java) '27-30; Huizen L. '31-2. Chairman Headq. Service Ctee. Adyar. Co-Mason, 30°. P: *The Soul and Beauty of Adyar*, etc.

Hamerster, Albertus Jacobus : Treas. T.S. '33-4. Joint Director and Curator Adyar Library '35-. Worker for many years in Java and at St.

Michael's Centre, Holland. Priest L.C.C. Co-Mason 30°. b. The Hague, 11-5-83. Educ. Leyden Univ. m. Agnes Louise Tydeman 15-10-08 (q.v.); F.T.S. 2-2-04; 25 years colonial service in Indonesia. P.: many Theos. articles. Add: 300 Naarder Street, Huizen, N.H., Holland.

Hampden, Walter: Regarded as one of the greatest of Hamlets. Originally created role of Manson, the Bishop of Benares in *The Servant in the House*. F.T.S. 6-6-11; In '18 gave up lucrative engagements to play the title role in *The Light of Asia* at Krotona, then T.S. Headq., for America.

Hampton, Charles: Regionary Bishop L.C.C. in U.S.A. and its possessions with juris. over central and S. America '35-. b. 23-2-86, Palmerston N.Z. Educ. Eng.; m. 3-5-18.; F.T.S. '08-; Asst. director natl., publicity '14-8; 1st Priest L.C.C. ordained in U.S.; cons. Auxiliary Bishop, 13-9-31. P: *The Occult Side of Healing*; *Reincarnation, a Christian Doctrine*; *The Mysticism of the Mass*. Add: 2041 Argyle Ave., Los Angeles, U.S.A.

Harding, Wm.: Australian Attorney, expert in taxation legislation Sydney, N.S.W. As youth in Garde Civique '70 in famous siege of Paris; Advocate Single Tax, Free-Trader; fiery idealist for practical application of supreme law. F.T.S. '05. Generously helped Dr. Arundale's Australian Campaign. d. '35.

Harishingshi, Rupsingshi, H. H. Prince of Varal, Kathiawar: Cousin Maharaja Bhavnagar. b. '61; Educ. Rajkumar Coll.; F.T.S. with Princess before '82 in Bombay. She died '88, having given money to erect a gateway transported from a ruined temple to Adyar as a memorial of her daughter Kusumavati and son Ranjitsinhji. The gateway became also her own monument. The Prince presented the carved doors of the Adyar Library on which are depicted the Ten Avatars of Vishnu. An enlightened and progressive agriculturist, he incurred a heavy debt to save the lives of his poor tenants; to H.S.O. as a son, offering in '92 to support him. Pres. Bhavnagar L. '91. P.: Poems in Gujarati. d. 2-1-03.

Harrison, Albert James: ("A.J.") Sec. Treas. Canadian Federation '30-. b. 29-11-84. Civil Serv. '11-. Chief Clerk Building Dept. Vancouver; Sec. City Council for Town Planning; F.T.S. '22-; Sec. Vancouver L. 1st Sec., later Pres. Hermes L. Helped form Orcas Isl. T.S. Camp. Hobby: Music. Add: 3615 Knight Rd., Vancouver, B.C.

Harrison, Frank Drake: b. 27-10-58. F.T.S. '90s. Charter member Bradford L. On Eng. Natl. Council for years and Exec. Ctee.; Assisted in formation Northern Fed., and for a time Pres.; 12 yrs. Pres. Bradford L.; Formulated scheme for formation Lodges Cleckheaton, Keighley, Halifax, Shipley, Bingley, and Huddersfield. Founder Co-Masonic L. Bradford. d. Apr. '32.

Harschulin, Dr. Ing. Miroslav: 1st Chief Bro. T.O.S.; 1st Head T.S. Youth Group, Yugoslavia.

Harte, Ethel Bret: P.: *Zodiacal Influences from Seed to Flower*.

Harte, Richard: Rec. Sec. T.S. '88; Gen. Sec. England "In partibus" '88-90. Charter Memb. Am. Sec. '86, F.T.S. '77-. Gave up journalist career on *New York Telegram* '88 for Assoc. editorship *The Theosophist* and other work Adyar, P.: *Hypnotism and the Doctors*.

Hartmann, Dr. Franz: Author, M.D., One of organizers T.S. in Germany in '80s. Seceded with Judge '95 but later returned. Delegate '83 Conv.; on Council '84, loyally supporting Soc. through Coulomb difficulty. Took Pansil as Buddhist '83 Ceylon. Attempted to establish "lay convent" for ascetics Switzerland '88. P: *Paracelsus*; *Magic: White and Black*, and many other books. d. 7-8-12.

Harvey, Sir Chas.: Donated Lead-beater Chambers and Theosophical Publishing House building to T.S.; also fine laboratory to Madanapalle High School; Rs. 15,000 toward purchase of Besant Gardens; other generous gifts. d. '28.

Hartmann, Carl Heinrich: F.R. Hort. S. Several hundred diplomas and medals for Toowoomba, Australia, nursery-garden exhibits; his name given

to many new species of plants and insects. Migrated from Germany '61 to Queensland, bought 4 acres, and extended it to 42 acres. Embassy of peace from Gov. to aborigines of Thursday Island; active spiritualist; Completely devoted to Theosophy. Left estate to T.S. which H.S.O. turned back to rightful heirs, who all joined the T.S., becoming the nucleus for the formation of the Australasian Sec. d. Dec. '87 on return from Gov. scientific mission.

Havrevold, Erling: Gen. Sec. Norway '28-9; '34-36. b. 5-2-97. F.T.S. 30-5-21. Mother, Martha, (d. 20-2-27) a devoted F.T.S. to '20; m. Louise (q. v.); To them is due inauguration of first Summer School in Norway, '32. Add: Bakkegt. 2311, inng., Munke-damsven, Oslo, Norway.

Havrevold, Louise: b. in Sweden. m. Erling (q. v.). Several years Chief Knight R. T. Norway.

Hawliczek, Iwan Alex: B.Sc.; b. 16-7-93 Eng.; Educ. Univ. of Sheffield; Queen's Univ. Belfast. m. Maud Broughton (née Head) 3-8-18; F.T.S. 23-4-12. Travelling Lecturer T.S.; Librarian Eng. Headq. '30-. T.W.U. '18-. Taught in 1st T.S. Eng. School; also St. Christopher's School, Letchworth. Founding Memb. 1st organizing Sec. New Educ. Fellowship. In Science Group Theos. Research Centre, Lond. P: *Principles of Self-Government in State and School*; *Evolution of Man*; *Next Step in Evolution* (in collab. Prof. Marcault), etc. Add: 65 Lytton Ave., Letchworth, Herts., England.

Heindel, Max: F.T.S. '07 in Los Angeles, left to form Rosicrucian organization at Oceanside, Calif.; m. Augusta Foss. P: *Rosicrucian Cosmo-Conception*; *The Message of the Stars Simplified Scientific Astrology*, etc.

Heiskanen, Gustaf Wilhelm: b. 20-6-69. F.T.S. '07. Theos. propagandist. Add: Sampokatu 7 Helsinki, Finland.

Hellner, Herman: b. '48, F.T.S. 10-5-96 Wagen L., Chairman '07-11, '22-33; and Sokuren L. '11-25. Founder Theos. library Helsinki, '96. P: Theos.

articles; *Kalevala*, Theos. poem. Add: Raholman, Helsinki; Finland.

Helmholdt, Miss Cecile: Prof. of Languages. b. 14 May, Riga, Russia. F.T.S. '05-. Follower of Tolstoy, nurse in epidemics typhus and cholera, 12 yrs. teacher in Popular Courses for Workmen; on Russian T.S. Council, Treas. many years. Fled from Russia '21 with Dr. Kamensky; once Vice-Pres. Russian T.S. outside Russia; now its Sec.; Head T.O.S. (R.O.R.) First head Swiss T.O.S. Internatl. Lecturer. P: Ed. *Vestnik Theosofia*; many Theos. articles. Add: 2 rue Cherbuliez, Geneva, Switzerland.

Hemsted, Mrs. Margaret H. Maud: Internatl. Chief Rep. The Golden Chain. Add: 52 Springvale Terr., Glasgow, Scotland.

Henkel, Miss Anita Mackey: Natl. Field Rep. T.S. in America '33-. b. 30-4-92. Educ. Univ. of Mich., Univ. S. Calif., Central State Coll. Oklahoma, U.S.A. F.T.S. '16-. Various offices Oklahoma L.; Sec. Southwest Fed. T.S.; 6 yrs. Dir. Health Educ. and 3 yrs, Exec. Sec. Tuberculosis Soc. Oklahoma City; on Natl. Advisory Ctee. Child Health Educ. for Natl. Tuberculosis Assn.; Sec. Exec. Ctee. Natl. Conf. Tuberculosis Secs. Invited by Pres. Hoover to White House Conf. '31 for Child Health and Protection. Add: Olcott, Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

Henseler, de, Eric Eugene: Ph.D., LL.B., Prof. School of Commerce and Girl's High School, Geneva. Educ: Tyne-mouth and Leeds (Eng.); Fribourg and Lausanne, Switzerland. m. Carmen von Zeisen 30-8-29. F.T.S. '22; Pres. Swiss Theos. Internatl. Fed. '24-6 when it fused with Swiss Natl. Sec.; Lectures in French in Switzerland. Hon. Pres. Union L. Lausanne. Co-Founder Soc. for Psychological Research, Lausanne. Pres. Lausanne Section Internatl. Antivivisection League. P: Theos. articles; *L'âme et le Dogme de la Transmigration dans les Livres Sacrés de l'Inde Ancienne*; *L'Ectoplasme* (one-act comedy). Add: Rue Cavour 13, Geneva.

Herington, Miss A.: L.L.A., Devoted worker, A.B.'s educational activities, C.H.C., etc.; d. '35.

Hinkovic, Dr. Hinko : LL.D. b. 11-9-54 of Jewish extraction; F.T.S. 17-1-24; Presided over Inauguration meeting of T.S. in Yugoslavia '25; '83 M.P.; as first defender in the Treachery Process in Serbo-Croatian Coalition '08, became very famous; in America, on Yugoslav Ctee., acquainted Presidents Wilson and T. Masaryk with problems of European minorities, assisting the South Slavonic Nations to unite as Yugoslavia; "an honest lawyer, an honest politician, a warrior for justice and truth." P: Ed. '79 *Sloboda* (Freedom), a Starcevic party newspaper; *Novo Sunce* (The New Sun), a spiritualistic journal in which appeared articles by H.P.B. on Theos.; many political and economic books, and legal monographs. d. 3-9-29.

Hodgson-Smith, Capt. Alfred : b. '47. Founder and for over 50 years pres. Harrogate L. England; as shipmaster travelled the world. With wife and family, close personal friend of H S O., C.W.L., A.B.; s. Walter Basil (q.v.) and 2 d. (See Hilda Powell), d. 27-10-35.

Hodgson-Smith, Capt. Walter Basil : B.A. (Oxon.) '13; M.A. '19, b. 8-3-87, s. of Alfred (q.v.) Met C.W.L. at 9 years; received gift from his Master of His miniature painted on ivory in Tibet and phenomenally trans. to London 7-2-98; 1900-6 toured world with C.W.L.; Second Lieut. 6th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment 14; Severely wounded 17; prisoner of war until 18. Sec. New Univ. Club; m. 19; d. 29.

Hodson, Geoffrey : Author and Occultist. b. Lincolnshire, Eng. Educ. Public School, Bishop's Stortford. Owing to family reverses, left school for 12 years successful business career. Served Great War from outbreak. Complemented by Field-Marshal Haig for gallant conduct Amiens advance, '18. Plunged into occult research, checking his extended vision by associate work with medical and scientific men in London, America, Europe. Specializes in first-hand investigation of fairies, and angel evolution, also occult healing. His wife, Jane, devoted helper. Internat. lecturer for T.S. and organizer of Youth movements. P: *Fairies at Work*

and at Play '25; *The Brotherhood of Angels and of Men*; *First Steps on the Path*; *The Kingdom of Faerie* '27; *The Angelic Hosts*; *Be Ye Perfect* '28; *American Lectures*; *Angels and the New Race*; *The Miracle of Birth*; *Thus have I Heard*; *An Occult View of Health and Disease* '29; *New Light on the Problem of Disease*; *The Inner Side of Church Worship*; *The Science of Seership* '30; *The Coming of the Angels*; *Man, the Triune God* '32; *Some Experiments in Four-Dimensional Vision* '33; *Destiny* '36. Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Holbrook Family : Carl, Mrs. Minnie C., Miss Isabel; devoted Theosophical workers and pioneer Co-Masons in U.S.A. friends of leaders. Isabel (33° Co-Mason) d. '35.

Holland, Christopher F. : Vice-Pres. Am. Sec. and Trustee '16-36. LL.B. b. '61. m. Louise Deleval '93. F.T.S. '08. Lecturer and teacher specializing on Christian phase of Theos. Legal adviser Ctee. Happy Valley Foundation '27, Add: Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

Horne, Miss H. : Lecturer New Zealand '13-. Taught English Madanapalle Theos Coll. '15; d. '17.

Horne, Alex : B.Sc. b. Odessa, Russia. Educ.: Shanghai, China and Boston, U.S.A. m. 7-7-21. F.T.S. '19. Pres T.S. L. Shanghai, San Francisco. P: *Alchemy and the Secret Doctrine*; *Introduction to Esoteric Judaism*; *Theosophy and the Fourth Dimension*; *Some Experiments in Four-Dimensional Vision*. Add: 540 21st Ave., San Francisco, U.S.A.

Hotchener, Henry : Hon. Treas. T. S. Adyar '36-. Hon. Mgr. T.P.H. Adyar '35-. On Exec. Ctee. Headq. Adyar. b. 13-10-81. Educ: City Coll. of N. Y.; m. Marie Barnard Russak (q.v.) 9-7-16. F.T.S. '01. Mgr. large film interest in America for many years. N. Y. Court Reporter in early years. Dr. Besant said he was her best reporter, Field worker and Natl. lecturer Am. Sec. '04; Pres. Eastern Fed.; Pres. S. Calif. Fed.; Sec. C.W.L. during American tour. Mgr. Theos. Book Concern Krotona, Calif.; Trustee Krotona Inst. Theosophy, Ojai. Published at

Dr. Besant's request *The Theosophist*, during its publication in America, '30. Publisher *World Theosophy*, America, 3 yrs. Attended Adyar Conv., residing some months '12, 16-17, '35, '36. Add: Adyar, Madras.

Hotchener, Mrs. Marie Barnard Russak: Assoc. Editor *The Theosophist*; Managing Editor *The Theosophical World*, '35.-b.. 7-10-67 Chico, Calif. U.S.A. Educ: Mills College, Oakland, Calif. m. Henry Hotchener 9-7-16 (q.v.) F.T.S. '06, renouncing distinguished operatic career and a Bayreuth engagement to become hon. private secretary to Col. Olcott, June '06, accompanying him to Adyar 7-11-06, and devotedly caring for all his many interests until his passing 17-2-07, "proving herself a very God-send in those days of prolonged suffering." (A.B.); Sec. to Dr. Besant for years. Deputy for Pres. '08; appointed by A.B. Internatl. Lecturer T.S. '09-. On Supreme Council Internatl. Co-Masonry, 33° Co-Mason. P: Many articles in Theos. journals; Ed. *The Channel*; Asst. Ed. *The Star*, '27-8; Assoc. Ed. *The Theosophist* at Dr. Besant's request, when published in America '30; *World Theosophy* for 3 years. (See above). Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Howard, Sir Ebenezer: (Kt. cr. '27) O.B.E. '24; J.P.; b. '50 Lond. Formed Garden City Assn. '99, and became Dir. First Garden City Ltd. and Welwyn Garden City Ltd., and Pres. Internatl. Fed. for Housing and Town Planning. Official shorthand writer Houses of Parliament; F.T.S. 29-7-09 and earnest member to his d. 1-5-28.

Hubbe-Schleiden, Wilhelm: LL.D. Gen. Sec. Germany '12-13. b. Hamburg 20-10-46. Educ: Univ. Göttingen, Heidelberg, Munich, Leipzig. Attorney, Banker, Attaché; In West Africa '75-7. Developed German colonial policy, adopted by Prince Bismarck. Read *Esoteric Buddhism* '84; in Elberfeld 27-7-84. Founder-President 1st German L.T.S. '94 prolonged visit to India for first-hand knowledge Hindu philosophy, after which he dedicated himself to demonstrate scientifically the truths of

Reincarnation and Karma. But always when the Section was in danger or difficulty, he reappeared in outer movement, as in Steiner and other crises. P: *Ethiopia* '78; *Oversea Politics* '80; Published and edited *Sphinx* '86-94 devoted to supersensual studies of universe; *India and the Indians* '98; Ed: monthly for *Order of the Star* in Germany. d. 7-5-16 Göttingen.

Hugl, Oskar: D. Juris. b. Vienna 7-11-93. Educ: Vienna Univ.; F.T.S. '32. Theos. lecturer Hamburg and Vienna. Add: V. Josef Schwarzgasse 11, Vienna.

Huidekoper, Jan: b. 4-12-73 Holland. m. Anne Louise Janau 9-8-18; in charge Adyar T.S. grounds Jan. '10-20; '18 in charge Agric. Dept. Natl. Univ. Madras; for some years Chief Commissioner Holkar State Scouts; P: Ed. Agric. Supplement for *New India*; d. 31-5-35 in Quetta Earthquake.

Hume, Allan Octavian: C.B. b. 1829. Ed: Haileybury and Lond. Univ.; I.C.S. '49-82; Magistrate and Collector in N. W. Provinces (now U.P.); Commissioner of Customs; Sec. to Gov. of India. Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-8; Pres. Simla Eclectic Soc. '81; received teachings from the Adepts which roused him to new vision of possibilities of Indian national life. Founded Indian Natl. Congress '85, truly called its "Father." From '94 Pres. Dulwich Liberal and Radical Assn. Ardent vegetarian and antivivisectionist. Hobbies: Botany from '99, endowing S. Lond. Botanical Inst. from his private fortune and collection of 40,000 specimens; ornithology, bequeathing 70,000 specimens to the Nation. P: Many articles defending and explaining Theos.; *Audi alteram partem*; *The Old Man's Hope*; *The Star of India*; *Farewell to India*; d. 31-7-12.

Hume, Fergus: Eng. Novelist P: *Mystery of a Hansom Cab*; *A Son of Perdition*; and many other thrilling detective stories. F.T.S. 3-8-07.

Hunt, Miss Emma: b. 2-11-86. F.T.S. Oct. '08. Lecturer and Pres. Christchurch L., N. Z. Founded R.T. Movement in N.Z. Co-Mason.

I

Ilangakoon, Mrs. Cecilia Dias: Matara, Ceylon. Donated money to publish first English and Sinhalese editions H.S.O.'s *Buddhist Catechism*; had copied for Adyar Library the Southern Church *Tripitika*. Was a friend of the Founders. d. '89.

Imam, Syed Mehdi: B.A. (Oxon.). Attorney; s. of Syed Hasan Imam, sometime Judge High Court Calcutta; m. Sayeeda Hasmat Ara; d. Hon. Justice Fazl Ali, 5-3-32; F.T.S. Apr. '36; P: *Confluence of Melodies*, review Eng. poetry from Keats to Bridges in light of Theos. Add: Sir Ali Rd., Patna, India.

Ingleman, Dr. John A.: Lecturer and Star worker. Add: 2154 N. Beechwood Dr., Hollywood, Cal., U.S.A.

J

Jackman, Arthur: Organizing Sec. World Congress of Faiths, '36. Theos. Lecturer Eng.; Publicity Sec. Eng.; T.S. '35. Add: Stamford House, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W. 19.

Janer-Roman, Manuel: Heard Theosophy in very early days. Founded Bakti-Gyam L.T.S. in Cuba '03.

Jayatilaka, D. B.: B.A., Gen. Mgr. Buddhist Schools, and 1903 member Ceylon Gov. Board of Educ.

Jewett, Mrs. Betsey: Natl. Sec. Am. for several years. Theos. worker with husband in S. Calif.; 30° Co-Mason.

Jethmal, Hon. Dayaram: On Legis. Council, Bombay; Dayaram Jethmal Coll., Karachi, his memorial; First T.S. member in Sindh. In 80's with his brother Daulatram Jethmal, contributed Rs. 50,000 to establish the D. J. Sindh Arts. Coll.; d. '87.

Jinarajadasa, Curuppumullage: M.A. (Cantab.) Vice-Pres. T.S. '21-8. In charge T.S. Archives; Head of The Manor, Mosman, Sydney, Australia '34. Internatl. T.S. Lecturer, '04; Director Adyar Library '30-2; '35-. Awarded T. Subba Row Medal, '13; Gave Conv. lectures '14; Shared Conv. Lectures '17, '21 et seq. b. Ceylon, '75, in Sinhalese division of Hindu race, of Buddhist parents. At 13 met C.W.L.

and in '89 went with him to London. After private tuition, entered St. John's Coll. Cambridge '96 and in 1900 took degree in Sanskrit and Philology. Also studied law. Took part in College rowing as coxswain of the College boat. Vice-Prin. Ananda Coll. Ceylon 1900-1. Studied Univ. of Pavia, Italy '02-3. Started career as an Internatl. Lecturer '04 in America, and since has addressed audiences in leading countries of the world in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. A Lay Brother and Sec. of the Order of the Brothers of Service. '17; m. '16 Dorothy M. Graham. '34 succeeded C. W. Leadbeater as Outer Head of the E. S. T. One of the foremost Theos. authors, his works cover a wide range, from *First Principles of Theosophy* '21, trans. into 5 languages, and *Theosophy and Modern Thought* '14 on heredity, history and art, to such books as *The Wonder Child* '24; *Release*, '25; *In His Name* '13; and many other works of prose-poetry of an intensely artistic and mystical nature. Other works: *Christ and Buddha* '08; *Christ the Logos* '10; *Flowers and Gardens* '13; *What We Shall Teach* '14; *I Promise; How We Remember Our Past Lives* '15; *The Message of the Future* '16; *The Nature of Mysticism* '17; *Practical Theosophy; The Heritage of Our Fathers* '18; *Art and the Emotions; The Faith that Is Life* '20; *The Meeting of the East and the West* '21; *The Early Teachings of the Masters; The Reign of Law* '23; *The Law of Christ* '24; *The Golden Book of The Theosophical Society* '25; *The Mediator* '26; *Art as Will and Idea* '27; *The Spiritual Factor in National Life; Offering; The Divine Vision* '28; *The Gods in Chains* '29; *Lecture Notes; The Personality of H. P. Blavatsky* '30; *The Flame of Youth; The Master (Meditations in Verse)* '31; *A Short Biography of Annie Besant; Karmaless-ness (Theosophical Essays on Art); Goethe's Faust* '32; *What Theosophists Believe* '33; *Did Madame Blavatsky Forge the Mahatma Letters?*; *Life! More Life!*; *Abul Fazl and Akbar* '34.

Add: Adyar and The Manor, Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Jinarajadasa, Mrs. Dorothy M.: Founded Women's Indian Assn. Adyar 8-5-17; one of first Brothers of Service '17; J. P. for Madras; m. C. Jinarajadasa (q.v.).

Jinawarawansa, Buddhist bhikhu: (*Ex-Prince of Siam*, formerly Prisdamchoonsai); First ambassador to Europe from Siam; trained in Eng. as an engineer; addressed '97 T.S. Conv.; intimately assoc. with H.S.O. in Buddhist work.

John, Wm. George: Gen. Sec. Australia '02-16. b. Lond. '52 of a Cornish family. In Ceylon '74-83; then to N.Z. and Australia. Member Sydney L.; on Sec. Exec. Ctee. some years; Sec. Brisbane L. '01. m. co-worker Mrs. Isabelle Edelfelt (See Bean). Dropped worldly prospects to become Gen. Sec. and his administration was marked by a great expansion of T.S. in Aus. d. 14-6-16.

Jonsson, Hallgrimar: Pres. Reykjavik L., T.S. Iceland. b. 24-6-75; m. 26-9-03; F.T.S. '20-. Educ.: Normal Schools Copenhagen. Specialist Child Educ. and author of children's books. Add: Grundaretig 17, Reykjavik, Iceland.

Joshi, Dr. S. S.: D.Sc., Prof. Chemistry Benares Hindu Univ., Benares.

Judge, Wm. Quan: b. Dublin, Ireland 13-4-51. Attorney and Artist. To N.Y. at 13. '74 met H.P.B. and became her devoted pupil. One of 16 "formers" of T.S. 7-9-75; Elec. 30-10-75 as Counsel to T.S.; Rec. Sec. '78 and '88. Vice-Pres. T.S. '88-95. As Gen. Sec. U.S.A. '86-95 performed "his real work, the spread of Theosophy in America." Seceded from T.S. '95 with 3/4ths of Am. Sec. (For details see *Old Diary Leaves*, 5th Series.) P: *The Ocean of Theosophy*; assisted by "Jasper Niemand," edited *The Path*; *Echoes from the Orient*; *Letters that Have Helped Me*; trans. *Bhagavad-Gita* and *Patanjali's Yoga Aphorisms*. d. 21-3-96.

K

Kallinen, Yrjo Henrik: Vice-Pres. Finland T.S.; Natl. Lecturer; Lodge

chairman 12 yrs.; Chief of Prop. and Educ. Dept. of Central Union of Co-operative Movement. b. 15-6-86; F.T.S. 22-8-09. P: pamphlets and Theos. articles. Add: Runeberginkatu 28, B. 45, Helsinki, Finland.

Kamath, Dr. C. Rama: Hon. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Adyar Headq. Joint Gen. Sec. for India. Add: Adyar Madras.

Kamensky, Dr. Anna Alexevna: LL.D. (Geneva Univ.); Gen. Sec. Russia '08-26; Russian T.S. outside Russia '26-. Internatl. Theos. Lecturer; Constant attendant European Congresses. b. Pavloosk, Petrograd, 13-8-67 of a Russian nobility. Educ.: Geneva Coll., Petrograd Women's Univ.; in Germany '67-75, Switzerland '82. Though a great humanitarian, her doubts drove her from the Greek Church '87; Teacher French, Stoyunime; '99 F.T.S.; Dr. Besant's pupil '02. By her steadfastness, courage and wise discretion, she finally obtained legal status for T.S. in Russia during late Czar's reign; 18 yrs. taught Popular Univ. for workmen; after downfall of Romanoff dynasty, fled to Geneva where she is Sec. Internal. Theos. Centre '28-; Grand Sec. World Peace Union '34-; Pres. T.S.W.U. Research Group; Pres. Interconfessional Union; Since '26 Prof. and lecturer on Comparative Religion, Vedism, the *Bhagavad Gita*, the Philosophy of Beauty, Geneva Univ.; '17 commissioned by Imperial Academy of Sciences in Russia to collect ethnological specimens in India. P: *The Role of the Bhagavad-Gita in the Religious Movement of India* won her a doctorate; trans. from Sanskrit into Russian and French *The Bhagavad Gita*; Ed. *Vestnik Theosofi* '08-17; *Vestnik* '23-. Add: 2 Rue Cherbuliez, Geneva.

Kamensky, Fraulein Margarete: Gen. Sec. Germany '20; Dusseldorf Div. '20-21. Helped reorganize German Sec. after Steiner split '19; Linguist, lecturer, writer. F.T.S. Russia '09-. Spent two winters Adyar '10-11. Sister Superior on front of Galicia in Russian Red Cross. "She lived as a hero and died as a saint." Long after her right hand was paralyzed, she used her left.

P: *The Teachings of Gautama Buddha*; *The New Education*; etc. (Russian, German, Italian); d. '29.

Kanga, Darab Dinsha: M.A., A.I.C., A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S. (Ret.). Educ: Bombay Univ., Bangalore Research Inst., and Eng. b. 25-11-79; m. Avan, d. S. S. Jasawala 21-10-14; F.T.S. 19-4-06. On Editorial Board *The Theosophist* in charge *Science Section* 1936-. Working to correlate Theosophy and Science, and Science and Industry. P: *Chemistry and Industry*; *Materialism*; *Dietetics*; *Food and Race*; etc. Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Kastinger, Fraulein Eleonore: Sec. European Fed. Young Theosophists. b. 8-1-05 Vienna. Educ. in Gymnastical art. F.T.S. '21. On Gov. Board Austrian Sec. Theos. Lecturer. Natl. Rep. at Theos. Congresses; Pres. Theosophenheim Organization; worker in allied movements, and in centres at Sydney and Vienna. Natl. Rep. European World Youth League; 2 years educ. work in Ind. Benares School. Add: Weidlingau bei Hadersdorf, Knodlhuttestrasse 64, Nieder-Oesterreich, Austria.

Keightley, Dr. Archibald: F.T.S. '84. Rec. Sec. T.S. '88; Gen. Sec. Eng. '88-90; One of intimate band around H.P.B. in London '87, helping her edit *The Secret Doctrine*. m. Mrs. Julia Campbell Ver Planck. Seceded with Judge '95; seceded from Judge's successor (Mme Tingley) '97. P: Theos. articles. d. '30. See nephew Bertram.

Keightley, Bertram: M.A. (Cantab.) b. 4-4-60 Birkenhead, Eng.; Educ: Germany and France, specializing Mathematics. Studied Mesmerism while still in Trinity; F.T.S. '84; One of devoted group around H.P.B. in London, helping her edit *The Secret Doctrine*; Sec. London L.; Sent by H.P.B. '89 as special messenger to America; later in same year to India to found Indian Sec., its 1st Gen. Sec. '90-7 and Joint Gen. Sec. '97-01; shared Conv. Lectures '90; One of pioneers who helped Dr. Besant found C.H.C. '98-9. Gen. Sec. England '01-5; helped found Internatl. European Theos. Fed. P: *Reminiscences of H. P. Blavatsky*,

etc. Sub-ed. *Lucifer* till '89. (See also uncle A. Keightley). Add: Ratha Vilas, Benares, India.

Kemperling, Frau Paula: b. Vienna. F.T.S. 30-8-19; Formerly 'on Gov. Board Austrian Section; Founder and leader Parakleth L.; Sec. Alaya L.; Add: 1 Kohlmarkt 20/4 St. Vienna, Austria.

Kennedy, Thomas: Gen. Sec. Ireland '23-30. b. '73. Educ: Ireland, Poland, Germany. m. W. C. Casey 29-4-14. F.T.S. '10. Delegates to Golden and Diamond Jubilee Conv. Advocate Douglas Social Credit Proposals and other reform movements. P: articles for press. Add: 2 Upper Ely Pl., Dublin, Ireland.

Kashmir, Maharajah of (Bambir Singhji): G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; '83 personal friend H.S.O.; gave splendid gifts to T.S.; "A thoughtful Vedantin, a man of noble presence, whose personality fitted his kingly office perfectly." (H.S.O.) Ruled '57-85; one of staunchest allies of British Gov. who did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts.

Kaul, Dr. Balkrishna: Pioneer worker '02 at Lahore; Head of Medical School and skilled physician. d. 1936.

Khandalwala, Khan Bahadur Naoroji Dorabji: In '36 earliest living F.T.S. Joined 9-3-80. Charter member and Pres. Poona L. Dec. '81-23. Special Judge Poona. On T.S. Council '05-. "One of the soundest advisers and most enlightened leaders in our movement in the Orient; a Parsi, universally respected by his co-religionists and by the Bombay Government." (H.S.O.) Add: Sunny Villa, Carmichael Rd., Bombay.

Khaparde, Hon. B.G.: B.A., LL.B., Minister of Educ., Central Provinces, Nagpur. s. G.S. Khaparde, sometime Mem. Council of State. Both father and son co-workers with Lokamanya Tilak in various political activities. F.T.S. of long standing and eloquent speaker.

King, C. A.: Princ. College of Eng., Hindu Univ., Benares; d. 1936. "The College is what he made it." (A.B.)

Kingsford, Mrs. Anna Bonus: M.D. (Paris '80). b. 1846; m. '67 Rev.

Algernon G. Kingsford, Vicar Atcham Shropshire. Ent. communion Roman Catholic Church '70. Presf London Lodge '83. At suggestion of H.S.O. founded Hermetic Soc. '84 for study of religious philosophy. Vigorous crusader against vivisection and meat-eating. P: *Beatrice: a Tale of the Early Christians* '63; *Rosamund, the Princess*, '68; her most famous work in collaboration with Edward Maitland, *The Perfect Way* '81; special medical treatises, such as her doctoral essay on vegetarianism, etc. d. 2-3-88.

Kingsland, Wm.: Electrical Engineer, Author, M.I.E.E. b. 5-5-55, Devizes, Wiltshire. Prizes Bible history and gymnastics Bradford. Pianist. m. Phoebe Edmonstone Chambers. Met H.P.B. '88; F.T.S. '89; one of Pres. Commissioners for Great Britain and Ireland. Resigned '09, assoc. with G.R.S. Mead in Quest Soc.; '23 one of founders Blavatsky Assn. Held commission in War. P: *The Real H. P. Blavatsky*; *Esoteric Basis of Christianity*; *Physics of the Secret Doctrine*; *The Art of Life*; *Our Infinite Life*. d. '36.

Kingsley, Dr. Bruce Gordon: Well-known organist and composer, specializing in Wagnerian interpretations. Add: Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

Kirby, Mme. Maria Luisa: née Fantoni. m. Wm. Henry (q.v.) 22-8-98; F.T.S. '02; Trans. many Theos. works into Italian. Add: Villa San Giacomo, Cornigliano Ligure, Italy.

Kirby, Wm. Henry: M.A. (Oxon); b. 25-2-72; m. Maria Luisa Fantoni (q.v.) 22-8-98; F.T.S. '02; Served Theos. for years with his literary and musical work. Friend of leaders. P: Musical composition; Theos. and other articles. d. 1936.

Kislingbury, Miss Emily: First Sec. British Theosophical Soc., 27-6-78; Treas. European Sec. '91; Sec. British Natl. Assn. Spiritualists; went to New York to investigate personally H.P.B.'s phenomena; sketched out Table of Contents Vol. II, *Isis Unveiled*.

Klein, Walter: Doctor Juris.; Prof. of Music; b. 23-6-82, Czechoslovakia; Educ: Univ of Vienna; m. Erna '17;

F.T.S. 10-3-14; member Austrian T.S. Gov. Board many years; Theos. lecturer; former Chief Bro. and organizer T.O.S. in Austria. P: *Der Tempel*, a Theos. mystery drama, and other musical compositions. Add: Vienna V, Franzensgasse 2, Austria.

Knos, Arvid: Gen. Sec. Scandinavia '01-8, '12-15; b. '56 of a line of scholars and clergymen. Civil Engineer and Chief Engineer Gas Works, Stockholm. F.T.S. '92. Pres. Stockholm L. '96-01. "Strong, quiet, balanced man" (A.B.) d. '15.

Knox, Nathaniel Alex: b. '38; solicitor, "Father" of the Adelaide L. "He was a simple, though able, man and one of the pillars of the Cause in Australia from its earliest days." (A.B.) d. 28-2-08.

Knudsen, Augustus Francis: Pres. Agent Far East '36-. Headquarters Shanghai. b. Hawaii 28-5-69 of Scotch and Norwegian parents. Educ: New Zealand, Germany, America. Civil Engineer (Massachusetts Inst. Technology). Inherited Scotch second-sight and as a result of a vision, come to India '96-8 to verify and study states of consciousness. F.T.S. Feb. '97; staying at Adyar with H.S.O. '97-8. Natl. Lecturer Am. Sec. 1900-20. Dean Krotona Inst. of Theos. '14-20. International Lecturer sent by Dr. Besant May '21 to Europe. Worked in 22 Sections and Far East, with five world tours. Acting Princ. Brahma Vidya Ashrama '28-9. Add: Box 1705, 153 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.

Koch, A.: Pres. 1st Lodge Czechoslovakia.

Koesoemodiningrat, Pangeran, A. A. P.: Elder bro. of the Susuhunan, the Emperor of Surakarta in Java; outstanding T.S. worker for many years; d. Dec. '32.

Kofel, Miss C.: (of Switzerland). Worked faithfully for the Olcott Panchama Free Schools from 1907 until her retirement in '21. Taught in Musaeus School for Buddhist Girls, Ceylon. "She drew out of both teachers and pupils the best that was in them." (A.B.) d. '33.

Kollerstrom Family: Pioneers T.S. Australia since 90's. Friends of all leaders. **Gustav**, publicity officer Sydney L.; d. 26-2-27; m. **Gertrude M.**, hostess several years to C.W.L., recently president Blavatsky L. Sydney, now residing The Manor, Mosman, N.S.W.; son **Oscar** practising psychoanalyst London; 2 d. (see Harold Morton).

Korner, Theodor: Ban-Ingenieur der Nieder-Oesterreichischen Landesregierung. b. 8-9-79 Schwechat, Vienna. m. '18; F.T.S. 26-3-26; Theos. lecturer; leader **Vraja L.**; Librarian Vienna Headq.; on Gov. Board Austrian T.S. Add: Vienna XVIII, Dempschergasse 7.

Krishnamurti, Jiddu: b. 11-5-95, 12.30 a.m. on Sat., Hindu reckoning or 12-5-95, 0.30 a.m. Sun., western reckoning. With his brother Nityananda, entrusted by his father, G. Naraniah, to Dr. Besant and legally adopted by her '09. Educ.: privately in Eng. and Europe; at age of 15 wrote *At the Feet of the Master*, trans. the world over. Head of the Order of the Star in the East, 1911, an organization to prepare the world for the coming of a World Teacher. Dissolved this Order in 1929; Founder '26 Bharata-Samaj, a ritualistic form of Hindu congregational worship; Instrumental '22 with Dr. Cousins in founding Brahma Vidya Ashrama Adyar; '23 Chairman European Fed. Young Theosophists. Since 1925, has toured the world with a distinctly unique and challenging message. Resigned membership and associates himself with no organization. P: *The Pool of Wisdom*; *The Search*; *By What Authority*; *Education as Service*; *The Immortal Friend*; *The Kingdom of Happiness*; *Life in Freedom*; *The Path*; *The Song of Life*; *Towards Discipleship*; *Thoughts on Life*, and many bound reports of his talks at Camps throughout the world. Add: Vasantavihar, Adyar, Madras, India.

Krishna Sastri, M.: Supt. Olcott Panchama Free Schools, 1923-. Add: Adyar Madras.

Kulkarni, Prof. B. K.: Victoria College, Gwalior, India; Head League of Parents and Teachers, '15-. Joint Gen. Sec. for India. P: *Child Training in the Light of Theosophy*. Add: Lohia Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Kumar, Hukum Chand: On Gen. Council T.S. '35-7. Convincing lecturer on Islam. Add: Sevakunj, Rambaugh Rd., Karachi, India.

Kunhan Raja, Dr. Chittenjoor: M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Oxon); b. 18-9-95, m. K. Lakshmi Kutty Amma, May '27; F.T.S. '21; Curator Eastern Sec. Adyar Library Apr. '26-. Sec. All-India Fed. Y.T. '27. Ed: *Young Theosophist* '28. On Exec. Council '33; On Gen. Council Jan. '34. Head Sanskrit Dept. Madras Univ. Aug. '27-. Connected with Univs. Annamalai, Andhra, Mysore, Lahore. P: Many rare works in Sanskrit. Ed: *Adyar Library Journal* '37-, many Adyar Library pub., some T.P.H. pub. and those of Sanskrit Dept, Madras Univ. Add: Adyar Library, Adyar, Madras, India.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, T.S.: b. '70; Asst. Gen. Sec. India '91; later reported Dr. Besant in Bombay, and from July '15-27 travelled with her during Home Rule Movement as Chief Reporter for *New India*; special Mysore correspondent for *Hindu*. d. '36.

Krishnavarma, Pundit Shyamji: Non-Brahmin; F.T.S. '79; sailed for Oxford 18-3-75 to attain fame as the learned pundit who coached Prof. Monier Williams (Sanskrit scholar) at Oxford; represented India at Oriental Congress in Berlin '81; later Dewan of a State.

Kunz, Fritz: B.A. Univ. Wisconsin. b. 16-5-88 Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.; m. Dora van Gelder (also pupil of C.W.L. and seer) 16-5-27; F.T.S. 16-5-02, Life Member. Travelled as a boy with C.W.L. One of first Bros. of Service '17, working under Dr. Besant, Adyar. Remarkable record Jan. '14 et seq., as Princ. Ananda Coll. Colombo, Coll. receiving highest Gov. code classification. Natl. Lecturer Am. Sec. many years. Head N.Y. Theos. Research Centre and originator its Visual Educ. Service. P: *Men Beyond Mankind*;

Sex Concepts for the New Age; To Those Who Rejoice. Add: 9 E. 40th St., New York City.

L

Labberton, Dr. D. van Hinloopen: Gen. Sec. Netherlands East Indies '12-23; Asst. Gen. Sec. and head of Sub-Sec. before separation from Holland. Ph.D. in History Univ. Amsterdam. Was Chemical Engineer sugar-factories Java; later Gov. official at Secretaries' Office Buitenzorg. m. M^{ss} van Motman of a devoted T.S. family (Mrs. Labberton lectures on symbolism, etc.) Many years Prof. native languages at Batavia Coll., speaking fluently 4 native languages, Japanese, Russian, French, English, German, Dutch. As Gen. Sec. brought the Sec. to a splendid height. 2 years Prof. of Literature Keiogijuku University, Japan. Started Theos. Lyceum Hilversum, Holland '25-. Chief Bro. T.O.S.—'36 Netherlands. P: trans. of *Gita*, etc.

Lagos, Jose Maria: Prof. of Music. One time Asst. Dir.-Gen. Honduras Bands of Music. Pres. Subirano L. P: *El Centenario de H.P.B.*

Lansbury, Rt. Hon. Geo.: P.C. '29; M.P. (Lab.) Bow and Bromley Div. of Poplar '22-. First Commissioner of Works '29-31; Formerly ed: *Daily Herald*, national Labour paper; strong supporter Dr. Besant. b. 21-2-59. Beloved by the poor whose cause he has upheld on many Commissions in Lond. Established first Poor Law Labour Colony; first Labour Colony for Unemployed apart from Poor Law under public control; responsible for notable changes in public Lond. parks. Uncompromising pacifist; twice in prison. P: *Your Part in Poverty*; *What I Saw in Russia*, '20; *These Things Shall Be*; *The Miracle of Fleet Street*; *My Life*; etc. Add: 39 Bow Rd., E. 3.

Larmuth Family: Pioneer workers in London; Mrs. L. resident of Adyar '14-21; d. 30-8-21. See d., Mrs. Hilda Wood.

Lauder, Col. Wm. Bernard and wife Evelyn: Old and stalwart T.S. workers. Pioneers Co-Masonry in Brit-

ain 02; see daughter Muriel Lewis; Col. d. Oct. '24.

Lauweriks, J.L.M.: Gen. Sec. Germany '13-14. Served in difficult period after Steiner secession. Helped found Vahana L. Amsterdam in '90's to link art with Theos. and study *Secret Doctrine*. **Layton, Felix:** Joint Gen. Sec. World Fed. Young Theosophists '36-. Pres. Y.T. in America '32-3; Science Master Besant Memorial School, Adyar, '34-.

Lazenby, Chas: B.A. (Toronto). With D. N. Dunlop (q.v.) founded H.P.B. Inst. at Hale, Cheshire, '10 to study her works; co-ed. of its organ *The Path*. Later in independent Theos. movement. m. Margaret Swan Clark. d.

Lewis, Mrs. Muriel Lauder: d. of Wm. and Evelyn Lauder (q.v.); Head of Parents Research Group in America; Chief Link "The Golden Chain" for America; Add: P.O. Box 448, Ojai, Calif., U.S.A.

Leymarie, F. J.: With his wife F.T.S. '77; helped form first Lodge in France '79; P: 31 years ed. *Revue Spirite*; after his d. Mme. Leymarie continued his work, until her d. '05.

Lloyd, Mrs. A. C.: Adored as head of the Match Girls' Club in East London opened by Mme. Blavatsky and Dr. Besant. Later patient and devoted helper of the pupils of the C.H.C., a veritable mother to the boys. P: Valued contributor to *Arya Bala Bodhini*, *C.H.C. Magazine*, and other Theos. journals. d. 3-6-03.

Loti, Pierre: (Louis Marie Julien Viaud); Capt. French Navy; French novelist; memb. French Academy '91-. b. Rochefort 14-1-50. F.T.S. Benares 1900; Grand Cross '21; d. 10-6-23. P: 23 novels, most of which have been trans. from orig. French; best known *Pêcheur d'Islande*; (1888); also *Aziyadé* '76-77; *Le mariage de Loti* (first called *Rarahu*) '80; *Le roman d'un Spahi* '81; *Fleurs d'ennui* '82; his later works; *L'Inde sans les Anglais* '03; *La Troisième jeunesse de Mme. Prune* '05; *Disenchanted* '06; *Pelérin d'Angkor* '12. d. 10-6-23.

Lovell, John W.: F.T.S. 23-9-75 before final organization; Treas. N.Y.

Lodge '25; in 1932 earliest living member.

Lundgren, John A.: Merchant. F.T.S. 90's; One of founders first T.S.L. in Norway, chairman for many years; Excellent *Secret Doctrine* study-class leader.

Leadbeater, Charles Webster, The Right Reverend: (1847-1934). Great Seer whose books have robbed death of its terrors; Master-Scientist of Occultism, who unveiled to the world the hidden side of life; Lover of Humanity and Spiritual Teacher of tens of thousands; Co-worker with Dr. Annie Besant for over forty years in The Theosophical Society. b. 17-2-47, Northumberland, England. Elder son of Charles and Emma Leadbeater. His parents, while orthodox, were in contact with occult thought, and as a child he met the famous occultist, Bulwer Lytton, at his father's home, and witnessed phenomena in Lytton's presence. His future powers were presaged by an early memory of past lives. At thirteen he went with his parents and younger brother Gerald to Brazil, whither his father, a director of a company constructing a line from Bahia, was sent to supervise construction. The father and brothers were captured by insurgents in a local rebellion, all being required to trample on the Cross. All three refusing, the father escaped, Gerald was killed, and Charles was tortured, but was later rescued by his father and a Negro servant. Returning to England, he was about to enter Oxford, when the family was ruined in the Overend Gurney smash, cutting short this phase of his education. He entered a bank, but after two years decided on taking holy orders. His education never ceased, however, and in later life he was known for his minute and accurate knowledge on innumerable subjects. He was a keen student of astronomy. Took orders in the Church of England 1878. He was a High Churchman, on one occasion preaching in St. Paul's at a Gregorian commemoration. Personally investigated Spiritualism during this period. While still a curate at Liphook, Hants, in the parish of his uncle, who was the

rector, C.W.L. was attracted to Theosophical teaching by the writings of A. P. Sinnett. He met Mme Blavatsky several times. He was received into the London Lodge in 1883 at the same meeting as Sir William Crookes. On receiving two letters from his Master, he decided to go to Adyar in 1884, and under instructions joined H.P.B. at Cairo. Took Pansil as a Buddhist from the High Priest Sumangala in Colombo, 1884. Arrived in Adyar in Dec., 1884. Rec. Sec. T. S. 1884-8, succeeding Damodar K. Mavalankar. In the eastern octagonal bungalow in Adyar, he unfolded and perfected his psychic faculties under the inner guidance of his Guru. Accompanied H.S.O. on first Burma tour, 1885. Appointed by H.S.O. on first T.S. Exec. Ctee '85. Accompanied H.S.O. '86 on Ceylon lecturing tour. Remained in Ceylon as H.S.O.'s representative, with general supervision of affairs of the Buddhist Theosophical Society and its educational movement. Founded Ananda College, Colombo. Spent about three months of each year in India. Wrote his *Smaller Buddhist Catechism*, a classic. 1888-9 recalled to Adyar by H.S.O. to edit *The Theosophist*, serving at the same time as Gen. Sec., Ceylon. He returned to England in 1889 with C. Jinarajadasa. Acted for two years as tutor of Mr. Sinnett's son and of G. S. Arundale. Worked for a while in the London office of *The Pioneer*. In 1893 he started the clairvoyant investigations which terminated only with his passing over forty years later. In 1894 he published *The Astral Plane*. In 1895 he investigated with Dr. Annie Besant by clairvoyance the conditions of the Mental Plane (Devachan) and wrote afterwards *The Devachanic Plane*. Together both began the investigations in *Occult in Chemistry*, published later as a joint work. 1895-9 was a member of the household of workers at 19, Avenue Road, London, N.W.; 1896-1906 he made lecturing tours of many countries in Europe, America, Australasia, etc. In 1906, much acrimonious discussion was caused by the fact that when asked by certain youths for help in cases of sex difficulty,

he had suggested measures which have since been recognized as admissible by medical authorities of the last two decades. Immediately he resigned from the T.S., discontinuing this advice. But in 1908 by a unanimous vote of all General Secretaries, he was invited to return, and in February, 1909, he came again to Adyar, where he wrote, lectured, and continued his clairvoyant researches. Many of his most famous books were published in this period of six years, several in collaboration with Dr. Besant, who examined with him by clairvoyance many Akashic records, written out by them in *Man: Whence, How and Whither*. In 1913, he went to Sydney, Australia, where he fixed his abode, and in 1922 became head of The Manor, a community house at Mosman, overlooking Sydney Harbour. There gathered around him for training pupils young and old from Australia, Java, U.S.A. and India. In 1916, he entered the Liberal Catholic Church (see Wedgwood), and was consecrated Bishop. He was elected Regionary Bishop of Australia in 1922 with the Church of St. Alban, Sydney, as his episcopal seat. Later became Presiding Bishop of the L.C.C. Joined the Order of International Co-Freemasonry, '15; acted as R.W.M.; M.E.Z., M.W.S., and attained 33°. For some years Administrator-General for Co-Freemasonry in Australia, and Senior Knight of the International Order of the Round Table. With characteristic care, he undertook a series of investigations into the hidden side of Church and Masonic ceremonial and embodied them in a most interesting series of books. Among other tours from Australia, he attended the Golden Jubilee, Adyar, 1925. In 1927 he again made Adyar his home. After a visit to the Continent and England, in 1931, he returned to Adyar and was with Dr. Besant during her long illness. He took part in the Convention of 1933, giving a lecture entitled *Annie Besant as Occultist*. Upon her passing in September 1933, he succeeded her as Outer Head of the E. S. In the course of a voyage to Sydney, he passed away in

Perth, West Australia, on 1 March 1934, and his remains were taken to Sydney for cremation.

Publications: *Smaller Buddhist Catechism* '89; *Astral Plane*; *Dreams* '95; *Invisible Helpers*; *Devachanic Plane* '96; *Clairvoyance*; *Christian Creed* '99; *Man Visible and Invisible*; *An Outline of Theosophy* '02; *Some Glimpses of Occultism*; *The Other Side of Death* '03; *The Inner Life* '10-11; *The Perfume of Egypt* '11; *A Text Book of Theosophy* '12; *The Hidden Side of Things* '13; *The Monad*; *Starlight* '17; *The Science of the Sacraments*; *The Hidden Side of Christian Festivals* '20; *Talks on "At the Feet of the Master"* '22; *The Masters and the Path* '25; *The Hidden Life in Freemasonry*; *Glimpses of Masonic History* '26; *The Theosophist's Attitude to Death and the Unseen*; *The Chakras* '27; *Spiritualism and Theosophy*; *The World Mother as Symbol and Fact* '28. *How Theosophy Came to Me* '30; 42 pamphlets and innumerable articles in Theosophical publications. In collaboration with Dr. Besant: *Thought-Forms* '05; *Occult Chemistry* '08; *Man: Whence, How and Whither?* '13; *The Lives of Alcyone* '24; *Talks on the Path of Occultism* '26.

Of Bishop Leadbeater in his 77th year Dr. Besant said: "I, his nearest colleague, united to him by ties unbreakable, knowing him as none other living in the outer world knows him, I stand by him in storm and sunshine. . . . Our world is not the world of transient phenomena, but the world of Power, of Wisdom, of Right Activity, and we strive together to serve our Elder Brethren, careful only to make ourselves the channels of the One Will in the Service of which is perfect Freedom."

Lefevre, Mme Jeanne Sylvie: Gen. Sec. Portugal '32-. b. 17-4-80 Chate-lineau, Belgium. Teacher in Portugal 1891-; Gov. School '20-; F.T.S. 6-5-20-; Organizing Chief Bro. T.O.S. Portugal '28-32. Add: Rua Passos Manuel, 20 Lisbon, Portugal.

Leino, Sina: b. 6-7-78; F.T.S. '16-; Finland's greatest poet and many of his poems are Theos. teaching. P: Collections of poems, novels and dramas; d. 10-1-26.

Leo, Alan: Astrologer-Theosophist. m. Bessie Birch (q.v.) "His life one long struggle against prejudice, bigotry, and ignorance. His study of Theosophy threw much light on Astrology, and none, perhaps, did more than he in England, to raise it to the rank of a science." (A.B.) As devoted a Theosophist, he boldly told the Astrological Society in 1912: "Astrology without Theosophy has no meaning and if you squeeze Theosophy out, you squeeze me out." With his wife made many trips to Adyar, giving Dr. Besant '11 her first motor-car. His ideal—purity; the wise man who ruled his stars. d. '17. P: *The Art of Synthesis; Astrology for All; Casting the Horoscope; Degrees of the Zodiac Symbolized; Dictionary of Astrology; Directions and Directing; Esoteric Astrology; Everybody's Astrology; Horary Astrology; The Horoscope in Detail; How to Judge a Nativity; Key to Your Own Nativity; Mars the War Lord; Medical Astrology; Mundane Astrology; My Friend's Horoscope; Planetary Influences; Practical Astrology; Progressed Horoscope; "Reason Why" in Astrology; Saturn the Reaper; Symbolism and Astrology; Thousand and One Notable Nativities; Weather Predicting; What do We Mean by Astrology?; What is a Horoscope and How Is It Cast?*

Leo, Bessie: née Birch. m. Alan (q.v.) F.T.S. '95-; Active worker in London. Authority on palmistry and astrology. P: *Astrological Essays; Life and Work of Alan Leo; Rays of Truth; Romance of the Stars.*

Lewis, W. Scott: Scientist. Add: 2500 Peachtree St., Hollywood, U.S.A. P: *Astronomical Rambles; The Building of Our World; The Evolution of Animals; The Evolution of Plants; In the Depths of Space*, etc. (For Lewis, M.L.-Lundgren, see pp. 218-9).

Lexow, Franz Friedrich Werner: B.A. Authorized Translator; Teacher of Languages. b. 7-12-46, Olgod, West Jutland, Denmark. F.T.S. Mär. '98-; founded Olcott L. Copenhagen '11 and Pres. '11-29; Lecturer Scandinavia; interpreter to foreign Theos. lecturers. Trans. of Theos. literature. Add: Kuranstalten, Juelsminde, Denmark.

Litchfield, Ray G.: Gen. Sec. Australia, 1936-.

Logan, Robert Restalrig: B.A. (Harvard) L.L. B. (Univ. Penna.); Chief Brother T.O.S. America. b. 3-12-74; m. Sara Wetherill 6-6-98 (q.v.) F.T.S. '19-; pioneer in and Pres. Am. Antivivisection Sec. and Trustee Happy Valley Foundation '27-; Pres. Hermes L. Phila., '28-31; Sometime Natl. Lecturer. Member Judiciary Ctee. Am. Sec. T.S. The Logans co-workers with A.B. many years. Add: Sarobia, Eddington, Pa., U.S.A.

Logan, Sara Wetherill: b. 11-10-74 Phila., Pa., U.S.A.; m. Robert R. 6-6-98 (q.v.); F.T.S. Oct. '18; Active worker Hermes L., Order of the Star, propaganda for Internatl. lecturers, etc. At Dr Besant's suggestion, '26, dismissed domestic service to experiment in community life and practical application of Brotherhood. Attended Golden Jubilee. Travelled with A.B. in U.S.A. tours and Europe. P: U.S.A. corres. for *New India*.

Lorenzana, L. Garcia: Gen. Sec. Spain '31-. Mining Engineer. b. León 26-5-90; m. Pepita Maynadé 5-12-35; F.T.S. 30-9-22; T.S. Propaganda Sec. for 3 years. P: articles and trans. Add: Avenida de la Libertad, Conquero, Huelva, Spain.

Lorsy-Stephani, Mrs. Elsa: ("Elsa Stephani"). Journalist. b. 30-1-85 Brunn. F.T.S. '23-; Theos. lecturer and interpreter; Broadcasting, translating and press work in Ommen; T.O.S. work for World Peace, Prisoners and Animal Protection. Founder Pax L. '28, revived later as Youth L. Since '34 concentrated chiefly on Krishnamurti's work, though still lecturing for T.S. P: Volume of German poetry Theos. and other articles in newspapers

and magazines. Add: Wollzeile 19, Vienna I, Austria.

Luna, Prof. Ignacia: b. '77; Teacher and School Dir.; Pres. "Mercurio" L., Mexico; F.T.S. '26.

Lund, Henrik, C.E.: F.T.S. '07; Co-founder with Eva Blytt of T.P.H. in Norway. P: *The Religion in Religions*.

Luntz, Charles Eliot: Pres. United Aluminium Corp. (U.S.A.); b. 31-3-90, Birmingham, Eng.; m. Idelle Gertrude Weis-Mantel 22-6-14; F.T.S. 7-3-23; 7 years on Board Am. Sec.; 10 yrs. Pres. St. Luis L.; 12 yrs. lecturer on Theos. in Central, Eastern, and Southern States U.S.A. Specializes in occult interpretation of Bible and Esoteric Astrology. Dir. Natl. Social Credit Assn. Official lecturer Shakespeare Tercentenary Soc. etc. P: *Complete Course in Astrology*; *The Unit System of Judging Planetary Influences*, etc. Add: 6678 Washington Ave., University City, St. Louis.

Lutyens, Lady Emily: d. of 1st Earl of Lytton, Edward Bulwer, the great occultist, and Edith, d. of Hon. Edward Villiers, niece of 4th Earl of Clarendon; one s., four d.; m. Sir Edwin L.; F.T.S. 4-5-10; Protector of social service movement in Whitechapel. Pres. '18 Servers of the Blind League T.O.S.; Founder of Action L. so useful in the War. Rep. Order of the Star in Eng. at Foundation '11; Shared Conv. lectures T.S. '24; On organizing Ctee. Happy Valley Found. '27; Resigned T.S. P: *The Call of the Mother*. Add: 13 Mansfield St. W. 1, London.

M

Macbean, Reginald Gambier: M.V.O. '09. Treas. Italian Sec. many years; Theos. worker Giordano Bruno L. Genoa. b. 1-8-59. Acting Treas. Adyar '26-7; In Consulate Office Genoa '97-09; H.B.M.'s Consul for Sicily and Islands '09-24 (ret.); Add: Red Brae, Beaconsfield, Bucks, England.

Mackay, Maj-Gen. Hon. James Alex. Kenneth: C.B. '01; O.B.E. '20; V.D. '16; F.R.G.S. With wife devoted friend C.W.L.; M.L.C. New S. Wales '99-36. b. 5-6-59; m. Mabel Katherine; two d. Served his country

as statesman and cavalry-man, many times decorated. P: *Stirrup Jingles*; *The Yellow Wave*; *A Bush Idyll*; *Songs of a Sunlit Land*; *Across Papua*. d. '36.

Mackay, John: Australian rep. for J. Krishnamurti. m. Mabel M. Gain. Formerly Pres. Sydney L.; Pres. N.S.W. Kindergarten Assn.; Pres. N.S.W. Graziers' Assn.; active in Red Cross during War; Add: 13 Burrawong Ave., Mosman, N.S.W.

Madhava Rao, V.P.: C.I.E. '99; b. Feb. '50; Ed: B.A. Gov. Coll. Kumbakonam '69; Fellow '99; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1900 (its first year); 35 years in service Mysore State '98-. Dewan of 3 States; Travancore '04-6; Mysore '06-9, introducing religious educ.; Baroda '14-16; Presided over many political, social, industrial conferences; sent by Indian Natl. Congress to Eng. to tender evidence before Parliamentary Joint Ctee. Devoted T.S. worker and Pres. Kumbakonam Brahma Vidya L. several years. d. '35.

Mahadeva Shastri, Pundit A.: Curator many years Gov. Oriental Library Mysore. F.T.S. since '90's. Retiring, he became Director Adyar Oriental Library. Devoted worker in establishment of Bharata Samaj, writing recurring Hindu ceremonies in purer Vedic forms. d. 21-3-26. P: Booklets on Social Reform. Trans. of *Bhagavad Gita* with Shri Shankara's commentary considered superior by Orientalists; Shankara's commentary on *Taittiriya Upanishad* and *Amrtabindu, Dakshinamurti Stotra, Pranava-Vartika* and *Dakshinamurti Upanishad*; Ed: 4 out of 5 vol. *Minor Upanishads* with Sanskrit commentary Shri Upanishad Brahma Yogin. Ed: *Bharata Dharma*.

Malalasekera, Gunapala: M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.); Head Dept. of Oriental Studies Ceylon Univ.; b. 9-11-99; F.T.S. '27; m. Clarice Wijewardena 17-12-33; Hon. Sec. Ceylon Soc. of Arts; Vice-Pres. The English Assn. (Ceylon); Hon. Treas. Colombo Buddhist T.S. P: *The Pali Literature of Ceylon*; *The Mahavansa Commentary*. Add: Univ. Coll., Colombo.

Malvaux, Marie: b. Herve 8-3-73; m. Mr. Huybreghts 3-12-02. Pres. Vrede L., Gand. Add: 16, rue Lievin de Winne, Gand, Belgium.

Manuk, Malcolm: b. 1881, Armenian. Educ. Calcutta. Founder Hong Kong L. '23 (now Manuk L.), its Pres. '23-32. Pres. Agent for China T.S. many years. Frequently visited Australia. Clairvoyant and healing powers; spread Theos. ideas over wide area in his business travels. d. 7-4-32.

Marcault, Prof. J. Emile: M.A., LL.B.; Gen. Sec. France '34-; Brilliant internatl. Theos. lecturer; gifted scholar. Deliv. Besant Lecture Diamond Jubilee 1935; toured India 1936 investigating Yogic states of consciousness. Prof. Psychology and French Lit. Univ. of Claremont '09-17; Univ. of Grenoble; Univ. of Pisa (Psychology) '17-24. On Internatl. Centre Geneva Ctee. '28-; very active T.W.U.; '30 invited by H.B.M.'s physician to collaborate in application of newer educ. to Medicine and Health in British Med. Assn.conf.; Speaker World Congress of Faiths Lond. '36. P: *The Psychology of Intuition*, etc. Ed: *Le Lotus Bleu*. Add: 4 Square Rapp, Paris VII.

Marques, Dr. A.: Sacrificed home and friends in Honolulu to serve as Gen. Sec. Australia '98-01; 1st Pres. Aloha L. in 90's. Personal friend H. S. O. Scientist, clairvoyant and author many Theos. pub., *The Human Aura*, etc.

Marques da Silva, Joao Salvador: Gen. Sec. Portugal '31-2; enthusiastic propagandist of Theosophy.

Martin, Miss Eva: Frequent contributor throughout years to Theos. journals and Eng. Press. P: *The Secret of a Star*, etc.

Martinez, Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez: Pres. Republic El Salvador '31-9; one time Prof. Officers' Coll.; Former Pres. Teotile L.T.S. Now active member.

Martyn, T. H.: In early 90's Pres. The Theosophic League N.S.W.; Pres. Sydney L. '92; Sec. Treas. '95; Elec. Gen. Sec. Australia '98, but too ill to serve; Gen. Sec. '16-19. Strong centre influence and inspiration in Sec. for many years. Founder Sydney Theos.

Educ. Trust. Because of differences of opinion as to the Liberal Catholic Church, a Christian reform movement, he resigned and when the charter of Sydney L. was cancelled '23, he became Pres. of "The Independent Theos. Soc." d. 9-10-24.

Masalin-Arvidson, Mme Lotti Anna Emilia: b. 23-4-75; Educ. Sweden; Since '19 handled large corres. on Theos.; Lecturer and writer. Order of Star '11; L.C.C. member. Add: Lohja, Finland.

Massey, Chas. Carlton: One of 16 "formers" of T.S. 7-9-75. Came from Lond. for specific purpose of investigating phenomena of Mme Blavatsky, returning before final organization meeting. Pres. British Theos. Soc. 27-6-78; Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-8; b. '38, y.s. Rt. Hon. Wm. Nathaniel Massey. Landed proprietor. Active on Council of old British Natl. Assn. of Spiritualists, and London Spiritualist Alliance. d. 29-3-05. P: Contributions to Theos. and spiritualistic journals. Trans. Zollner's *Transcendental Physics*; Carl du Prel's *Philosophy of Mysticism*; and von Hartmann's *Spiritism*.

Massingham, Henry G.: b. '50 Bristol. Pioneer in practical application of electricity to huge lighting projects. Through his success in lighting Bristol Cathedral '80, and Taunton '85, aided London and other cities to introduce electric lighting. In '12 turned his home into a food reform guest house. Add: 16 Norfolk Terr., Brighton, England.

Masso, Don Jose M.: Gen. Sec. Cuba '05-8; b. '45 Catalonia, Spain; Cuban broker '60-; m. '71. His very liberal religious and republican ideals and Freemasonic membership ('72) he expressed in face of peril. Studied Spiritualism '75-84; F.T.S. '84 and thereafter loyal and devoted server; '01 formed Annie Besant L. chartered '03. As orthodox printers would not publish his propaganda, with his slender means bought a press and himself printed the Theos. message, through overwork almost blinding himself. Organized Cuban Sec. '05, with 6 Lodges in Cuba and one in Costa Rica; in his regime Sec. annexed one Spanish-American domain after

another until in 1908, he left 26 Lodges and the field of Theos. influence covered much of Central and S. Am. Staunch supporter of Pres.-Founder and A.B. d. 26-7-08.

Maung, Maung Thain: First Gen. Sec. Burma '12-14. Earlier Natl. Lecturer.

Mavalankar, Damodar K.: Rec. Sec. T.S. '82-5; Treas. '83; b. '57 a Mah-ratta Brahmin; when ill as a child he met his Guru who promised to take him under His protection. F.T.S. 3-8-79; Threw himself into the work heart and soul with unsurpassed devotion; a son to the Founders; took Panchasila as a Buddhist; after meeting H.P.B. his interior vision gradually opened and again he knew the Guru of his childhood vision, his Master K.H., which sealed his devotion to Theosophy and his discipleship to H.P.B.; his remarkable psychic powers made him the centre of many phenomena; between 25-27 Nov. '83 visited the ashram of his Master to undergo certain training. From frail, timid, deferential, he returned bronzed, robust, bold, energetic. Left Adyar 23-2-85 to join his Master in Tibet. He discarded his Indian garments, adopting Tibetan dress, the disguise brought him by his escort to the frontier. Word from the Master's ashram June '86 stated "Damodar is alive and safe; through physical weakness he has failed to pass his initiation; he will ultimately succeed."

Mayerhoffer, Mrs. Valerija: b. 18-4-70, Zagreb. Graduate Academy of Music; Prof. in secondary schools; Vice-Pres. helping organize Teacher's Soc., concerts, artistic performances, etc. Contacted Theos. '09; F.T.S. 19-2-23, helping establish Yugoslav Theos. Sec. 17-1-29; in her house G.S.A. met first group; 1st Natl. Sec. Yugoslavija; in allied movements; P. Ed. Sec. journal. d. 28-3-33.

Mayes, Mrs. Catharine Gardner: m. Wm. Mayes; devoted Theos. worker for many years; accompanied the Arundales on a world tour. P: *Need We Grow Old?* Add: Krotona, Ojai, Calif.

Mazel, Rt. Rev. Jonkheer Julian Adrian: some years assoc. with C.W.L. Sydney; lecturer; cons. Bishop L.C.C. 1917; Regionary Bishop Holland and N.E.I. 1924; d. 9-1-28, m. Dorothy Shaw (Sydney), M.D.; Add: 30 Accl Ct., West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W. 6.

Mead, George Robert Stowe: M.A. (Cantab.) b. '63, s. Col. Robert Mead; m. '99 Laura Mary Cooper (d. '24) Scholarship and honours in classics; '87 Mme Blavatsky's priv. sec. serving her admirably as student and scholar in editing *The Secret Doctrine*; also her posthumous work *A Modern Panarion*, and 2nd Ed. S.D.; Gen. Sec. European Sec. T.S. '90; British Sec. '91-8; Vice-Pres. and Pres. Blavatsky L.; Subba Row Medal '98; resigned T.S. '08 organizing "Quest Society." Intellectual mystic and trustworthy authority on Christian origins. d. 30-9-33. P: *Simon Magus* '92; *Orpheus* '96; *The Upanishads* '96; *Fragments of a Faith Forgotten* '00; *Apollonius of Tyana* '01; *The Gospels and the Gospel* '02; *Did Jesus Live 100 B.C.?* '03; *Thrice Greatest Hermes* '06; *Echoes from the Gnosis* '07; *The World Mystery* '08; *Some Mystical Adventures* '10; *Quests Old and New* '13; *The Subtle Body* '19; *Pistis Sophia* '21; *The Gnostic John the Baptizer* '24; *The Sacred Dance in Christendom* '26; trans. Chinese, Buddhist and Hellenistic writings. Ed: with A.B. and later alone *Lucifer* and *The Theosophical Review*.

Mead, Laura Mary: d. of Frederick Cooper, C.B., I.C.S. m. G.R.S. Mead '99 (q.v.) Pupil of H.P.B. and London Headquarters worker '89; d. '24.

Meautis, Prof. Georges Leon Louis: M.A. Prof. Univ. Neuchatel. Gen. Sec. Switzerland '26-9; b. 24-10-90. Educ: Neuchatel, Paris, Munich. m. Liliane Jéquier, 29-12-31; F.T.S. 7-2-18; Some-time Pres. Neucomia L. Add: 40 Oret Taconnet, Neuchatel, Switz. P: *Une Métropole Egyptienne sous L'Empire Romain* '18; *Le Mythe de Prométhée* '19; *Recherches sur le Phythagorisme* '22; *Aspects Ignorés de la Religion Grecque* '25; *L'Aristocratie Athénienne* '27; *Bronzes Antiques du Canton*

de Neuchatel '28; *L'Ame Hellénique d'après les Vases Grecs* '32; *Maternité* '32; *Les Mystères d'Eleusis* '34; *Eschyle et la Trilogie* '36. Trans. *Plutarch's Des Délais de la Justice Divine* '35.

Medhurst, Rev. Spurgeon: b. 28-3-60; For 30 years a Missionary in China; deeply interested in Buddhism. Worked with Dr. Wu Ting Fang and other Chinese notables in forming Saturn Lodge, Shanghai; on Ctee. World Religions Soc. in China '12. Visited C.W.L. in Sydney '21; Priest L.C.C. P: *The Rebirth of China, The Tao Teh King* '05, etc.; d. Sydne; 2-8-27.

Megittuwatte: (See Kunananda).

Mehta, Harjivan K.: Joint Gen. Sec. for India. Add: Khijadi St., Bhavnagar.

Melartin, Erkki: Finnish Composer. b. 7-2-75; Educ: Helsinki Cons., Basle Univ., travelling scholarship Vienna, Rome, Berlin. F.T.S. '10; Conductor Vilborg Orchestra '08-10; Dir. Helsinki Cons.; '11; awarded life pension by State; Memb. Swedish Academy of Music '20; Vice-Chairman State Musical Comm. '18-25, and memb. Works include *Credo*, symphonies, quartettes, and songs. Add: Helsinki.

Melian, Senor Don Jose: b. Madrid. F.T.S. 6-4-91 in first Theos. Spanish group. 1900- served S. American T.S. P: Trans. *Esoteric Buddhism*, 1st & 2d vol. *The Secret Doctrine*.

Membrey, Mrs. Lily Marion: Gen. Sec. S. Africa '34-6; Assoc. Royal Coll. of Art, Lond.; b. 24-4-00, Melbourne, Australia; Educ. Durban, S. Africa. m. W.J., 29-3-34; F.T.S. 3-6-21. Add: 78 Nicolson Rd., Durban.

Menelao, Pasquale: Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-8. Pres. Ionian T.S. '77 and for many years. b. Molfetta, '22; Strong and influential friend of Founders. d. '07 Corfu.

Merikanto, Oscar: Finnish organist, pianist and composer of many works, chiefly songs. For Stockholm Conv. T.S. '13 composed Cantata (words by Pekka Ervast); also Theos. dramas. b. 5-8-68; d. 17-2-24.

Mertens-Stienon, Marguerite: b. 13-4-73; Educ. Brussels, Belgium; m.

Jul. 98; F.T.S. 16-2-12; Lecturer and writer French, English; Shorthand reporter; Pres. West London L.; Convener Symbolism Section T.R.C. Lond.; Refugee '14; taught French Lond. Co. Council's Schools; P: *Studies in Symbolism* (based on S.D.), '33; *Space and the Cross* '35; Add: 41 Hillbrow, Letchworth, Herts., Eng.

Mesquita, Dr. Juvenal M.: Gen. Sec. Brazil, '27-30; Foreign Office attaché.

Metteyya, Anan: Devoted Buddhist Bhikkhu. (Before he entered the Sangha was **Allan Bennett**); b. '74; Founder of the Buddhist Assn. which aimed at conversion of Europe and America to Buddhism (Dr. Rhys Davids first Pres.) Visited Adyar '13 returning to Rangoon with C.W.L. '14; d. 14-3-23.

Meuleman, Capt. Evert: Very old Theos. of Holland, friend of H.S.O.; member of Supreme Council of Universal Co-Freemasonry. d. Feb. '26 Adyar.

Meulemann, van Ginkel, Mevrouw Petronella (Piet): Amsterdam. "Mother of Dutch Theosophy." Lived long enough to see the movement she launched '92 increase in strength year by year throughout the kingdom. Warm personal friendship with Founder-Pres. d. 24-12-02.

Michelsen, Julius: Gen. Sec. Norway '29-34; F.T.S. '13; Priest L.C.C.; Co-Mason of many years standing.

Milheiro, Julio: Portuguese Admiral. Add: Rua Damasceno Monteiro, 126-A 1-0, Lisbon.

Minsal, Dr. Edelmiro A.: Gen. Sec. Cuba '26-30; Lawyer. b. 2-6-93; m. Feb. '21; F.T.S. 1-4-10; Sec. Annie Besant L. Havana '12-16; Resigned T.S. '34.

Miralda, Timoteo: Pres. Subirana L.T.S. Honduras; Magistrate Court of Appeal, Tegucigalpa and Univ. Prof.; one time Congressman, Diplomat, and Consul U.S.A.

Mitchell, Mrs. Isabella Buloid: née Olcott and sister of H. S. Olcott, (q. v.); b. 23-2-35; m. May '60 Wm. H. Close friend of H.P.B. who showed her many phenomena. (See Vol. I *Old Diary Leaves*). d. 1-6-96.

Mohammadu, O.S. : Staunch Muhammadan ; Philanthropist ; Interpreter 9 languages ; Sec. Hatton Dist. Court, 33 yrs. Gov. servant Ceylon ; Court Arbitrator ; Vice-Pres. Hatton Men's Mutual Soc. d. Jan. '14 Colombo.

Mohgaonkar, N.K. : B.A., LL.B. ; Dist. Judge Rajnandgaon ; Ret. Dist. Judge British C.P. Judicial Serv. b. '76 ; F.T.S. '25 ; Theos. Lecturer Nagpur.

Moncada, Salvador : Former Pres. Subirana L. Honduras ; One time Congressman, Treas.-Gen. Honduras Republic ; Professor ; Dr. Veterinary Med. ; Freemason high degree.

Monod-Herzen, Prof. G. : Faculty des Sciences, Kabul Univ ; Known in Europe for research on atom ; French Theos. who pioneered in Indo-China ; Diamond Jubilee speaker Adyar 1935. Add : Kabul.

Montoliu y de Tagores, Count Don Francisco de : 'b. Tarragona '61 ; Lawyer, Agric. Engineer ; Prof. Alfonso XII inst. Madrid ; Dir. Agric. School Barceloua. With Don José Xifré responsible for organizing Theos. Movement in Spain ; F.T.S. '89 ; Pres. 1st L. Spain ; Lecturer ; Cellist ; P : *First trans. into classical Spanish Isis Unveiled*, etc. ; founded *Sophia*, spreading Theos. through Spanish-speaking world. d. 10-5-92.

Moore, M.U. : Princ. College Feshawar. Princ. Ananda Coll., Colombo '10.

Moreira, Col. Luiz Pinto d'Ascencao : Rua Luciano Cordeiro, 55-1-0, Lisbon, Portugal.

Morgan, Mrs. E.H. : (See below) Studied scientific agric. and was responsible for introduction into Ootacamund of Australian Eucalyptus, Assam tea plant, and to a great extent the Cinchona.

Morgan, Gen. Rhodes E. : With his wife (Mrs. E. H., q.v.) pioneer Theos. in Ootacamund ; Pres. Toddabeta T.S. '83 ; Host and warm friend H.P.B., defending T.S. during Coulomb attack ; One of first settlers Ootacamund '45 ; 8 sons and daughters. (See Mrs. Rhoda Batchelor) ; d. June '09.

Morton, Rev. Harold : Gen. Sec. Australia '27-34 ; b. 8-5-04 ; F. T. S. 19-10-21. m. Norna Hill Kollerstrom

9-4-28. Recently director Theosophical publicity on 2GB Sydney. Add : Castlecrag, Willoughby, N.S.W.

Moseyn (Moses), Wm. Stainton : M.A. (Oxon.) ; Prof. Classics and English Univ. Coll. Lond. ; honoured and brilliant writer and spiritual medium of the 19th century ; life-long friend of Founders. b. 12-11-39 ; Educ. Oxford ; travel ; Preacher in Diocese of Sarum, Eng. ; Lecturer Philology Lond. Univ. ; Entered Spiritualism, developing remarkable gifts of psychic and clairvoyant nature ; P : Ed : *Light under nom-de-plume "M.A. (Oxon.)"* ; Articles in spiritualistic and Theos. journals. d. 1-10-92.

Motwani, Kewal Ledikas : Ph. D. (Univ. Iowa, U.S.A.) b. 2-8-99 ; Educ. Indian Natl. Univ., Yale, Iowa ; Prof. Political Science 2 Indian Natl. Univ. On edit. staff nationalist paper ; Priv. Sec. Mayor Karachi Municipality ; world traveller, lecturing on India before universities. P : *Manu : A Study in Hindu Social Theory*, etc. m. 18-7-30. Clara Leona Heath, M.A. b. 28-7-09 America ; F.T.S. '25, now Princ. Visaka Vidyalaya, Women's Buddhist Coll. Ceylon ; Pres. Olcott L. Colombo. Add : Vajira Rd., Colombo.

Moudra, Mrs. Pavla : Author Theos. works Czechoslovakia. Pioneer worker.

Moutafov, P. : Contributed £500 towards Bulgarian Headq. '35.

Mudaliar, C. S. Govindaraja : Devoted helper of Dr. Besant for many years.

Mukerjee, Rai Sahib Nrityalal : Joint Gen. Sec. for India. Add : 10 Bhairab Mukerjee Lane, Belgachia Post, Calcutta.

Mukherji, Purna Chunder : Gov. Archaeologist. Asst. Dir.-Gen. Discovered famous Buddhist sites Pataliputra and Kapilavastu. P : Reports ; *Buddha Gaya* ; *Silpa Sastra* ; and other Theos. articles. d. 3-8-03.

Murchie, Miss Margaret L. : Gen. Sec. South Africa '16-21, '29-31, '32-4. Add : Durban.

Musaeus-Higgins, Mrs. Marie : Pioneer educator in Ceylon ; Founder of Musaeus College for Buddhist Girls

'93, her life-work; b. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, d. High Court Judge; founding mem. Blavatsky L. Washington, D.C., '89; an appeal in *The Path* brought her to Ceylon to fulfil last wish of husband that she give her life to Theos. Arr. Ceylon 15-11-91; Lady Princ. Sangamitta Girls' School; Exec. Pres. Women's Educ. Soc. Ceylon. Her small school before her d. 10-7-26 became college and teachers' training school recognized for its worth by Gov. of Ceylon, and praised by Crown Princess of Sweden, Prince Oukhtomsky, and many other visiting celebrities. P: Charming stories of the Lord Buddha (*Buddha Jataka*). (See Peter de Abrew).

N .

Nadler, Robert: Gen. Sec. Hungary '11-16, 21-7; Painter and Univ. Professor.

Naganathan, N.A.: Gen. Sec. Burma '19-20, '28; F.T.S. '14; generous contributor to Section; financed B.E.T. Girl's School; Prominent worker Order of the Star, Co-Masonry, Humanitarian League, Philosophical Assn.; Civic Intelligence Ctee. and kindred movements. Mrs. Naganathan organized Women's Indian Assn., Burma. Add: 102, 49th St., East Rangoon.

Naidu, L. V. Varadarajulu: F.T.S. '82; Known as "Doraswamy." Priv. Sec. H.S.O. accompanying him on tours. **Naidu, M. P.**; **Iyaloo Garoo**: Ret. Deputy Coll. of Arni; Advanced part of funds to purchase Adyar Headq. '82; "Golden-hearted old man." (H.S.O.) Started fund to send Hindu youth for technical and other education to Europe and America.

Nallainathan, Dr. Tambyahpillai: L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lond.); Gen. Sec. Ceylon Sec. '33-; b. 8-6-00; F.T.S. '25; m. Somacanthi Ponniah 6-4-23; Pres. Ceylon Students' Assn. in Eng. '26; Sec. Lond. Youth L. '27-8; Pres. Ceylon Youth Congress '34; Lecturer College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo '30-; Add: "Sornatan," Frankfort Pl., Bambalapitya, Colombo, Ceylon.

Narasimmaengar, Rai Bahadur A.: Durbar Bakshi; Treas. Mysore Dur-

bar; Charter Pres. Mysore L.T.S.; leader of education of women and social reform in Mysore, 1889 urging cause of child-widows.

Narayan, Chandra Deva: Advocate of Chapra; Fed. Sec. for Bihar; Edits *Bihar T.S. Bulletin*.

Narayana Aiyar, P.: B.A., B.L.; High Court Pleader; One of organizers '03 Tamil Districts T.S. Fed.; Pres. Madura L. '98; "To him more than to any other the progress of Theosophy in Madura and its district is due." (A.B.) He planned the beautiful headq; started the large Girls' School; P: Ed. a Tamil Theos. journal; trans. much of Theos. literature into Tamil; d. '15.

Narayanawami Iyer, K.: Joint Gen. Sec. India '07-8; abandoned legal profession to give his life to Theos. one of organizers of Tamil Districts T.S. Fed. '03 while acting as Provincial Sec. for S. India; Lodge inspector and powerful Theos. lecturer from 90s. To him is largely due the successful organization of the T.S. in Southern India; P: Many trans. from Sanskrit into English; died '23.

Needham, Miss Mary C.: b. Sheerness, Eng.; F.T.S. Feb. '09; T.S. Lecturer, class leader; Kt. R.T.; P: Works on Architecture (illus.), Myths, Sculpture, Schools of Painting, etc. Add: 149 Darlinghurst Rd., Sydney, N.S.W.

Neff, Miss Mary K.: b. Akron, Ohio, U.S.A. Many years public school teacher U.S.A.; 2 years Adyar T.P.H. Adyar Library, and priv. sec. to C.W.L.; in charge business dept. Boys' High School, Madanapalle; then Vasanta Ashrama, a Theos. boarding-school for Indian girls, Benares; 5 years princ. Middle School for Girls Kashmiri Mohalla, Municipality of Lucknow, introducing many reforms; Organizing Sec. Women's Anti-tuberculosis League; '22-3 assisted Dr. van der Leeuw in King Arthur's School, North Sydney, Australia; 2 yrs. Asst. Gen. Sec. Australian Sec. T.S.; 2 yrs. Natl. Lecturer; returned at request of C.J. to Adyar '27 to arrange and catalogue archives of T.S., a task occupying 2 years; '29 and for several years Sec. again to C.W.L.;

Lecturing Australasia '35-; P: *The "Brothers" of Madame Blavatsky; A Guide to Adyar; An Autobiography of H.P. Blavatsky, Occultist*, and many Theos. articles. Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Newberry, Miss Gladys: Chairman Social Service Ctee. Headq. Adyar, '36; Theos. worker for many years; Soprano; 32° Co-Mason; Add: Adyar and 12 Douro Pl., London, W.8; "Aut Even," Tekels Pk. Camberley, Surrey, England.

Newton, Henry J.: One of 16 "formers" T.S. 7-9-75; on ettee. to draft Constitution and By-Laws; 1st Treas. 30-10-75; Ret. manufacturer; Pres. Photographic Sec. American Institute; Inventor of dry-plate process of photography. Spiritualist; d. Dec. '95.

Ngalogo, Prince Surya: Ruler of the House of Paku Alam, Djokdjakarta, East Indies, '11.

Nichols, Miss J. M.: Gen. Sec. Ireland '33-; b. 25-1-81; F.T.S. Oct. '17; Served T.S. as Lodge Sec., Natl. Treas., etc.; P: Ed. *Theosophy in Ireland*; Add: 14 S. Frederick St., Dublin.

Nickoff, Priony: Gen. Sec. Bulgaria '20-30; Chairman of Sophia L., the first Bulgarian L.T.S., founded in Sofia, '03; b. '74; formerly ordained monk, studied Theological Academy St. Petersburg, threw off cassock to espouse Theosophy.

Nielsen, Ernst: b. 13-1-01; F.T.S. 20-2-20; held offices within Norwegian Sec. and many years a Council member. P: Contributor and ed. *Norsk Teosofisk Tidsskrift*.

Nityananda, J.: Brother of J. Krishnamurti; educated with his brother in England as ward of Dr. Besant; acted as lecturer and organizer in Order of the Star; dedicated his life to the service of mankind, and particularly India; d. 13-11-25 in California.

Nusserwanji Mehta, Jamshed: "Maker of Modern Karachi." b. '84, Karachi, India, a Parsi; Educ: Bombay Univ., E.J. Sindh Coll., Dava's Coll. of Commerce, Bombay; entered his father's business, m. Goolbai '09; became devoted pupil of Annie Besant; joined T.S.; entered Municipality of Karachi '15. serving as Pres. '22-33,

and Mayor '33-4; during his regime, he made Karachi one of the most modern towns in India through better drainage and water systems, lighting, road-making, financial rehabilitation, co-operative housing and banking, relieving congested areas, laying out a suburban town named after him; encouraged and stimulated local Self-Government, Co-operative Societies, and Agriculture. Ret. 6-12-34; Pres. Sindh Haris Conf. '30; co-founder first co-educ. institution in Karachi, the Vasanta Pathshala; active in T.O.S. and youth movements (R.T., Scouts, etc.). Daily visits Civil Hospital; lectures to Parsis at Young Men's Zoroastrian Assn.; Theos. lecturer; P: articles in *Parsi Sansar*. Add: Machimiani Rd., Karachi, Sind.

Nyssens, Rt. Rev. Ernest Walde-mar: M.D. b. Chimay (Belgium); Educ. Brussels Univ.; m. Berthe Zoé Sophie Deseck 3-10-35; F.T.S. 7-10-96; Pres. Alcyone L. Brussels; Bishop L.C.C.; Add: 82, Avenue de Floréal, Brussels.

O

Ockenden, Miss Nettie Evelyn: Field Worker and lecturer New Zealand; b. 26-3-77 Hamble, Eng.; F.T.S. 19-10-04, H.P.B. Lodge, Auckland N.Z.; Since '30 has given full time T.S. and R.T. service; visited Adyar 15 months, '31-3; P: in Theos. journals; Add: 4 Fairview Rd., Mt. Eden, Auckland, S. 1.

Odhavji, Pranjivan: Unbounded generosity to any movement initiated by Dr. Besant for the spread of Theosophy: Brothers of Service, Soc. for Promotion of Natl. Education, etc. Add: Panwadi Rd., Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, India.

Olcott, Col. H. S.: (See p. 77.)

Old, Walter R.: Rec. Sec. and Treas. T.S. '93; Gen. Sec. England '90-1; one of H.P.B.'s workers in Lond. '89-; Western astrologer who wrote many articles under nom-de-plume "Sephairial"; Assoc. Ed. *Theosophist* '92.

Oppenheimer, Miss Selene: Theos. lecturer, London, has visited Australasia and S. Africa; eminent in Co-Free-masonry.

Orlo-Smith, S. : Formerly Pres. Melbourne L. ; Co-Dir. Headq. Melbourne Theos. Soc. ; Add : 181 Collins St.

Orr, Miss E. : Supt. Olcott Panchama Free Schools, Adyar, '21-3 ; Introduced Boy Scout Movement into schools '22.

Oudh Royal Family : Mohammedan princes of : Members Lucknow L. 80's ; His Royal Highness Prince Souleman Kadar Bahadur was Pres. Lucknow L. "The Oudh Theos. Soc." '82.

Ounkowsky, Mme Alexandra Zaharyne Vassilcovna : Prof. Music (Cons. Kaluga, '14) ; Composer ; orchestral leader ; eminent violinist ; b. '60, d. of an admiral ; Educ. Petrograd Cons., winning '82. Gold Medal under Auer ; m. an artist ; they travelled through Russia, giving operas in remote parts ; possessed a colour-tone vision, sensing all nature as melody ; on joining T.S. '07, was amazed to see how her own vision corresponded with correlations given in *The Secret Doctrine*. "It was a door opening." '12 founded Art-Circle in Russian T.S., attracting composers, poets, painters into T.S. ; leader of the new art in Russia, trans. great pictures into tone ; gave many lectures on her art at T.S. Congresses etc. ; P : Songs for children ; musical poems ; *The Prayer of the Lord* ; d. '27.

P

Paats, Senor William : Presidential Agent Paraguay-1936.

Pagan, Isabelle Mary : (Edinburgh) b. Cupar, Fife 6 p.m. 12-12-67 ; educ. St. Andrews, Edinburgh Univ ; F.T.S. '03 Geneva ; has given Theos. teachings through drama : Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*, *Emperor and Galilean* Rabindranath Tagore's *Sacrifice*, etc. ; lecturer on Astrology, Theosophy, and Shakespeare-Bacon research in several European countries and India ; one time Natl. Rep. for Scotland Order of the Star ; Pres. Orpheus L. Edinburgh at its foundation et seq. P : 6 comedies adapted from Dickens ; an *Astrological Key to Character* ; *From Pioneer to Poet* ; *The Palace of the King* ; many pamphlets and Theos. articles. Add : 22 Newbattle Ter., Edinburgh 10.

Palmer, Miss Sarah E. : B. Sc. (Minnesota) Fully registered pharmacist ; b. 15-3-54 Minneapolis ; 16 years Prof. in High Schools U.S.A. ; H.S.O. gratefully accepted her offer to teach in Panchama Schools 13-12-98 to '01 ; Sanatana Dharma Boys School, Lahore '01-4 ; Princ. Girls' School Benares (C.H.C.) '04-17, refusing principalship of Girls' College in 1915 ; visit to U.S.A. '17-20 ; Benares again '20-23 ; Mylapore Girls' School '23-30 ; Guindy School over a year, retiring after a half century of devoted educational work to live at Adyar, but never workless ; now at 82 studying the new astronomy and science, and trans. Theos. publications into Braille.

Pape, Capt. A. G. : Scottish scientist. Hon. Sec. Edinburgh and Lothian Branch the Royal Anthropological Inst. ; '23 addressed Anthropological Sec. of British Assn. for Advancement of Science on subject of New Race. Add : Royal Societies Club, 63 St James's Street, London, S.W.1.

Partlow Capt. Leo L. : lecturer and writer, outpost stalwart. Add : 8a F. A. Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

Partowirojo, Raden Mas : b. 19-11-76 Soto, Java, m. Raden Adjeng Sam-sinah 17-6-99 ; ret. mgr Salt-Magazine ; F.T.S. 23-12-05 ; Past-Pres. Wonogiri L. ; Theos. Lecturer ; Mgr. Journal *Koemandagg Theosofie* ; P : Ed. *Mahabarata*, Trans. *Bhagavad-Gita*, *The Voice of the Silence*, *Manuals*, and other Theos. books from Dutch into Javanese ; also several orig. books ; Add : Poenggawan, Mangkoenegaran, Solo, Java, N.E.I.

Pascal, Dr. Theophile : M.D., B.Sc., First Gen. Sec. France '99-07 ; Joint Gen. Sec. '07-8 ; Hon. Gen. Sec. '08-9 ; Awarded T. Subba Row Medal '06 ; b. 11-5-60 Villecroze, France. Educ. Naval Med. School Toulon ; m. '86 ; resigned from Mediterranean squadron, setting up as homeopathic physician Toulon ; F.T.S. '91 through D. A. Courmes ; started his career '92 as lecturer, organizer, teacher, propagandist, administrator, prolific writer for the T.S. ; to him France owes its firm Theos. foundation. P : Co-ed. *Revue Théosophique*

Francaise (Le Lotus Bleu); *Reincarnation: A Study in Human Evolution*. d. 18-4-09.

Pavri, P.: P: *First Book of Theosophy*; *Theosophy Explained in Questions and Answers*, both useful treatises.

Peacocke, Lieut.-Col. C.L.: '03 Pres. Agent, S. Africa; Resident in Adyar before the Great War; Rendered valuable service in war; '20 in Mombasa, S. Africa, was a unifying force between white and black elements. P: Ed. *South African Theosophist*.

Pearce, F. Gordon: Started troop of Sinhalese Boy Scouts in Mahinda Galle Coll. Ceylon, when Vice-Princ.; '18 came to Adyar to aid Dr. Besant in organizing Indian Scout Movement, serving as Chief Scout Commissioner; later Princ. Mahinda College; now princ. Scindia School, The Fort, Gwalior, Central India.

Pearson, E. Norman: Natl. Vice-Pres. Am. Sec. T.S. '36; b. 18-12-87, Wolverhampton, Eng.; Educ. New Brighton Coll.; m. 24-5-15; F.T.S. 7-12-11 London; Treas. Sheffield L. '13-4; Vice-Pres. Detroit L. '20-2 and Pres. '23-34; Helped organize Michigan Fed. T.S. and first Pres. '26-8, '30-4; on Natl. Board Am. Sec. '31; Organized Detroit Inst. of Theosophy to prepare and distribute lectures and class material illustrated by "Reelslides," '36. P: "Reelslide" lectures; Add: 455 W. Hancock Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

Peirellade, Dr. Jose R. Villaverde: Lawyer; Gen. Sec. Cuba '30-3; b. 28-3-80; Educ. Havana; m. 19-6-05; F.T.S. 11-5-28; P: Weekly articles in Havana press and several books.

Penzig, Prof. Otto: Gen. Sec. Italy '05-18; Prof. Botany; Director of the Gardens and Botanical Inst.; Pres. Faculty Natural Sciences, Royal Univ. of Genoa, Italy (Life appointment from '90); b. 25-3-56, Samitz, Prussian Silesia ('83 Italian citizen by Royal decree); graduated '78 Breslau Univ. Served in Botanical Inst. at Karlsruhe, Pavia, Padua; Dir. Royal Agric. Stn. of Modena 1 yr.; '86 by competition obtained Professorship Univ. of Genoa. His scientific world travels enriched his

University with a splendid collection of living and dried plants; built '92 the Hanbury Botanical Inst. Genoa; Spoke 8 languages; approached Theos. through Spiritualism after death of wife '01; F.T.S. '04; gave of his high intellectual position and scientific name to The Society's aid in Italy, surrendering his post, only fearing his German birth might be a detriment to The Society's welfare; P: many works on Botany, among them the prize-winning '85 *Citrus*; Ed. botanical magazine *Malpighia*; d. 6-3-29.

Perez, J. H.: Gen. Sec. Egypt, '23-6; Pres. Agent '26-.

Peterson, Mrs. Adeltha Henry: Acting Publicity Officer, Adyar '36; b. 28-2-96 S. Calif.; Post-Grad. Los Angeles Cons. Music; F.T.S. 11-6-19; Lecturer, H.P.B. Training Class Organizer, short-hand reporter, journalist; Kt. Errant R.T.; 18° Co-M.; Sec. S. Calif. Fed. T.S. '21-3; Dir. Nutrition Avocado Co-op. '30-3; Am. Headq. T.S. dietitian '33-5; Adyar Press Dept. '35-6, reporting Diamond Jubilee Conv.; working on '37 T.S. Year Book. P: *Creative Cookery* '35; Theos., musical, dietetic pamphlets and articles.

Pielou, Pierce Leslie: First Gen. Sec. Ireland '19-22; b. 3-9-70; educ. Wesley Coll. Dublin; Joined a Judge Soc. 13-2-07; resigned; F.T.S. 10-1-10; '12 Pres. Agent for Ireland; Natl. organizer for Order of Star; S. Ireland Sec. for Animals Welfare Week. Founding Member and Hon. Treas. the Irish Animals Protection League. On 1st Dublin Ctee. of S.P.R., etc. P: Series of articles on *The Ancient Wisdom in the Myths of Ireland*; Compiler *The Story of Etain*. Add: Annandale, 17 Sandford Rd., Dublin.

Pigott, Rt. Rev. Frank Waters: M.A. (Oxon.); Presiding Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church, Pro-Cathedral St. Mary's, London; b. 20-4-74; F.T.S. '09. Clergyman of Church of England in New Zealand diocese; P: *The Parting of the Ways; Religion for Beginners*; Ed: L.C.C. bulletin; Add: 29 Garratt Rd., Edgware, Middlesex, Eng.

Pinchin, Miss Edith Foord: Montessori Diplômée M.R.S.T.; b. 7-11-95 of Theos. parents; F.T.S. 1-10-19; joined R.T. soon after its founding at age of 13, its English Sec. for 6 years; now English Chief Knight. T.W.U. worker; Lecturer for T.S.; P: *The Bridge of the Gods, a Study in Gaelic Mythology*. Add: 34 Lichfield Court, Sheen Rd., Richmond, Surrey, Eng.

Pissareff, Mme. Helena: Writer; b. Jan. '55 near Moscow, d. of a Russian nobleman; educ. Heidelberg Univ.; m. Nikolai; F.T.S. '03; founder-Pres. Kaluga L.; their home a centre for Russian T.S. Congresses and peasant uplift. P: Edition Lotus: many books and pamphlets; *The Hidden Sense of Life* (for which she was awarded T. Subba Row Medal '34); trans. all prominent works on Theos.; now at 83 completing *Mount Everest* (G.S.A.); Add: 13, via Maggini, Udine, Italy.

Plard, A. J.: Gen. Sec. Puerto Rico '30-; b. France 1-4-76; F.T.S. '09 U.S.A.; helped form San Juan L.; Add: P. O. Box 3, San Juan.

Polak, Gaston: Gen. Sec. Belgium '13-; Civil Mining Engineer; b. 27-6-74 Brussels; m. Mme. Louise Joux, '06; F.T.S. '97-; Internatl. Theos. lect.; Pres. Hebrew Assn. '26; P: *Le Temps et L'Espace*, etc.; Add: p. 18.

Polak, Henry Solomon Leon: Lecturer, journalist, publicist; b. 22-6-82, Eng.; m. Millie Graham '05; F.T.S. '05; S. Africa, started work for Indians with Gandhi; Hon. Sec. Indians Overseas Assn. Lond.; Chairman Indian Natl. League, Eng., etc; Pres. Lond. Fed. Eng. T.S.; Treas. and some times Acting Gen. Sec. Eng. T.S.; Add: 265 Strand, London W.C. 2.

Pole, Maj. David Graham: First Gen. Sec. T.S. Scotland '10-20; Eng. '21-4; devoted helper A.B.; m. Jessie Hair; barrister in Scotland's highest courts, specializing in Indian Appeals '01-26; joined Royal Scots '99; served during War; M.P. (Lab.) '29-31; Parl. Priv. Sec. to Sec. of State for War '31; Treas. Commercial Ctee. H. of Commons '25-31; prominent offices in Labour Party; Vice-Chairman and

Hon. Sec. British Ctee. on Indian and Burman Affairs; on Burma Round Table Conf. '31-2; world traveller and student; P: *India in Transition* '32; *I Refer to India* (with B. Shiva Rao) '29; *The Problem of India* '26; London Corres. for *New India*; Add: 31, Ennismore Gardens London, S.W. 7.

Ponte y Blanco, Agustin: b. Spain '63; Theos. Lecturer Mexico; P: *Desde un Rincón*; *Rayo el Cielo Tolteca*; *Entre Cactus y Agaves*; *En las Olas Altas*.

Poutz, Miss Marie: b. 12-2-60 New Orleans; F.T.S. '98; "One who would leave a wide gap, impossible for a while to fill up, if her work were withdrawn... the friend and trusted helper of many hundreds." ('12 A.B.); '36 on Natl. Board Am. Sec.; at Adyar and travelled with A.B.; Head of Krotana Centre; Add: Ojai, Calif.

Povedano y de Arcos, Don Tomas: Painter, Sculptor; (see p. 51); b. Spain; took active part Republican movement; Prof. Fine Arts; Escuela Nocturna de Dibujo, Seville, Spain; Founder and Dir. Drawing School, Cuenca, Ecuador; Dir. School of Fine Arts, Costa Rica '97-; recipient of many good medals at internatl. exhibitions, also "Condecoración del Busto del Libertador," Venezuela '95; engaged in executing many important art assignments; Add: School of Fine Arts, Costa Rica.

Powell, Lt. Col. A.E.: P: Scholarly compilations modern Theos.; *Food and Health* '09; *The Etheric Double*; *The Astral Body*; *The Mental Body*; *The Solar System*; *The After-Death Life*; *Rationale of Reincarnation*; *What is Personality?*; *The Work of a Lodge*, etc. m. Hilda (q.v.).

Powell, Mrs. Hilda: (née Hodgson-Smith, q.v.) Lecturer and field worker Eng. '99-; m. Lt. Col. A. E. (q.v.).

Preston, Miss Elizabeth Winter: M.Sc. (hons); d. of Mrs. A. E. Preston, educationist Ceylon (d. '35); Sec. Science Group T. R. C. London; P: *The Earth and Its Cycles* (with C. G. Trew); *Studies in Evolutionary Psychology*

Add: Stamford House, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W. 19.

Prikril, Bozidar: Pres. Sava L. Yugoslavia; Natl. V.-Pres.; P: Ed. *Teosofija*.

Prinarius, Cimon: LL.D.; Judge High Military Court of Revision; Gen. Sec. Greece '29-; F.T.S. 1-12-24; Theos. lect. and L. Pres; P: legal, also trans. Eng. lyrical poems; Add: p. 19.

Pru, U. Saw Hla: Gen. Sec. Burma '25-8; brought many Bhikkus into Theosophy.

Puraye, Leonard Godefroid: Decorated for service to Belgian Industry; Prof. Technology (Armament Making); in charge Provincial Tech. School, Herstal; b. 13-1-89; m. Josephine Vandenbrande 12-10-18; F.T.S. 17-3-19; Pres. Liège L. '19; Add: 12 rue Emile Tilman, Herstal, Belgium.

Purcell, R.H.: B.Sc., Hons. (Lond.); Ph. D.; Organic Chemist; on staff Imperial Coll. of Science; on Science Group T.R.C. London; Add: Stamford House, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19.

R

Ramondt-Hirschmann, Mevr. C. Gen. Sec. Netherlands '27-31; b. '71 Student Theos. '98; F.T.S. '03; For many years worker for Theosophy, women's movements, education; from '14 devoted to furthering constructive peace; on Internatl. delegation urging a Ctee. of Neutral Countries for Permanent Meditation; '19- on Exec. Ctee. Women's Internatl. League for Peace and Freedom, helping to organize, preside over and lecture for 10 Internatl. Congresses W.I.L.P.F. and since '15 Natl. Pres. Holland; Add: Tolstraat 159, Amsterdam.

Rangaswami Aiyar, A.: B.A., B.L.; one of organizers '03 Tamil Dist. Fed. T.S.; b. 16-7-69; m. '84; F.T.S. '96; Pres. Madura L. 22 yrs; on Gen. Council 3 yrs.; Benefactor and Life-Pres. Madura Coll. Board; Pres. Sri Meenaskhi Vidyasala, a Madura Girls' School; Add: Madura.

Ranganatham Mudaliar, Arcot: B.A., B.L.; on Gen. Council T.S. '34-; b. 29-6--79; Ent. Gov. serv. '01; ret. as Deputy Coll. '15 to assist A.B.; Legis.

Council Bellary '20-30; On Natl. delegation Eng. '24; Minister for Development Madras '26-8; Hon. Sec. Young Men's Indian Assn. '16-; Bro of Service; Hon. Organizing Sec.; Treas. Reconstruction League '28; Joint Gen. Sec. Indian T.S. '31-5; P: Ed: *Prajabandhu*; *The Indian Village—As It Is*. Add: Adyar.

Rankka, Uno Armas: Gen. Sec. Finland '31-; Architect; b. 19-8-97; F.T.S. 20-4-15; Add: p. 18.

Ransom, Mrs. Josephine Maria: née Davies; Gen. Sec. Australia '24-5, S. Africa '26-7, Eng. '33-6; b. 22-3-79, Armidale, Australia; F.T.S. 23-11-97; Buddhist educ. work Ceylon; with A.B. Benares '04-6; m. Sidney (q.v.) London 30-3-07; both Theos. propagandists Eng. and on Headq. Staff Adyar; J. R. lecturing tour Australia '12; Theos. Educ. work Eng.; starting Harrogate T.S. Training Centre; founded Britain and India Soc.; Sometime Mgr. T.P.H. Adyar; lect. America; European Fed. Exec. on World Congress Ctee. '36; lecturing India '36-7; P: *Schools of Tomorrow*; *Indian Tales of Love and Beauty*; *Irish Tales etc.*; *Madame Blavatsky as Occultist*; *Studies in the Secret Doctrine*; founded Britain and India; ed. *Theosophy*; Add: The Theosophical Society, Benares, India.

Ransom, Capt. Sidney: m. Josephine (q.v.) 30-3-07; first Sec. H.P.B. Lodge; went to Adyar to design, erect, and 3 years run electrical plant; 5 years in charge London area electrical work Midland Railway; with wife heart Theos. Educ. work Eng.; Pioneer Eng. Sec. lecturer; in war technical officer Royal Air Force; afterwards administrative and educ. work aviation; worked for L.C.Ch. Eng. and Australia; 1st Gen. Sec. Central S. Africa '29-33; lecture tour America '35-7; acting Gen. Sec. few months '36; P: *Ethics of the Secret Doctrine*; sub-ed. *Theos. Review*; Add: Olcott, Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

Rao, B. R.: Started Vegetarian Soc. Burma '22; '26 this became Humanitarian League.

Rao, S. Guru: B.A.; Ret. Deputy, Coll.; Sec. Theos. High School. Madanapalle, '36.

Reales, Dr. don Vicente Cortes : Minister Public Instruction, Supreme Court Magis. one time Pres. T. S. L. Salvadore.

Reddy, B. Banga : b. 18-7-54 Nellore; F.T.S. 8-5-82; since '82 has cherished the Sanskrit Patasala started by the Founders and local Lodge, travelling to Nellore from Adyar since '07; '07-10 in charge T.P.H. Adyar; then Garden Supt.; engineer for construction of many Adyar buildings; '36 consulting Eng.; gave Rs. 4,000 toward Blavatsky Gardens and built at his own cost Bhojanasala; '17 pub. *The Commonwealth*; 3d earliest T.S. member; Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Reghini, Countess Nobil Donna Ida Carlotta : b. '60; F.T.S. '02; Pres. 4 L.T.S.; T.P.H. *Prometco*; Add: Roma Via Caposile 6.

Reiching Rev. Milan : Head Sloga (Concord) L.T.S. Yugoslavia.

Reid, Matthew : Rep. Queensland in Australian Senate '20-34; assisted A.B. with *Commonwealth of India Bill*; Add: Brisbane.

Reilly, Gerard : Tech. Chemist; in T.R.C. Lond.; P: joint author *Field of Occult Chemistry*.

Revoredo, Senor J. F. Aguilar : Pres. Agent Peru-1936. Add: p. 20.

Riedel, Karl : b. 19-1-96; on Board T. S. Austria and Acting-Sec. on occasions 14 years; Theos. lect., pub. and mgr. *Theosophische Nachrichten*; Add: Weidlingau bei Hadersdorf, Knodlhubenstrasse 64, Vienna.

Rooke, Dr. Mary E. : M. D. (Lond.); priv. sec. A.B. 3 years; organizing Sec. Eng. Order of Star '11; Bro. of Service '17; attended C.W.L. '17-in Australia; founded Speech Dedication League; '24 built Star Amphitheatre, Mosman, costing £20,000; d. '28 in Red Sea.

Roerich, Prof. Nicholas K. de : Master Artist whose 3,000 paintings blend East and West in Beauty; many decorations; Hon. member academies; Prof. Art and Archaeological Institutes; Hon. Pres. Roerich Museum and Master School of United Arts, N.Y. '23; branches Paris, Belgrade, Riga, Benares, Bruges; Hon. Pres. Union Internatl. pour le Pacte Roerich, Bruges

(to preserve cultural treasures as inviolable); headed '23-8 art expedition Central Asia; Founder Urusvati Himalayan Research Inst., Naggar, Punjab, India (his Add.) b. 10-10-74 St. Petersburg; m. '01 Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov; 2 s. (Georges, Svetoslav. 14-6-20; Made replica of his first painting *The Messenger* for nucleus Blavatsky Museum of Art and himself brought it to Adyar Jan. '25; P: *Fiery Stronghold* '35; *Realm of Light* '31; *Shambhala* '30, and many other works on Philosophy of Beauty.

Roest, Dr. Pieter Cornelis : M.C. (Leyden), Ph. D. (Chicago); Dir. Greater America Plan '33; b. 17-10-98; F.T.S. 7-11-20; Student under A.B., Adyar, C.W.L., Sydney; Lecturer Brahmanvidya Ashrama '27; Sometime Prof. Sociology Reed Univ. Portland, Ore., U.S.A.; m. Neeltje Bloemendaal 18-7-23; 2 sons; Add: Olcott, Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

Rogers, Louis W. : ('L.W.'). Gen. Sec. U. S. A. '20-31; b. 28-5-59 nr. Cedar Rapids, Iowa; m. May S. (helper A.B. and C.W.L.); 2 s. (Stanley; Grayson); '85 Free Thought lect.; '90 Labour Movement leader and Ed. labour journals Col., Mich., Calif.; imprisoned for short term with Debs; F.T.S. '03, thence devoting life to Theos.; propagandist Am. Sec. '14; two world lecture tours (see p. 54); '31 re-entered T.S. lecture field. Add: Olcott, Wheaton, Ill. P: *Dreams and Premonitions*; *Elementary Theosophy*; *The Ghosts in Shakespeare*; *Gods in the Making*; booklets, etc.

Rogina-Carbonell, Dr. Ramon : Co-founder 1st L.T.S. Annie Besant, Havana, Cuba '02.

Rojas, Rt. Rev. Federico J. Farinas : L.C.C. Bishop Cuba; lecturer, writer, teacher; b. Cuba; m. 31-8-05; F.T.S. 11-1-12; Add: Apartado 365, Habana, Cuba.

Rollier, Mme Louisa : Gen. Sec. Switzerland '29-35; head Inst. Rollier, Montreux; m. '91 (M. Rollier d. '02); F.T.S. '02; Vice-Pres. Internatl. Swiss Fed. '23-6; V.-Pres. Swiss Sec. '26-9, 35; Pres. Internatl. Centre, Geneva its 1st year; some years Pres. S. P. R.

Geneva; Add: Rue St. Jean 15, Geneva.

Rossi, Dr. Reyes Arrieta : Salvador jurist; Pres. Supreme Court, Minister of Foreign Relations, Rector Natl. Univ, etc. 3d Pres. Teotile L.T.S. '17.

Rounsevell, Hon. Wm. Benj. : S. Australian Statesman; b. '42; Pres. Glenelg L.T.S.; m. Miss Earle; F.T.S. '16; State Treas. '81, '84-5, '92, '92-3; Com. Public Works '90-2, '99; d. 23.

Ruspoli, Don Fabrizio dei Principi : Vice-Admiral Royal Italian Navy; naval expert Disarmament Conferences Geneva; b. 17-12-78 Rome (American mother); m. Margherita, d. Sir Chas. Dutt '05; F.T.S. 8-12-02; both workers at Adyar and for Theosophy and Star in Italy; Don Ruspoli d. '35. ✓

Russell, Geo. Wm. (AE) : Irish Writer, Painter, Practical Statesman; b. 10-4-67 Lurgan, Co. Armagh; with W.B. Yeats (q.v.) responsible for Celtic cultural revival (see p. 109); pupil H.P.B. in Dublin L.T.S. '88; seceded with Judge '95; seceded from Judge's successor, forming Hermetic Soc.; toured Ireland on behalf of co-operative agric.; threw himself into Ireland's political upbuilding; last editorial chair with *Irish Statesman* '23-30; invited to '17 Irish Conv. by Asquith; P; first songs in *The Irish Theosophist*; *Homeward*; *Songs by the Way* '94; *The Earth Breath* '97; etc.; later works: *The Candle of Vision* '19; *The Interpreters* '22; *Midsummer Eve* '28; *Vale and other Poems* '31; *Song and Its Fountains* '32; *The Avatars* '33; d. 17-7-35.

Russell, John : F.T.S. '23; Pres.-Agent China '32-5; Pres. Hong Kong L.T.S.; Add: "Argyle," Morrison Hill Road, Hong Kong.

S

Sadasivier, Lady : (See Sir T.) Hon. Pres. Magis. first Children's Court in India Madras '25; lecturer to women.

Sadasiva Iyer, Sir Dewan Bahadur T. : Gen. Sec. India '24-5; Chief Judge Travancore; Dist. Judge Berhampur; High Court Judge, Madras '12; Knighted '21; Natl. lect. '24; built house Adyar '12; d. '28.

Samalik, Dr. : Writer Czechoslovakia. **Sanders, Dr. C. W.** : Gen. Sec. New Zealand '97-18; b. 13-8-35; educ. Eng.; F.T.S. and Founder Auckland L. '91; V.-Pres. '91-6; Pres. '96-7; voluminous Theos. corres.; propagandist; d. 4-2-18. **Sanjiva Rao, B.** : M.A. (Cantab); Princ. Queen's Coll. Benares; Sec' Rishi Valley Trust; Worker C.H.C. '09; m. Padmabai (q.v.). P: G. S. *Arundale, etc.*

Sanjiva Rao, Shrimati Padmabai : m. B. (q.v.); worker C.H.C. '09; Princ. Girls' Theos. Coll. Benares '16; Kaiser-i-Hind 1st Class Medal '29. B.A.

Santos, Delio Nobre : M.A. (Lisbon); Teacher Phys. Educ.; b. 10-8-12; m. 4-7-36; F.T.S. 21-5-29; Pres. Lodge K.H.; Lecturer; Chairman Y. T.; Sec. Portugal T.S. Council; Add: Victor Bastos, 37, Lisbon.

Scheffranek, Moritz : b. 21-9-64, Szokolza; F.T.S. Sept. '22; Treas. T. S. Austria '26; P: *Plays*; m. 30-8-96 **Selma** : b. 5-3-73 Vienna; F.T.S. '19; on Board Austrian Sec.; Pres. Theosophenheim and T.W.U. Vienna, '28; Add: Vienna III, Trubelgasse 4.

Schleifer, Fritz F. : Gen. Sec. Austria Jan. '31; Ober-Resident der Oesterr. Bundes-Bahnen; b. 16-9-92; traffic expert; m. Helene (q.v.) 10-11-19; F.T.S. 21-6-21; Found.-Pres. Gnosis L. T. S. '24; on Austrian T. S. Board Jan. '26; Founder Bruderschaft L.T.S. '27; lecturer Central Europe; P: *Theosophia als Weltanschauung*; *Der Kreuzweg nach Golgatha, ein Tierkreis-Mysterium*; Add: p. 18.

Schleifer, Frau Helene : b. 18-6-98; m. Fritz (q.v.); F.T.S. 21-6-21; 1st Sec. Gnosis L.T.S. '24; on Gov. Board T. S. Austria Jan. '31; T. O. S. worker.

Schrader, Dr. F. Otto : Ph.D. '02; Dir. Adyar Library 30-9-05 to '15, his wife co-worker; b. '76; educ. German Univs.; scholar Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit; acquired for Adyar manuscripts so rare their very existence was doubted; many scholarly trans.; Subba Row medal '12; T.S. delegate '12 Congress Orientalists, Athens; Prof. Univ. Kiel Germany '21; P: Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. Adyar Library; among his most notable trans.: *The Minor*

Upanishats; Intro. to the *Pancharatra and Ahirbudhanya Samhita* (done when Prisoner of War '16); etc.

Schure, Edouard: Brilliant disciple Dr. Steiner '12; left Steiner movement '16; P: *From Sphinx to Christ*; *The Great Initiates*, etc.

Schuurman, J.P.W.: Gen. Sec. Netherlands '14-18; Treas. Eur. Fed. '29-.

Schwarz, A.: Treas. T.S. '07-33; Acting Rec. Sec. '28; b. 29-5-62; F.T.S. '95; 10 yrs. mgr. Volkart Bros., Colombo;

resigned 16-2-08 to devote himself to Theos.; deep student, linguist, violinist; as "A. Friend" gave nearly 1½ lakh rupees to T.S. including Damodar

Gardens, part purchase Shanti Kunj, Benares, and constant gifts to Theos. schools and T.S.; built Co-M. Temple

Adyar; 30° Co-Mason; helped reorganize German Sec.; d. 3-7-33 Switzerland; P: *Notes on Pedigree of Man*, etc.

Scott, Cyril: Composer, Poet, Author; b. Oxtou, 27-9-79; F.T.S. 27-11-14; m.

'21 Rose Laure, novelist; 1st Symphony performed at 20; orchestral and chamber

works in leading cities of world; P: numerous songs, piano works, violin

works, chamber, choral, and orchestral works; *The Alchemist* (opera); *The Incompetent Apothecary* (ballet)

Nativity Hymn (cantata); books of poetry and prose, *The Influence of Music on*

History and Morals; etc. Add: 37 Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 11.

Scott, James: M.A. Gen. Sec. Australia '97-8; F.T.S. 90s; C.H.C. '99, Princ. Coll. Junagadh, Kathiawar; d. '30.

Scott-Elliot, W.: (W. Williamson), F.T.S. London L.T.S. '90; P: *The Story of Atlantis and the Lost Lemuria*; Subba Row Medal '99 for *The Great Law*.

Scott-Moncrieff, Rev. C. W.: M.A. (Oxon.); former Head parochial Coll. N.Z.; F.T.S. and student esoteric Christianity, won many agnostics, world tour; with F. W. Pigott (q. v.) '12 started

"Guild of the Mysteries of God."

Scriabine, Alexandre Nikolaievitch: Master-Musician of Theosophy; b. 29-12-71, Moscow; from 14th year a

composer; 3 periods of creative work: (1) inspired by Chopin wrote 1st Sonata

and 2 Symphonies; (2) 5 Sonatas; 3d Symphony and *Extasis*; (3) '05 from

Delville received *The Secret Doctrine*, thence his inspiration; '13 through

Prometheus, poem of fire, he linked colour and sound in an attempt to express

the descent of the Logos into matter and His ascension; in his programme notes credited *Prometheus* to

Theosophy; Sonatas 6-10, etc.; d. '15.

Secculici, Miss Fanny: (Bucura Dumbrava), Gen. Sec. Rumania '25-7; Rumanian author historical romances

under patronage Queen Elizabeth; advocate United Europe; lect. Theos.; b. '69; d. 30-1-26; P: *The Haiduk, The Pandur*, etc.

Selever, Miss Flora: Gen. Sec. Hungary '32-; a most capable server of T.S.

Sellon, Mrs. Barbara Ann: b. '78; Art educ. London and Paris; m. Capt.

E. M. (q.v.) 26-9-04; teacher Rye Co. Day School 4 yrs.; F.T.S. Nov. '25;

Sec. N. Y. Fed. T.S.; 6 mos. Librarian T.S. Lond.; Publicity Officer Adyar

'34-6; P: many Theos. pamphlets and articles; d. Sept. '36.

Sellon, Capt. Ernest M.: Treas. T.S. '34-6; b. 10-3-76; educ. Lond.

Univ.; m. Barbara Porter (q.v.); F.T.S. '28; 5 yrs. Pres. New York T.S. Fed.;

Underwriter Lloyd's; Add: The White House, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W. 19.

Sen, Rai Bahadur Norendranath: As veteran editor *Indian Mirror* was

one of strongest supporters of T.S. and Founders; b. 23-2-43; Hon Magis. Calcutta; 1st Sec. Bengal L.T.S.; d. '11.

Serrano, Catarino Castro: C.P.A.; Journalist; Prof. High Schools; one

time Pres. Subirana L.T.S. Honduras; P: *Honduras en su Primera Centuria*.

Servin, Agustín: Gen. Sec. Mexico '25-7; b. '88; Theos. lecturer; rep.

Order of Star; Pres. Sirio L.T.S. Seshachariar, V. C.: F.T.S. '93-;

High Court Vakil; donated part of Besant Gardens, his estate for Press

building '08, and Masonic Temple '09; great philanthropist; aided trans. classical Upanishads '99; d. '36.

Seshadri Iyer, Sir K.: As Dewan of Mysore increased State's wealth,

reduced taxation, and introduced model co-educ. system; F.T.S. 1-8-86.

Sewers, Miss Elizabeth: an organizing Sec. T.O.S. Eng. '08; Co-Mason; P: *The Ways of Love*, etc.

Shah, C. V.: Inspector buildings Adyar; m. Krishnabai (M.A.), teacher Besant Memorial School.

Sharpe, Mrs. Susanna Maud: Gen. Sec. British Sec. '08-11, '13-14; F.T.S. 20-11-91; A. B. paid high tributes to her devotion and genius for organizing; Worked in H.P.B.'s Girls Club East Lond.; toured Am. with A.B. '07; R.T. organizer '07; Fed. Sec. Natl. Sec. in British Isles '23; Co-Mason '02; Grand Sec. British Fed. Co-M. '25-33; Add: Bergen, 3 Branksome Wood Rd., Bournemouth.

Sheehan, Rt. Rev. Edwin W.: Bishop L.C.C. America, '35; P: *The Teaching and Worship of the Liberal Catholic Church*, etc.

Siewierska, Mrs. Stefanja: Gen. Sec. Poland '34- (see p. 127).

Simons, Mrs. Emogene Sanford: B.A. (Cornell); b. 4-5-80; Eng. Examiner N. Y. State Dept. '03-; m. Fred B. S. '01 (d. '20); F.T.S. '12; founder and officer in several L.T.S.; Founder-Princ. Theos. Corres. School Am. Sec. '23-; worker in educ. T.O.S., Star, Co-M., '18-; P: *Introductory Course in Theosophy* '35; Add: 656 Myrtle Ave., Albany, New York, U.S.A.

Sinha, Dewan Bahadur Purnendu Narayan: M.A., B.L.; Gen. Sec. India '19-23, b. Kandi; F. T. S. 14-12-82; Subba Row Medal '23; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal '06 for Behar Agric. Assn.; 21 yrs. Gov. pleader; founded many schools Bankipore and Patna '95-; '02 Patna Indus. Improvement Soc; etc. P: trans.: *Religious Thought in the East*; *Theosophy in the Light of Hinduism*; *The Chandi or The Great Plan*; (Bengali) *Puranik Katha*; *Sri Chaitanya Katha*; d. '23.

Sinnett, Alfred Percy: Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-8, 95-07, 11-21; Acting Pres. 4 mos. '07; b. 18-1-40; m. Patience '70 (d. '09); both F.T.S. 26-12-79; '65 ed. *Hong Kong Daily Press*; later leader writer *The Standard*, Lond.; '72 ed. *The Pioneer* (Allahabad), in-

fluential Anglo-Indian newspaper; offered Founders friendship in letter 25-2-79; 9 days after their landing Bombay, sought information as to their Indian mission; host to the Founders for extended visits Allahabad and Simla; so *The Occult World and Esoteric Buddhism* "launched the bark of Theosophy upon the sea of western thought" (C.W.L.); '83 his sympathy with India not pleasing the proprietor of *The Pioneer*, A.P.S. returned to Eng. and became the centre of valuable work in London L.T.S.; Subba Row Medal '96; Resigned T.S. '08, forming the Eleusinian Society, but returned '11, at the request of his Master to whom he was ever devoted; experiments in Chemistry in his own laboratory and with Sir Wm. Crookes, mesmerist healer; P: *Incidents in the Life of Madame Blavatsky*, '86; *Occult Essays*; *Nature's Mysteries*; *Rationale of Mesmerism*; *Super-physical Science*; *Collected Fruits of Occult Teaching*; *In the Next World*; *Tennyson, an Occultist*; *Expanded Theosophical Knowledge*; Novels: *Karma*; *United*; Play: *Married by Degrees*, produced Lond. '11; ed. *Broad Views*; *The Mahatma Letters* (private corres.) between certain Masters and himself pub. after his d. 27-6-21; Mrs. Sinnett wrote *The Purpose of Theosophy*, one of earliest manuals.

Sisic, Dr. Dabisa: F.T.S. at 12 yrs.; Composer whose *Pastorale* was rendered Armistice Day '35 Yugoslavia.

Sisic, Mrs. Milena: Chief Bro. T.O.S. and devoted worker T.S. Yugoslavia.

Sitarama Shastri, A. K.: Gave up Govt. service to establish Vasanta Press '08 which he has since managed; b. '60, Brahmin; F.T.S. '92; lecturer S. India '01-7; the Vasanta Press has printed over 500 books in several languages, *New India*, also the Theos. journals, etc. since '09; a father to his helpers "No words of praise can be too high—his bindery built by himself is a model" (A.B.). Add: Adyar.

Skuta, Josef: Gen. Sec. Czechoslovakia '27-9, '31-; Geometer; b. '95; m. Alma Cerná 3-7-19; F.T.S. '11; Theos. lect. and writer; Add: p. 18.

Slater, Victor Wallace: B.Sc. (Lond.) b. 19-11-00; m. Doris Edwards '26; F.T.S. 13-4-20; Industrial Chemist; Chairman Science Group Lond. T.R.C.; 5 yrs. Sec. Eastern Fed. Eng.; now Treas.; P: joint author *The Field of Occult Chemistry*, etc. Add: 13 Blenheim Crescent, Luton, Beds., Eng.

Smith, E. Lester: B.Sc. Hons.; D.Sc. (Lond.); in Science Group T.R.C. Lond.; Vitamin Research the Glaxo Co.; P: joint author *Field of Occult Chemistry*.

Smith, Hon. J.: M.L.C. New S. Wales; Prof. Sydney Univ.; Pres. Royal Soc. N.S.W.; (see p. 57).

Smythe, Albert E.S.: Gen. Sec. Canada '19; (See pp. 67-8); Ed. '28-*The Hamilton Herald*.

Snodgrass, Miss Etha: Ph.B. (Chicago); b. 28-6-91 Eugene, Ore; F.T.S. 1-2-17; Natl. Sec. Am. T.S. Sept. '31; 32° Co-Mason; Add: Olcott, Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

Solomon, Dr. Jacob E.: L. M. & S.; b. 8-9-84 Poona; Ben-Israelite; m. 30-12-13 Sarah Ezekiel; F.T.S. '12; Hon. Sec. Sanitary Assn. Ahmedabad; for his distinguished public health service, Red Cross, etc., awarded Silver Medal Kaiser-i-Hind and Jubilee Medal; specializes in occult healing; with wife works for T.S., R.T., Co. M., Y.T., etc.; Add: Manipur, Ahmedabad 2.

Sommer, Miss Julia K.: B.Sc. (Chic.), M.A. (Columbia); Chairman T.W.U. movement America '16; Theos. and Astrological lecturer and educator; b. Germany; F.T.S. '04; Chairman Chicago Theos. Assn. L.T.S. '12-19; Found. School of the Open Gate Hollywood, Calif. '20-5; P: *The Dramatic Instinct*; *Educational Ideals*, etc.; ed. *Child Training in the Light of Theosophy*; Add: Krotuna, Ojai, Calif.

Sonck, Dr. John: Gen. Sec. Finland '19-31; b. 5-11-65; F.T.S. '05; personal friend A.B.; pub. and financed *Teosofi*; travels to many Congresses; visited Adyar '35; U.S.A. '36.

Sorabji, Jehangir: Resigned Supt. Hyderabad State Central Treas. '08 to become Gen. Sec. T.S. India '08-12; b. 5-10-57 of Taraporewala Parsis; m. '77; F.T.S. 3-9-86; Pres. Blavatsky L.

Bombay until d. 31-5-16; P: *The Eternal Pilgrim*; *The Voice Divine*; *The Book of Books*; etc.

Sparre, Fru Agnes Martens: Gen. Sec. Norway '19-28; Vice-Pres. Natl. Council Norway Women; social and civic worker; founder many L.T.S.; Chief Bro. T.O.S. Norway; estab. Montessori home.

Srinivasa Iyengar, K.: Hon. Consulting Engineer Adyar Headquarters.

Srinivasa Murti, Capt. G.: B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., Vaidya Ratna '32; title he values most: "Hon. Physician for many years to Dr. Annie Besant"; Deputy for P.T.S. '34, '36; Rec. Sec. T.S. '34; on Exec. Ctee. T.S. '24; Acting Treas. '36; Hon. Dir. Adyar Library; b. '87, Gorur, Mysore, a Srivaishnava Brahmin; educ. Madras Univ., etc.; awarded 2 State scholarships, the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes; m. Shrimati Sringerammal '02; F.T.S. 1-4-15; since 1913 has served as lecturer, surgeon, Supt., Prof., in many civilian and War Hospitals throughout India; Sec. Madras Gov. (Usman) Ctee. on Indigenous Medicine, whose report *The Science and Art of Indian Medicine* led Gov. to found a School of Indian Medicine giving the great sciences of Hindu and Islamic medicine their rightful place with western medical science in the curriculum; at request of Gov. of Madras, drew up curricula for School and was 1st Princ. 6-1-25; 1st Pres. Central Board Indian Medicine, Madras; Head of Dept. controlling over 350 institutions; Pres. Ayurvedic Conf. all over India; one of founders Madras Med. Assn.; many years Sec. and Ed. *Madras Med. Journ.*; worker in many movements promoting Natl. well-being; Sanskrit scholar, deep student philosophy and eloquent speaker; P: Theos. and med.; Add: Adyar, Madras.

Sri Ram, Shrimati Bhagirathi: m. Nilakanta (q.v.); Head Baby Welfare Clinic Adyar; on Dist. Educ. Council Chingleput; on Exec. Ctee. Adyar Headq. 36-.

Sri Ram, Nilakanta: B.A. (Madras); b. Dec. '89; m. Bhagirathi (q.v.) '08; F.T.S. '08; priv. sec. A.B. '29-33;

Assoc. Ed. *New India Daily and Weekly*; Administrator-General for India Co-Freemasonry, 32°; Add: Adyar, Madras, India.

Steiner, Dr. Rudolf: Ph. D.; Gen. Sec. Germany '02-12; (see pp. 38-9, 95); Subba Row Medal '09; b. '61 Upper Austria; clairvoyant from childhood; F.T.S. '02; rep. Theosophy at 4th Internatl. Congress-Philosophy '11; Founder The Anthroposophical Society; d. Apr. '25; P: *The Way of Initiation*; *Initiation and Its Results*; *Truth and Science*; *The Philosophy of Liberty*, etc.; helped re-edit Goethe's scientific works; ed. *Deutsche Wochenschrift*.

Stephani, Mlle Helene: Gen. Sec. Switzerland '10-26; F.T.S. '04; Co-Founder Swiss Natl. Sec. T.S. '10; ed. and mgr. *Revue Maurice*; singer; d. '34.

Stone, Dr. Ernest: Sec.-Treas. Promoter Adyar Day Fund U.S.A.

Studd, Samuel: b. 28-6-63; educ. Eng.; m. 22-12-90 Melbourne; Theos. student '87; F.T.S. Oct. '94; staunch worker Melbourne L. and to him is largely due splendid new Headq.; on Council Australian Sec. '94; on Exec. Ctee. '97; Chief Kt. R.T.; P: *Salvation*; *Concerning H.P.B.*, etc. Add: 181 Collins St., Melbourne.

Stutterheim, Mme A.: In charge Leadbeater Chambers, Adyar, '35; many years T.S. worker Java.

Subbaramayya, Chittamur: b. May '71; educ. Madras Christian Coll.; F.T.S. '03; Asst. Supt. Bhojanasala Adyar '19-24; Supt. Mar. '29; Co-op. Stores '26-9; Found. Sec. Bharata Samaja '20; Co-M. 18°.

Subbarayudu, C.: Efficient Manager Vasanta Press, Adyar '35; Assist., 20-35; formerly Govt. serv.; '16-20 teacher Madanapalle H.S.

Subba Row, T.: Brilliant lawyer; profound occult student whose stores of mystical and philosophical knowledge were unlocked on meeting '82 H.P.B. whom he recognized as a great Yogi; b. 6-7-56 Niyogi caste Smarta (Advaita) Brahmans, Godavari Dist.; trained by his uncle (Dewan to the Rajah of Pithapur); educ. Madras Coll. '72-6 with

1st Hons.; Registrar High Court Baroda; B.L.; in one week prepared for Civil Service Exam. Geology; P: *Discourses on the Bhagavad Gita* (Conv. lect. '86); *Philosophy of the Bhagavad Gita*; *Collection of Esoteric Writings* (posth.) etc.; d. 24-6-90. (see p. 171).

Subramania Iyer, M.: F.T.S. '96; Natl. Lect. Burma '06-17; Mgr. T.P.H. Adyar '28-35; Research Sec. Adyar Nov. '36.

Subramania Iyer, Sir S.: K.C.I.E., LL.D., Vice-Pres. T.S. '07-11; Rec. Sec. T.S. '05-6; b. 1-10-42 Madras; B.L. (Madras); first Indian to become Gov. Pleader '87 and Vice-Chancellor Madras Univ. '04; '95-07 permanent Judge High Court Madras, thrice Chief Justice; Kt. 1-1-07; Hon. LL.D. Mar. '08; public memorial erected to him while still living; F.T.S. '82; Founder-Pres. Madura L.T.S. '84; constant adviser P.T.S. from '85; founded C.H.C. annual Bhavani Prize '06; Co-Founder Natl. Congress of India '85; active worker as Hon. Pres. Home Rule League; appealed to Pres. Wilson to use America's influence for Indian Home Rule; '10 Pres. Dharma Rakshana Sabha; investigated many fields meditation; d. 5-12-24; '35 statue erected by Senate of Madras Univ., replica of statue at Adyar.

Sulli-Rao, Dr. Giuseppe: b. '68; F.T.S. 15-5-03; from '07 to d. 26-2-35 made Ars Regia Pub. House a centre Theos. propaganda; Pres. L.T.S. Italy.

Sumangala, Maha Nayaka Thera H.: One of greatest leaders Southern Buddhism and staunchest friends of Theosophy; b. 20-1-27 Hikkaduwa, Ceylon; at 5 dedicated; novice 12; monk 22; High Priest Sripada Temple, Adam's Peak and Galle Dist.; Fdr.-Princ. Vidyodaya Coll., Maligakanda '73; sponsored H.S.O.'s work for Buddhism (see p. 178); his imprimatur pronounced *Buddhist Catechism* orthodox; Chairman Priests' Assn. Buddhist Sec. T.S. '80; Hon. Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-8; Maha Nayaka, High Priest of the Low Country '90, an office 50 years vacant; d. 30-4-11.

Suzuki, Mrs. Beatrice Lana: F.T.S. 21-4-20; wife poet-philosopher; (see p. 151). Add: 39 Ono-Machi, Koyama, Kioto, Japan.

Swamy, C.R.N.: Gen. Sec. Burma Fed. Y.T.; worker Humanitarian League; Add: 102 Forty-Ninth St., Rangoon.

Syed, Dr. Mohammed Hafiz: Vice-Pres. Ananda L. Allahabad; lecturer Oriental Dept. of Univ.; 31 years active F.T.S.; lecturer India and Europe.

T

Tagore, Maharajah Bahadur Sir Joteendro Mohun: K.C.S.I.; Zemin-dar; b. '31; on Supreme Legis. Council India '77, '79, '81; "Maharaja" made hereditary '91; charter F.T.S. Bengal L. 19-4-82; d. '08.

Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun: Kt., C.I.E. '08; Mus. Doc. (Oxon.); b. '40; Pres.-Founder Bengal Music S. '71 and Academy '81; received over 30 distinctions, including foreign knighthoods, learned societies, etc.; P: 60 works in English, Sanskrit, Bengali; charter F.T.S. '82 Bengal L.; d. 28-6-14.

Taraporewala, Dr. Irach J. S.: LL.B. Ph.D.; World authority Zoroastrianism; Princ. Athornan Inst. Parsi priests, Bombay; former princ. Theos. Boys' High School Benares, and Prof. Calcutta Univ.; Pres. Theos. Zarathostri League; s. Jehangir Dorabji (q. v.) P: *The Religion of Zarathushtra*, etc.

Telang, D.K.: Gen. Sec. India '29-33; s. K.T. (q.v.); mgr. *New India*; Krishnamurti's Indian Rep.; On Gen. Council T.S. '35-7; Add: Mowbray's Rd., Mylapore.

Telang, Kashinath Trimbak: Justice Bombay High Court; Speaker '79 T.S. Conv.; See D.K.T. and P.K.T.

Telang, Pandharinath Kashinath: M.A., LL.B.; e.s. K.T. (q.v.); C.H.C. '09-; Princ. Theos. Coll. and Theos. Natl. Boys S. Benares; on Gen. Council T.S. helped ed. *New India*; d. 5-6-29.

Thomson, Rt. Rev. John Ross: Gen. Sec. New Zealand '18-25; Assist. 04-18; b. Scotland 29-5-73; social worker in Britain; F.T.S. Eng.; '01 Sec. Wellington L.T.S.; lecturer; Bishop L.C.C. 18-5-24; Add: 16 Belvedere St., Epsom, Auckland, N.Z.

Torrente, Trinidad Matias Usero: M.A.; Ex-Catholic Missionary, Priest and monk, Salesian Order; b. 13-5-75; F.T.S. '14; m. 25-8-32; P: many books and newspaper, articles, etc.; Add: Retiro de San Felipe, Ferrol, Spain.

Toruno, Don Juane Felipe: Poet, journalist; 9th Pres. Teotile L.T.S. Salvador.

Trevino, y Villa, Manuel: earliest living Spanish F.T.S.; b. '66; F.T.S. 15-2-92; Pres. Madrid L.T.S.; Vice-Pres. Sec. T.S.; P: *Escritura Egipcia*; *La Magia Egipcia*; etc.; ed. *Syphia* 20 yrs.; Add: Hustración 2, 3d B., Madrid, 8 Spain.

Trew, Miss C. G.: B.Sc. (Hons.); Ph.D. (Lond.); Lecturer Chemistry Bedford Coll. Lond.; in Science Group T.R.C.

Trewman, H. F.: M.A., M.I.E.E., A. Am. I.E.E.; Prof. Physics Military Coll. of Science, Woolwich; in Science Group T.R.C. London.

Trifonov, Nikola: Gen. Sec. Bulgaria '30-2, '35-; b. 13-1-83; ret. '34 from responsible Gov. post.

Trilokekar, C. S.: Early worker C.H.C.; Princ. Madanapalle '15; Princ. Sind Natl. Coll.; Bro. of Serv. '17.

Trilokekar, V.S.: L.M. & S.; F.N.U.; late of Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay and Royal London Ophthalmic Hosp.; Pres. Dharmalaya L.T.S.; on Indian Sec. Council. '22.

Tripet, Georges Roger: Gen. Sec. Switzerland '35-; b. 12-1-03; m. Rachel Dunand 1-10-27; F.T.S. '30; Pres. En Avant L.T.S.; Prof. Shorthand and verbatim reporter The League of Nations etc.; organizer (wife Treas.) Geneva World Congress, '36; Add: p. 19.

Turin, Emilio: Gen. Sec. Italy '18-19, Engineer; m. Rosa della Valle '94; F.T.S. 16-1-07; lecturer etc.; P: *Elementi di Teosofia*; d. '33.

Turner, Miss E.M.: Gen. Sec. Central S. Africa '33-6; House mistress Roedean S. Johannesburg; musician; Camp Organizer Girl Guides; Theos. lect.; P: ed. *The Link*; Add: see p. 19.

Tweedie, Rt. Rev. David Morton: b. '57, old Scottish family; m. Mary Coulls Hamilton '91; F.T.S. '10; Priest L.C.C. '16; 11 yrs. vicar Brisbane;

Bishop May '32; Regionary Bishop L.C.C. Australia 33-; Add: The Manor, Mosman, N.S.W.

U-V

Ulmansky, Alex: First head World Peace Union; Theos. worker Yugoslavia.
van der Leeuw, Dr. Johannes Jacobus: Gen. Sec. Netherland '30-1; Subba Row Medal (*The Fire of Creation*) '25; b. 26-8-93; F.T.S. '14; Librarian '14-6 Holland Headq.; LL.D. (Leyden; treatise on cyclic law); founded Practical Idealist Assn. for youth; priest L.C.C. Australia '21; '22 founded King Arthur S., Neutral Bay; mgr. Manor S.; '31-2 univ. lect. U.S.A.; field organizer New Educ. Fellowship; fatally crashed S. African solo flight; d. June '34; P: *The Conquest of Illusion*; *Gods in Exile*, etc.
van der Stok, J.E.: Prof. Tropical Agric. Univ. of Wageningen; has been sent on various missions in Europe by Dutch Govt.; Trustee St. Michael's Centre, Huizen, m. Hilda Schalkwijk LL.D. (Leyden); 2 s., one d. Add: Englaan 16, Wageningen, Holland.
van Eggen-Boissevain, Mevrouw Mary: 25-7-25 gave Dr. Besant St. Michael's Foundation (see p. 117); b. 27-10-69 Amsterdam; m. 20-9-88; F.T.S. 6-3-23, Bussum; Add: Meentweg 5, Naarden, N.H.
van Gelder, K.: publicity officer Australian Sec.; (see p. 118, also Fritz Kunz).
van Ginkel, J.J.: Pres. Pretoria L.T.S. '33-5; F.T.S. '25; b. Amsterdam; banker S. Africa; Rotary Club and social worker; mgr. Southern Life Assn.; Add: Box 248, Pretoria.
Van Hook, Dr. Weller: Gen. Sec. U.S.A. '07-12; see p. 54; b. 14-5-62; educ. Michigan; Prof. Surgical Pathology Chicago Coll. Phys. and Surg.; Introduced revolutionizing operations; invented surgical instruments; his clinics world-famous; Prof. Surgery Northwestern Univ., etc.; personal friend C.J.; boldly defended C.W.L.; built Rajput Press; gave life to Theos.; '12 founded Akbar L.T.S.; Reincarnation and Karma Legion; Woman's Protection Legion; P: *The Cultural*

System; *The Future Way*; *Voyages*, etc.; d. June '33.

van Isselmuden, Baroness Johanna Sophia Lucia: b. 1-10-72 the Hague; F.T.S. 6-3-99; T.P.H. Adyar '25; Assoc. Ed. *The Theosophist* '26-33; on Exec. Ctee. '27-8; P: trans. *The Mysteries of Eleusis*; Add: Paeslo, Hierden, Netherlands.
van Leeuwen, Anton Jacques Henri: Gen. Sec. Netherland East Indies '28-; b. 27-2-87; educ. Tech. Univ. Delft; F.T.S. '11; once Chief-Eng. Gov. Wireless Serv.; rep. Gov. at world Congresses; Dir. Teachers' Coll. Lembang; Pres. several L.T.S.; mgr. Theos. journals; priest L.C.C.; Co-M. 30th; Kt. Royal Order Oranje; Add: see p. 19.

van Manen, Johan: C.I.E.; F.T.S. '95; '97 trans. for H.S.O.; '04-6 Hon. Sec. 1st Conv. Fed. Eur. Sec.; '09-16 Asst. Dir. Adyar Library, furnishing it rare MSS.; toured with C.W.L.; Gen. Sec. Royal Asiatic Soc. Bengal, editing its Journal; Add: 1 Park St., Calcutta.
van Thiel, Sr., Matthias: b. 3-6-81; agric. educ. Holland; m. E. Zell 2-11-04; F.T.S. 8-5-12; on Exec. Ctee. Sec.; Co-M.; Priest L.C.C.; St. Raphael, Djoenggo, East Java.

Vasilescu, Mrs. Eugenia: Gen. Sec. Rumania '34-; b. 25-12-81; educ. Switzerland; m. '05 Col. M.; F.T.S. '29; Pres. Activitatea L.T.S. '32-3; Add: p. 19.

Vavra, Gospojica Jelisava: Gen. Sec. Yugoslavia (see p. 146); Prof. Economics, etc.; b. 11-12-84; F.T.S. 21-4-21; Add: p. 19.

Veale, Miss Helen F.R.: B.A. (Lond.); b. Nov. '76; F.T.S. '07; '16 co-founder Women's Coll. Benares; later Princ. and V-Princ. Coll. and School; '23-5 in charge Sri Saraswati Patasala, Kumbakonam; '25-31 Benares; '31 in charge Natl. Girls' High School, Myslapore; P: Theos. articles; Add: Sevashrama, Adyar.

Veale, Miss Kathleen: '17 in charge Montessori co-ed. school, Karachi for A.B.; later schools Jodhpur, Benares, Kumbakonam; now Myslapore assisting sister H.R.V.; Add: Adyar.

Venkateswaran, Manjapra Venkitakrishna: M.A., J.P.; b. 15-9-92; F.T.S. Feb. '14; educ. work Madanapalle, Madras, Bombay; Deputy Chief Commissioner Indian Boy Scouts and officer many Scout organizations; Officer-in-charge League of Nations (Indian Bureau) Esplanade Rd., Bombay 1.

Veronesi, Egizio: See Egypt, p. 76.

Viking, Rev. Otto Emil: b. 2-10-83 Civil Engineer; F.T.S. '11; his home '24-centre for Theos. Summer Schools, etc.; Priest L.C.C.; Vicar-Gen. '25; Pres. L.T.S.; Add: Tillitse, Denmark.

Vreede, Rt. Rev. Dr. (and Mrs.) A.G.: 20 years colonial work Java; Regionary Bishop L.C.C. Holland; eminent Co-Mason; Add: Zijdweg 38, Wassenaar, Holland.

W

Wachtmeister, Count Axel Raoul: only s. Constance (q.v.); see p. 142; conducted two orig. compositions World Congress T.S. '21; *Opera on Life of Lord Buddha* performed English Conv. '36.

Wachtmeister, Countess Constance: b. Florence, de Bourbel family '39; m. '63 Swedish and Norwegian Minister Lond. (d. '71); See Axel; F.T.S. '81 from spiritualism; see pp. 54, 58, 84, 91, 120, 142, 180 for partial record of magnificent work for Theos.; helped A.B. Indian work; P: *Incidents in the Life of H.P.B.*; ed. 5 years *Theos. Siftings*; d. 23-9-10.

Wadhwan, H. H. Daji Raja Chandra Singhjee: Rajput prince reigning in Kathiawar State; Vice-Pres. T.S. '80-5; m. d. Rajah Gajapati Row, a T.S. Councillor; d. '85.

Wallace, Alfred Russel: O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.; British Naturalist; b. 8-1-23; travelled the world; occupied with scientific literature; investigated psychic phenomena '75; F.T.S. '76; d. 7-11-13; P: *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection* (independent of Darwin) '70; *Social Environment and Moral Progress* '12, etc.

Wardall, Capt. Max: LL. B. (Wash.); b. Iowa 13-11-79; m. Lillian Lewis '30;

F.T.S. '98; (see Bro. Ray); as Mayor of Seattle pro tem. at 33, cleaned up vice and graft, gaining natl. reputation; Theos. Natl. lect.; with A.B. on tours; Internatl. Dir. T.O.S.; P: *Mind Radio*; etc. Ed: *Service*, d. '34.

Wardall, Rt. Rev. Ray: Bishop L.C.C.; m. Heloise; Add: 2616 Walnut Ave., Seattle, U.S.A.

Warrington, Albert Powell: Vice-Pres. T.S. '28-33; Acting Pres. '33-4; Gen. Sec. U.S.A. '12-20; on Gen. Council '35-7; b. 27-8-66 Maryland; Traffic Mgr. railway; attorney; pers. rep. A.B. Am. '07-28; Founder Krotona, Hollywood, then Ojai (see p. 54); toured with A. B.; cultured lecturer; P: *Theosophy and Occultism in Encycl. Americana*, etc.; Add: Krotona, Ojai, Calif., U.S.A.

Wedgwood, Rt. Rev. Dr. James Ingall: D. Sc. (Sorbonne) '21; F.S.A.; F.R.Hist. S.; b. Lond. '83, descendant Josiah Wedgwood, Master-Potter of Etruria; studied organ construction and organist at 14, before 18 an authority, writing many standard texts '04; F.T.S. '04 giving up work York Cathedral to serve Theos. as lecturer, Eng.; Gen. Sec. Eng. '11-13, of Eur. Fed. '13-21; '13-15 Grand Sec. British Juris. Co-Fm.; studied for Holy Orders Anglican Church; '13 ordained Priest Old Catholic Church by Archbishop Matthew; elec. Pres. Bishop reconstructed Church and consecrated Feb. '16 by Bishop Willoughby; soon after Eng. Division was changed from Old Catholic Church in Great Britain to Liberal Catholic Church, and Bishop Wedgwood (assisted by C. W. Leadbeater) was largely responsible for *Liturgy, Statement of Principles, and Summary of Doctrine*; world tours in service L.C.C., Co-Fm., T.S.; '24-30 built up Huizen Centre; resigned '30 because of ill health; now working to build up a centre at Tekels Park, Camberley, Surrey, Eng. P: *The Distinctive Contribution of Theosophy to Christian Thought; Meditation for Beginners; Varieties of Psychism; The Presence of Christ in the Holy Communion*; many Theos. and technical works.

Weiss, Dr. Richard: Ph.D. ('09 Vienna); Pedagogue and author; b. 31-5-84; F.T.S. '14; Founder Action L.T.S. '19; on Exec. Ctee. Austrian T.S.; founder children's home; personal rep. A.B. for years; Add: Schelleingasse 9, vii. 6, Vienna IV.

Wells, Dr. and Mgr. Arthur G.: Gen. Sec. Eng. '00-1; musician; Catholic theologian.

Whyte, Mrs. Ethel Mary: née Mallet; b. '69; educ. Royal Coll. Music; A.R.C.M.; 32nd Co-M.; m. Geo. Herbert (q.v.) '08; Through her mother (on Exec. Ctee. Fabian Soc. with A.B. and F.T.S. '91) F.T.S. 19-7-94; from '95 gave her life to Theos. service in many capacities specializing on youth activities: Lotus Circles, Co-Founder R.T. '07; Organizing Sec. Y.T. '15-16; conducted hostel Lond. for Indian students '08-10; charter-member Natl. Council, Eng.; on Exec. Ctee. Eng. T.S. '07-15; Adyar '31-4; Geneva '35; P: *First Steps in Theosophy*; co.-ed. with G.H.W., *Lotus Journal*; *The Young Age* '13-17; etc. Add: 14 Bd. des Philosophes, Geneva.

Whyte, Lieut. George Herbert: M.C. (Posth.) for storming the almost impregnable fort of Jerusalem 7-8; Dec. '17; b. Theos. parents '78; F.T.S. 25-5-94; m. E.M. (q.v.); Sec. C.W.L. '95; see p. 175, 173 for founding R.T.; Sr. Kt. '07; Co-M. '02; Organ. Sec. T.O.S. '12; Asst. Mgr. many yrs. Theos. Pub. Soc. Lond.; with volunteer hospital unit France '14; 2d Lieut. Lond. Irish Rifles '16; on sick leave Cairo and special duty Malta, Theos. propaganda and research re Knights of Malta or St. John; shot 21-12-17 in defence of Jerusalem; P: *The Great Teachers*; *A Sketch of the Life of H. P. Blavatsky*; *Glimpses of the Great War* (Posthumous from letters) etc.

Wickramasinghe, Sugiswara Abeywardene: M.B., B.S. (Lond.) L.R.C.P.; M.R.C.S.; L.M.C. (Lond.); b. 10-7-01; F.T.S. '25; m. Doreen Young, B.Sc. (Lond.); Gen. Sec. Ceylon T.S. '32-2; Add: Aturliya Akunessa.

Wierds van Coehoorn, H.F.A.: Only remaining charter member Netherlands Sec. see p. 116; propaganda agent and

Natl. Sec. many years; administrator Wilhelmina Catherina School, p. 117.

Wilcox, Mrs. Ella Wheeler: Poet and Journalist, U.S.A.; b. '55; d. 30-10-19; Christian devotee and sincere Theos.

Wild, Dr. Henry Douglas: Ph.D. (Chicago) Prof. Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N.J.; b. 19-11-93; m. Imogen Riley '26; F.T.S. '26; Pres. Ann Arbor L.T.S. '26-7; chairman Natl. Theos. Ctees. for Interpretation of Theos. through literature; P: *Brotherhood and Beauty*; etc.

Williams, D. Jeffrey: Publicity Sec. Eng. '36; Internal Organizer T.O.S. app. at Geneva World Congress, '36; Add: 82 Boundary Rd., London, N.W. 8.

Willis, Dr. Frederick Milton: b. 16-6-68; F.T.S. '02; Pres. Several L.T.S.; Sec. '10 World Fed. League; P: *Recurring Earth Lives*, etc.; Add: 424 1st St. Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Windust, Mrs. Esther: Hired jointly with Mme Meuleman original Dutch Headq.; Field lecture work Scotland '09; P: many trans. (see p. 116).

Williamson, Arleign Boyd: M.A.; b. '88; m. '22; F.T.S. '11; Theos. lecturer Pittsburgh '11-24; N.Y. '24-30; former actor and dir. professional theatre; from '19 Prof. Eng. and Public Speaking various univs.; '24- Administrative Chairman Dept. of Speech, Washington Sq. Coll., N.Y. Univ.; P: *Speaking in Public*, etc.

Willson, Miss A. J.: Librarian Lond. Headq.; from '94 assisted A.B., touring as her Sec.; '97- Hon. Sec. Girls' School Benares, editing, etc. Add: Adyar.

Wittemans, Frans: Barrister; b. 22-1-72; m. Wilhelmine Hallo 12-7-00; F.T.S. 2-12-10; Pres. Perseverance L. '11; Sec. Star; leader Free Star Community; P: *The History of the Rosicrucians*; Add: Haringrode St., 5, Antwerp, Belgium.

Wittgenstein, Prince Emile Sayn: Cousin Empress Russia; F.T.S. '77.

Wodehouse, E.A.: educ. Oxford taking double 1st, and 3 Univ. prizes inc. Newdigate; all-round sportsman, brilliant pianist; versatile linguist; Prof. Eng. Lit. Elphinstone Coll.

Bombay '05; Deccan College, Poona; C.H.C. '11 and Gen. Sec. Order of Star: Scots Guards out break of War; wounded, recruiting officer Foreign Office; edit. work *New India* and Theos. jnls.; again Deccan Coll. Poona—'34; bro. P.G., novelist; P: *A World Expectant*; witty verses and articles in *The Times of India* as "Senex"; d. Cheltenham, Eng. Oct. '36.

Wood, Miss Beatrice: Educ. France, U.S.A.; F.T.S. '22; Prof. Ceramic Lab. Univ. S. Calif.; P: on art; 3 occult plays; Add: 2137½ N. Gower St., Hollywood, U.S.A.

Wood, Ernest: "Sattwikagraganya (awarded by Head of Mysore monastery); b. '83 Eng.; m. Hilda (q. v.) '16; F.T.S. '02; lecturer 30 years in 40 countries; '08 at Adyar assisted A.B. in educ. work, scouting, etc.; Founder Theos. Coll. Madanapalle; founder, once Princ. Sind Natl. Coll. Hyderabad; Hon. Sec. some years to C.W.L.; Rec. Sec. T.S. '29-33; candidate for P.T.S. '34; P: *A Guide to Theosophy*; *Reincarnation*; *Concentration*; *Memory Training*; *Character Building*; *Destiny*; *Intuition of the Will* ('24 Subba Row Medal); *The Seven Rays*; *Raja Yoga*; *An Englishman Defends Mother India*, etc.; Add: Concord House, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, S. India.

Wood, Mrs. Hilda: d. Larmuths (q.v.); m. Ernest (q.v.); Pres. Village Improvement Assn. Adyar; P: *The Three Heroes of Finland*; *Ivory Gates and Golden*.

Woods, Miss Charlotte Emma: Authority on Christian Mysticism; lecturer; F.T.S. '89; P: *The Gospel of Rightness*; *The Self and its Problems*; *The Philosophy of Reincarnation*; biographies, etc. Add: Graythorpe, Kingswood, Surrey, Eng.

Woodward, F.L.: M.A.; left Lond. '03; Princ. Mahinda Coll. Galle, Ceylon many years; '24 in Adyar Library; P: *Francis Bacon and the Cipher Story*; *Buddhist Stories*; Add: Rowella, Tasmania.

Wu Ting-Fang, Kwangtung: b. '42; educ. St. Paul's Coll., Hongkong; Lincoln's Inn, Lond.; LL.D (Hon.) Minister to U.S.A. '96, '07; Great statesman and Jurist who served China, Old and New, in many capacities; Judge Internatl. Court Arbitration, The Hague '05; revised treaties, codified laws; negotiated peace between North and South and terms of Manchu abdication; see p. 151 for his pioneer Theos. work in China. d. '22.

Wynngaard, Raul A.: Gen. Sec. Argentina '35-; see p. 56.

X-Y-Z

Xifre, Don Jose: b. '55 North of Spain; educ. with late King Alfonso who claimed him as his "disinterested friend"; F.T.S. 22-8-89; scholar, millionaire, true nobleman; devoted his life and wealth to the spread of Theosophy in Spain; see p. 140; Gave Vasantapuram gateway to Adyar '05; Pres. Agent Spain '89-20; pres. Madrid L.T.S. until his d. Oct. '20; ed. and financed *Sophia* 21 years.

Yeats, Wm. Butler: Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon.) '32; Senator Irish Free State '22; Hon. LL.D.; b. Dublin 13-6-65; m. '17 Georgie Lees; one s., one d.; left art for literature at 21; awarded Nobel Prize '23; see p. 109; pupil H.P.B.; P: 41 works of poetry and drama. Add: Abbey Theatre, Dublin.

Zapata, Ismael S.: Gen. Sec. Philippine Islands '33-; (See p. 126).

Zuurman, Klaas: b. 28-4-77, Holland; m. 17-11-26; F.T.S. 5-5-14; Mgr. Eng. Dept. Adyar '22-36; his wife was in charge Blavatsky Gardens.

ABBREVIATIONS

DATES are written day-month-year. Example 5 June 1878 as 5-6-78.

A.B.	Annie Besant.	K.C.B.	Knight Commander Bath.
A.B.A.	Assoc. Royal Academy.	K.C.I.E.	Kt. Com. Ind. Emp.
A.R.C.M.	Assoc. Royal Coll. Music.	K.C.S.I.	Kt. Com. Star Ind.
b.	born.	Kt.	Knight.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.	L.	Lodge.
B.C.L.	Bachelor Civil Law.	L.C.C.	Liberal Catholic Church.
B.E.T.	Burma Educ. Trust.	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws.
B.H.	Benares Hindu Univ.	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws.
B.L.	Bachelor of Laws.	L.M.S.	Licentiate Med., Surg.
B.S.	Bachelor of Surgery.	L.R.C.P.	Licent. Royal Coll. Phys.
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science.	L.T.	Licentiate in Teaching.
Cantab.	Cambridge University.	L.T.S.	Lodge T.S.
C.B.	Companion of the Bath.	m.	married.
C.H.C.	Central Hindu College.	M.A.	Master of Arts.
C.I.E.	Comp. Indian Empire.	M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
C.J.	C. Jinarajadasa.	M.C.	Military Cross.
C.M.	Master in Surgery.	Mgr.	Manager; Monseigneur.
Coll.	College.	M.I.E.E.	Member Inst. Elec. Eng.
Co-M.	International Co-Free-masonry.	M.L.C.	Member Legis. Council.
Conf.	Conference.	M.P.	Member of Parliament.
Conv.	Convention.	M.P.G.C.	Most Puissant G.C.
C.P.A.	Certified Public Acct't.	M.R.A.S.	Mem. Royal Asiatic Soc.
Ctee.	Committee.	M.R.C.S.	Mem. Roy. Coll. Surgs.
C.W.L.	Charles W. Leadbeater.	M.Sc.	Master of Science.
d.	died; daughter.	Natl.	National.
Dewan.	Prime Minister.	O.B.E.	Order British Empire.
dir.	Director.	O.D.L.	<i>Old Diary Leaves.</i>
D.L. (Litt.)	Doctor of Letters.	O.M.	Order of Merit.
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science.	Oxon.	Oxford (degree).
D.S.O.	Comp. Dist. Serv. Ord.	Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ed.	Editor or Edited or Edits.	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
E.S.	Eastern Sch. Theosophy.	Pres.	President.
F.R.A.S.	Fellow Royal Astron. Soc.	P.T.S.	Pres. Theosophical Soc.
F.B.G.S.	Fellow Royal Geog. Soc.	R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Med. Corps.
F.B.Hist.S.	Fellow Royal Hist. Soc.	Rec.Sec.	Recording Secretary.
F.R.S.	Fellow Royal Soc.	R.N.	Royal Navy.
F.T.S.	Fellow Theosophical Soc.	R.T.	Round Table.
G.C.	Grand Commander.	R.W.M.	Right Worshipful Master.
G.C.I.E.	Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.	S.	School.
G.C.S.I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.	Sec.	Secretary, Section.
Gen.Sec.	General Secretary.	S.D.	<i>The Secret Doctrine.</i>
G.S.A.	George Sydney Arundale.	S.P.C.A.	Soc. for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
H.P.B.	Helena P. Blavatsky.	S.P.R.	Soc. Psychological Research.
H.S.O.	Henry Steel Olcott.	Theos.	Theosophy-ical.
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service.	T.O.S.	Theos. Order of Service.
I.E.S.	Indian Educ. Service.	T.P.H.	Theos. Publishing House.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service.	T.R.C.	Theosophical Research Centre, London.
J.P.	Justice of the Peace.	T.S.	Theosophical Society.
(q.v.)	which see.	T.W.U.	Theos. World University.
		Y.T.	Young Theosophist.

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